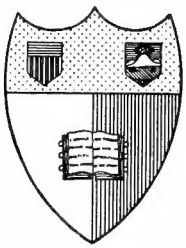
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CENTENNIAL HISTORY

OF

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA.

BY

RHAMANTHUS M. STOCKER.

ILLUSTRATED.

PHILADELPHIA:
R. T. PECK & CO.
1887.

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PUBLISHERS' PREFACE.

AFTER more than a year, the history which we undertook to publish has been prepared by careful writers. The book is larger, by several hundred pages, than was advertised in the announcement.

The engraving and mechanical execution of the work have been in the hands of capable artists.

Early in the preparation of this volume, arrangements were made by the publishers with Miss Blackman, whereby any facts in her work could be used by the compilers of this history, by giving her due credit for the same. Miss Blackman's book has been particularly valuable in preparing pioneer history in the several localities, some of the matter having been obtained by her from persons now dead, facts that could not easily be duplicated. We cheerfully make this acknowledgment to the general value and accuracy of Miss Blackman's work.

The compilers are indebted for courteous treatment and assistance to the county, township and borough officials, the clergy, the press, members of the bar, many school teachers, Hon. F. C. Bunnell and hundreds of others whose names are sometimes mentioned in connection with the information given by them. Especially are we indebted to the aged people of Susquehanna County (of whom there are many on her healthful hills) for the cheerful manner in which they have contributed of their knowledge of events happening in their childhood days; and some of the pleasantest reminiscences of the compilers will be the remembrance of the aged men and women who have contributed to these annals.

Among those who have thus assisted in this work, it may not be invidious to mention Rev. A. L. Benton, Rev. E. A. Warriner, Captain H. F. Beardsley, Superintendent B. E. James, Professor S. S. Thomas, Professor C. T. Thorpe, E. A. Weston, Esq., Deacon E. T. Tiffany, James T. Du Bois, Elder William C. Tilden, James C. Bushnell, Mrs. S. B. Chase and Mrs. H. D. Warner. Others who have contributed are mentioned in connection with the matter furnished. John L. Rockey, of Lebanon, Pa., wrote many of the townships and boroughs, and the whole work, in a comprehensive sense, has been under the editorial charge of Rhamanthus M. Stocker, Esq., of Honesdale, Pa.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY belongs to that northern tier of counties that was claimed by Connecticut; consequently the pioneer settlers were largely from Connecticut and other New England States. Settlements were begun in Susquehanna County one hundred and sixty-seven years after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, and soon after the close of the Revolutionary War in 1787. In presenting this CENTENNIAL HISTORY of the county to the public, we have endeavored to trace the history of the aborigines who inhabited or roamed over this region; also the treaties between them and the whites, and the battles finally terminating with Sullivan's victory over the Six Nations, which forever destroyed the power of those confederated tribes over the territory embraced in this history. Although no part of Susquehanna County was engaged in the Pennamite War, yet it was a portion of the territory contended for, and the early settlement of this county was made largely by Revolutionary soldiers under the impulse of the Connecticut claimants, as represented by the Delaware and Susquehanna Companies; hence a brief history of the contentions between Connecticut and Pennsylvania for dominion, and lastly by individuals of those States for right of soil, have been given. While the dominion of Pennsylvania was established by the Trenton decree in 1782, the rights of individual owners to the soil which they had improved, was a subject of controversy for many years thereafter; and individuals claiming under Connecticut title in Susquehanna County were prosecuted under the Pennsylvania Intrusion laws, and compelled to pay Pennsylvania owners for their lands.

Realizing that the pioneer settlement of this county constitutes its *heroic age*, the compiler has endeavored to obtain the names of all the pioneers possible, with such incidents connected with their settlement as are deemed worthy of preservation in a history of the people, within the limits undertaken by the publishers of this volume. In so doing we do not claim to give every incident of interest that has happened in the many families of Susquehanna County; to do that would require many volumes the size of this, and the details would become too burdensome for the general reader; but it is our intention to give sufficient details of the privations, sufferings and hardships of the pioneers and subsequent settlers, with biographical sketches of men, in many cases accompanied by portraits, and such chapters on general history as shall make a very full and complete history of the county. To that end one chapter is devoted to the Legal, another to the Medical Profession. The Press and Authors, Education, Customs and Manners of the Pioneers and Military matters are considered in separate chapters. These general chapters, together with the borough and township histories, are intended to be sufficiently comprehensive to include all that is desirable to preserve for the general reader of the history of Susquehanna County.

The New England States are justly proud of their history, and have preserved with religious care every incident obtainable in connection with the Pilgrim Fathers, but their pioneer history is that of foreign colonists settling their States. They were sturdy men and true, with a high conception of

liberty for their age, but with some of the spirit of intolerance and persecution which they had learned from their adversaries characteristic of that time; but Susquehanna County is a *child of liberty*, settled after freedom's battle had been fought, largely by heroes who helped gain our independence. In 1787 Susquehanna County was a vast wilderness, unbroken and untrodden by any one save the Indians, and perchance an occasional hunter or trapper of the white race. In that year commencements were made at Great Bend, Harmony, Oakland and Brooklyn, and from those rude pioneer beginnings the settlement of Susquehanna County has proceeded until it now contains a thriving population of forty thousand or more inhabitants. The Federal constitution was adopted in 1787, so that the county had its growth and development under the American form of government; and her citizens have ever been tolerant in religion, progressive in education and liberty loving. During the anti-slavery contest, Montrose was the home of the fugitive slave, and in the temperance reform Susquehanna County has ever taken an advanced position. Her farming population are among the most intelligent in the State, and she has produced a large number of teachers, lawyers and doctors, and her full share of authors, statesmen, judges and clergymen. In the late war Susquehanna, true to her Revolutionary ancestry, contributed at least three thousand of her sons to preserve the Union. Surely this county has reason to preserve her history, and teach it to her children; and it is believed that the perusal of these pages will increase a love of home and native land, and a veneration for the pioneer fathers who wrested homes from the wilderness and planted the school-house and the church side by side, and established a healthful condition of society which should be perpetuated and improved as knowledge and light increase from generation to generation.

If any one thinks that his ancestors or his family have not received the notice they deserve, let him remember that

"One Cæsar lives, a thousand are forgot;"

that there are no ten men in Susquehanna County or out of it that would agree as to the relative merit of the different individuals in it; that doubtless many facts of interest have escaped the closest scrutiny of the compiler and his assistants. It has not been our intention, however, to omit any person or fact that deserves notice in this work. Our thanks are due, and are most heartily extended, to all that large number of persons who have encouraged and assisted us in the preparation of this history.

R. M. STOCKER.

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HISTORY

OF

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAPTER I.

ABORIGINAL INHABITANTS.

Lenni Lenape Six Nations—Extinguishment of Indian Title.

WHEN the territory now comprised in the county of Susquehanna was first known to the white man it contained no Indian settlement, but was a wilderness waste, occupied temporarily by the hunting parties of the Six Nations or Iroquois, who held dominion to the northward, and the Lenni Lenape, who lived on the south. The Lenni Lenape, or original people, as they called themselves, were one of the noblest tribes of Indians in North America. When Henry Hudson rode at anchor on the majestic river which bears his name, just above the Highlands, in the ship "Half Moon," September 15, 1609, he was met by the Lenni Lenape. "Full of simple sublimity and lofty poetry was the conception these savages first formed of the strange, white-faced men, in dress, bearing and speech different from their own, who came in the winged canoe to their shores." They welcomed them as superior beings sent to them as messengers of peace from the abode of the Great Spirit, and honored them with sacrificial feasts and with gifts.

Hudson recorded that above the Highlands "they found a very loving people, and very old men and were well used." The *Lenni Lenape* claimed that they had existed from the beginning; that they were the original people. "The Miamis, Wyandots, Shawanese and many others admitted their antiquity and called them grandfathers." They have a legend that centuries before the white man came to their shores their ancestors, who lived beyond the "Father of Waters"—the Mamaesi Sipu or Mississippi—near the wide sea where the sun sank every night, traveled eastward in search of a fairer land, of which their prophets had told them. That near the Mississippi they met the *Mengwe* or *Iroquois*. They journeyed eastward together, neither in warfare nor friendship, until it became necessary for them to unite their forces against the Allegwi, whom they finally defeated and nearly exterminated, "sweeping them forward as the wind does the dry leaves of the forest." Both tribes wandered eastward until the *Mengwe* struck the Hudson and the *Lenni Lenape* the Delaware or Lenape Wihittuck (the river or stream of the Lenape). Here, in the beautiful Minisink Valley, they established their council-fire, and made it the central seat of their power, being satisfied that this was the fair land of which their prophets had told them. Considering their faith in these traditions, which made this the loved home of the *Lenni Lenape*,

can we wonder at the resentment which these simple and peaceable Indians felt, when they saw the pale-faces, whom they had befriended, defraud them out of this very home by the unfair construction which they put upon the Walking Purchase.

The Lenape were divided into three tribes—the Turtle or *Unamis*, the Turkey or *Unalachtgo*, who inhabited the coast from the Hudson to the Potomac, settling in towns, on the streams and river flats, which their women sometimes cultivated, under chiefs who were subordinate to the great council of the nation. The *Minsi* or Wolf division of the Lenape, called by the English "Monseys," were the most warlike of these tribes. "[1] They dwelt in the interior, forming a barrier between their nation and the Mengwe. They extended themselves from the Minisink on the Delaware, where they held their council-seat, to the Hudson on the east, the Susquehanna on the southwest, the headwaters of the Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers on the north, and to that range of hills now known in New Jersey by the name of the Muskenecum, and by those of Lehigh and Conewago in Pennsylvania." Many tribes proceeded from these and obtained local names. Such, probably, were the Shawanese, Nanticokes and Susquehannas. The Six Nations occupied the country extending from the Upper Hudson to the St. Lawrence and the great lakes. They consisted of the Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas and Oneidas, and the Tuscaroras from the Carolinas, who came north and joined the Five Nations about 1712. In process of time, according to the tradition of the Lenni Lenape, there were wars between them and the Mengwe, in which the former were generally successful. As Susquehanna, Wayne and Bradford Counties were on the border line between these powerful tribes, it is not unreasonable to suppose that there may have been many a savage conflict within the borders of what is now Susquehanna County.

It is known that they had paths or Indian trails through the county. At Great Bend there was an old [2] Tuscarora town, and Indian trails led from this town to the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys, another led more easterly to Easton and Philadelphia, and one led east through Mt. Pleasant, Wayne County, to the Delaware River. At the time when the whites first knew of the territory embraced in the present county of Susquehanna, it was a hunting-ground, but was not occupied by any tribe. The Delawares were under subjection to the Six Nations and were not permitted to travel on these trails without their consent, for the Iroquois had finally triumphed over their old enemies, the Delawares, by shrewdly inducing them to cultivate peace and abandon war, until they became like women, as the Delawares allege. Whether the Delawares' account of the matter is correct or not, it is certain that the Iroquois, who have been called the Romans of North America, had gained control over them, and parties of the Iroquois occasionally occupied the Lenape country and wandered over it at their will. Brant, the Mohawk chief, was occasionally in Susquehanna County. There have been some evidences of former Indian occupancy discovered. Among these were the Painted Rocks,—"[3] About two miles above the village of Great Bend the Susquehanna River is quite narrow, with high rocks on each side of the stream. This romantic locality was known to the early settlers as the Painted Rocks, from the fact, that, high upon the face of one of these cliffs, and far above the reach of man, was the painted figure of an Indian chief. The outlines of this figure were plainly visible to the earliest white visitors of the place, but long after the outlines had faded, the red which predominated still remained, which led the inhabitants to call the place 'Red Rock,' and by that name it is known to this day."

There was once an island a short distance above Great Bend, which has been washed away by the floods until it has become a mere sand-bar. The Indians used to meet at this island and race around it in their canoes, the victor becoming temporary chieftain, whom all the hunting, or picnic party, as it might be termed, had to obey. There are further traces of the In-

[1] Egle's "History of Pennsylvania."
[2] John Luken's "Report of Surveys."
[3] J. Du Bois.

dians in a number of the townships, especially along the rivers, where they undoubtedly fished for the speckled trout which once abounded in these mountain streams, and where they hunted the deer and bear. "[1] In the vicinity of Apalacon and Tuscarora Creeks numerous arrowheads have been found; and, in other localities, other implements of the Indians." Two of the most noted salt springs in the county were worked by the Indians. A legend has been preserved in relation to the one near Silver Creek by a writer in the *Volunteer*.

It is not within the scope of this work to give a detailed account of the conflicts which led to the expulsion of the Indians from Northeastern Pennsylvania, but a brief account of the "Walking Purchase," and the dissatisfaction of the Indians which followed, will be traced, until the final overthrow of the Six Nations. The first release of title by the Indians in the Province of Pennsylvania was made in 1782, before Penn's arrival, by his Deputy-Governor, William Markham. It embraced all the territory between the Neshaminy and the Delaware, as far up as Wrightstown and Upper Wakefield —about the centre of the present county of Bucks. In 1683 and 1684 Penn himself made other purchases. On the 17th of September, 1718, the Lenni Lenape made another treaty, confirming their sales heretofore made, and extending them from the Delaware to the Susquehanna. This last-named sale was confirmed 11th October, 1736, by twenty-three chiefs of the Six Nations, who presumptuously laid claim to this land also. They pretended to sell all the lands on both sides of the Susquehanna, eastward to the heads of the branches or springs flowing into the river, northward to the Kittochtinny Hills, and westward to the setting sun. This indefinite western boundary really extended to the Susquehanna River, and the northern boundary was the Conewago Hills, South Mountain and Lehigh River.

In 1736 the Iroquois released their assumed claim to a belt of country lying north of the former purchase and south of the Blue Mountains, and extending southwesterly from the Delaware to and beyond the Susquehanna, including the northern parts of the present Northampton, Lehigh and Berks, and the whole of several counties farther west.

The Lenni Lenape grew restive under these assumptions of the Iroquois, and after consultation with the proprietaries they agreed, August 25, 1737, that a former alleged purchase, which had been made from the Delawares, should be decided in a novel manner. The proprietaries were to receive such portion of the Indian territory as should be included within a line drawn northwesterly from a point in or near Wrightstown, as far as a man could walk in a day and a half, and a line drawn from his stopping-place straight to the Delaware, which was the eastern boundary. It is said that a preliminary walk was had, and that the trees were blazed along the route in 1735, in order that no distance should be lost in wandering out of a straight line. Edward Marshall, James Yeates and Solomon Jennings, noted walkers, were chosen to make the walk. They started at a large chestnut tree near the Pennsville and Durham roads. Yeates led, with a light step, followed by Jennings, and Marshall brought up the rear, carelessly swinging a hatchet. Jennings and Yeates both gave out before the walk was finished. Jennings was injured for life by his over-exertion, and Yeates died three days after. Marshall went on and completed the walk, at noon the second day. He threw himself on the ground and reached to a sapling, which was taken as the point from which the line was run to the Delaware. The Indians who accompanied the walkers, to see that everything was done fairly, frequently called out for them to stop, not to run, and finally left in disgust before the walk was completed. They had expected that the walk would be conducted in a leisurely manner, that they would stop, and talk, and smoke, like Onas (Penn) did, but the over-reaching policy of Penn's descendants began to manifest itself, and the Indians saw that they were losing their lands. Instead of running the line directly to the Delaware River at the nearest point, Eastburn ran the line at right angles with the path taken by Marshall, which caused the line to strike the Delaware near the mouth

[1] Blackman's "History."

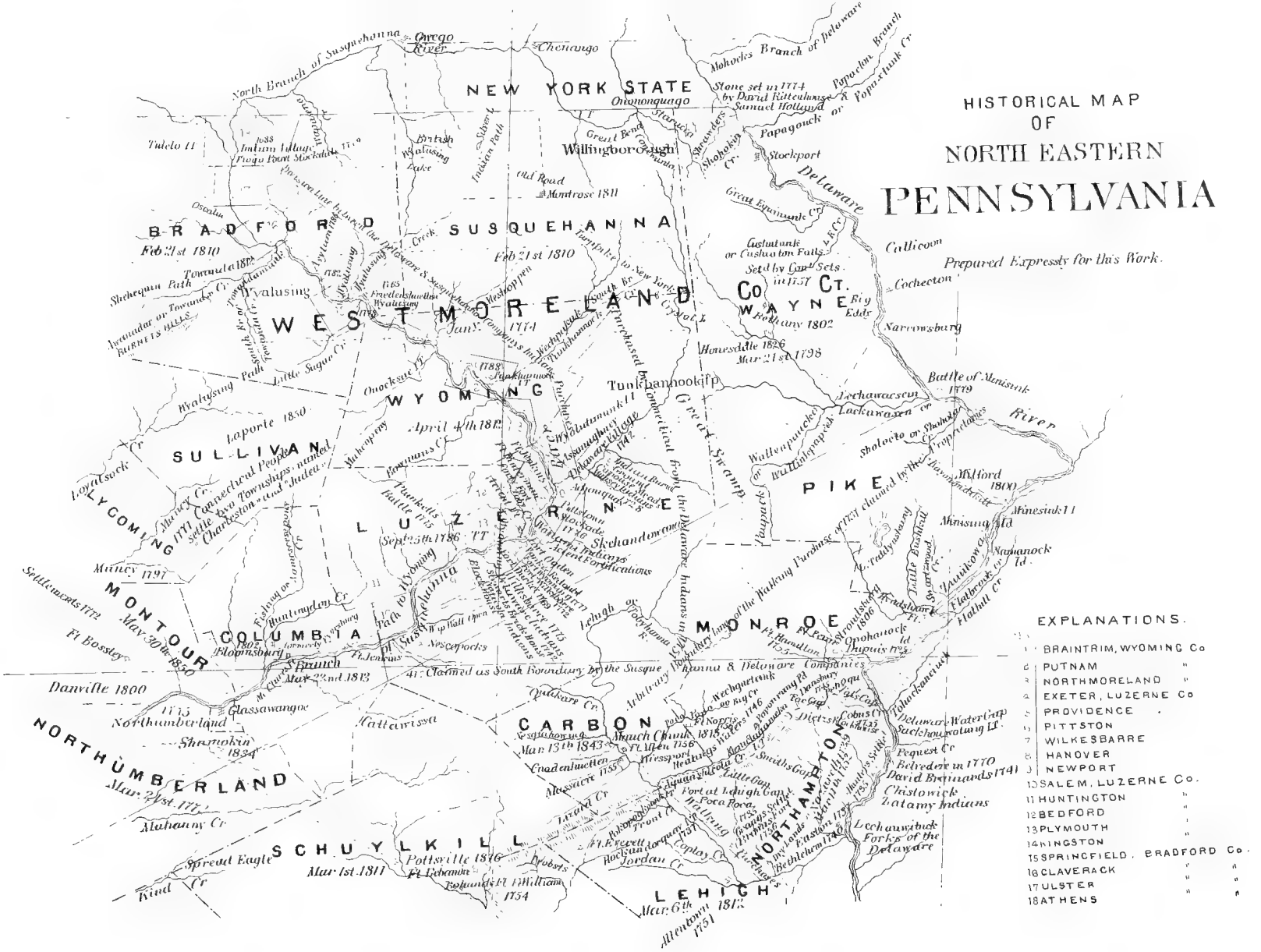
of the Shohola. This included the Minisink, the chosen home and council-seat of the Lenni Lenape. The Indians murmured at this unfair treatment, but the proprietaries had sold ten thousand acres of these very lands to William Allen, and he in turn was selling them to settlers as early as 1733, or four years before the "walking purchase." Thus it appears that the proprietaries had determined to ignore the Lenape and their claims, and in order to make their humiliation more complete, the Governor complained to the deputies of the Six Nations, and Canasatego, one of their chiefs, repaired to Philadelphia, accompanied by three hundred warriors, in 1742, where a great council was held, at which the injured Delawares were also represented.

The Penns had applied to the Six Nations to compel the Delawares to surrender their ancient home, and Canasatego stood up and made a very insulting speech, calling the Delawares women, and upbraiding them for presuming to sell the lands. Said he, "You deserve to be taken by the hair of your heads and shaken till you recover your senses and become sober. We have seen a deed signed by your chiefs above fifty years ago, for this very land. But how came you to take upon yourselves to sell land at all? We conquered you; we made women of you." After talking for some time in this strain, he commanded them to remove from the land instantly, and gave them their choice to go to Shamokin or Wyoming. He then gave them a belt of wampum and ordered them to leave the council. These arbitrary orders they dared not disobey. They were between two great powers, —the rapacious whites whom they had welcomed to their shores as messengers of peace, on the one hand, and the powerful Six Nations, their old enemies, on the other. They left their wigwams on the Delaware and sadly took their march westward. A portion of them went to Shamokin, where Sunbury now is. A few of them settled on the Juniata, near Lewistown, but the greater number of them, under Tademe, went to Wyoming, below Wilkes-Barre, where they built a village in 1742. The Monseys occupied the Lackawanna Valley under their chief, Capoure.

Thus was the power of the once proud and warlike Lenni Lenape broken forever. True, Teedyuscung rallied a remnant of this once powerful race in 1755, and tried to expel the pale-faced intruders from their old home, but it only resulted in their committing a great many ravages in Monroe and Northampton Counties, particularly in the vicinity of Stroudsburg and Smithfield. Teedyuscung gained such prominence that the chiefs of the Iroquois were jealous of him. He participated in several great councils in Philadelphia and Easton, and ably championed the cause of his people.

Just twelve years after the unfortunate "Walking Purchase" was made, and while the contention in regard to it was still carried on, a portion of the territory which it covered and very much more was secured from the Delaware, or *Lenape*, and the Six Nations by purchase, the consideration being £300 "lawful money of Pennsylvania." This purchase included a belt of country stretching from the Delaware to the Susquehanna; having as its south boundary the Blue Mountains. In this scope of country thus obtained, lies the whole of the present Monroe County, the greater part of Pike, a very small portion of Wayne (the extreme tip of its southern pan-handle), the whole of Carbon and Schuylkill and parts of Lackawanna, Luzerne, Columbia, Northumberland, Dauphin and Lebanon.

The treaty was consummated August 22, 1749, at Philadelphia, the parties being Edward Warner, Lynford Lardner, receiver-general of the province, William Peters, Richard Peters, secretary of the province, and others, and the sachems and chiefs of the Six Nations, Delawares, Shamokin and Shawanese Indians. After the treaty of 1749 another purchase of lands was made from the Indians in 1768. The treaty was made between the representatives of Thomas and Richard Penn and the sachems of the Six Nations, at Fort Stanwix (now Rome, N. Y.), and concluded Nov. 5, 1768. By its terms the Indian title was released from an immense belt of country, northwest of the lands ceded by the treaties of 1749, 1754 and 1758, and extending diagonally across the entire province from the Delaware River, in the north-


HISTORICAL MAP
OF
NORTH EASTERN
PENNSYLVANIA
Prepared Expressly for this Work.
NEW YORK STATE
BRADFORD
SUSQUEHANNA
WESTMORELAND
WYOMING
SULLIVAN
LYCOMING
LUZERNE
PIKE
WAYNE
MONTOUR
COLUMBIA
MONROE
CARBON
NORTHUMBERLAND
NORTHAMPTON
SCHUYLKILL
LEHIGH
EXPLANATIONS.
1 BRAINTRIM, WYOMING Co
2 PUTNAM "
3 NORTHMORELAND "
4 EXETER, LUZERNE Co
5 PROVIDENCE "
6 PITTSTON "
7 WILKESBARRE "
8 HANOVER "
9 NEWPORT "
10 SALEM, LUZERNE Co.
11 HUNTINGTON "
12 BEDFORD "
13 PLYMOUTH "
14 KINGSTON "
15 SPRINGFIELD, BRADFORD Co.
16 CLAVERACK " "
17 ULSTER " "
18 ATHENS " "

eastern corner, to the boundaries of Virginia on the west, and of Virginia and Maryland on the south.

All of the territory of the present Wayne County, except a very small fraction of its southern extremity, was included in this cession, which embraced the whole of Susquehanna, Wyoming, Sullivan, Montour, Green, Washington, Fayette, Westmoreland, Somerset and Cambria, and parts of Lackawanna, Luzerne, Columbia, Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Bradford, Lycoming, Clinton, Centre, Clearfield, Indiana, Armstrong, Allegheny and Beaver.

In the deed from the Six Nations, the territory of the purchase was described as follows:

"All that part of the Province of Pennsylvania not heretofore purchased of the Indians, within the said general boundary line, and beginning in the said Boundary line on the east side of the east Branch of the River Susquehanna, at a place called Owegy, and running with the said boundary Line down the said Branch, on the east side thereof, till it comes opposite the mouth of a Creek called by the Indians Awandac (Tawandee) and across the River, and up the said Creek on the south side thereof and along the range of hills called Burnett's Hills by the English and by the Indians[1] on the north side of them, to the head of a creek which runs into the West Branch of the Susquehanna; then crossing the said River and running up the same on the South side thereof, the several courses thereof, to the forks of the same River which lies nearest to a place on the River Ohio[2] called Kittanning, and from the said fork, by a straight line to Kittanning aforesaid, and then down the said Ohio by the several courses thereof, to where the western Bounds of the said Province of Pennsylvania crosses the same river, and then with the same western Bounds to the South boundary thereof, and with the South boundary aforesaid to the east side of the Allegheny hills, on the east side of them to the west line of a tract of Land purchased by the Said Proprietors from the Six Nations, and confirmed October 23, 1758, and then with the Northern bounds of that Tract to the River Susquehanna and crossing the River Susquehanna to the Northern Boundary line of another tract of Land purchased of the Indians by Deed (August 22, 1749), and then with that northern Line, to the River Delaware at the North side of the mouth of a creek called Lechawachsein, then of the said River Delaware on the west side thereof to the intersection of it by an east line to be drawn from Owegy aforesaid to the said River Delaware and then with that east Line, to the beginning, at Owegy aforesaid."

[1] At a subsequent treaty at Fort Stanwix (October, 1784), the Pennsylvania Commissioners inquired of the Indians what was their name for the range called by the English "Burnett's Hills," to which they replied that they knew them by no other name than the "Long Mountains." As to the creek called by them "Tiadaghton," they explained that it was the same known by the whites as Pine Creek, which flows into the West Branch of the Susquehanna from the northward.

[2] Meaning the Allegheny, to which the Indians always gave the name of Ohio.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Charles II. Charters—Connecticut, Susquehanna and Delaware Indian Purchases—Pennamite War—Westmoreland County.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY was included in Westmoreland County, and attached to Litchfield County under the Connecticut claim, which afterwards led to difficulties, under the operation of the Intrusion Laws, in respect to land titles. Although the territory comprising the county of Susquehanna was not settled until after the Trenton decree in 1782 had declared that "Connecticut had no right to the lands in controversey," it was chiefly settled by men from the New England States, and the descendants of the Wyoming settlers under Connecticut title; hence it is pertinent to our subject to briefly examine the conflicting claims between the proprietaries of Pennsylvania and the colony of Connecticut.

"To begin with, it must be stated that the contest for the possession of Northern Pennsylvania had its origin in the ignorance or indifference of the British monarchs concerning American geography, and consequent confusion in the granting of charters to the several colonies, several of them overlapping, and thus causing conflicts of authority over ownership and possession.

"The charter of Connecticut was granted by Charles II. in 1662, and was confirmatory to the charter granted by James I. to 'the Grand Council of Plymouth for planting and governing New England in America' in 1620, and also to a deed given in 1631 by the Earl of Warwick, then president of the Plymouth Council, to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brooke and others, by which was conveyed to them that part of New England afterwards purchased by the colony of Connecticut. The charter granted to the colony all the lands west of it, to the extent of its breadth, from sea to sea, or 'from Narragansett River, one hundred and twenty miles on a straight line, near the

shore towards the southwest, as the coast lies towards Virginia, and within that breadth from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea.'[1] This measurement would bring the southern line of Connecticut nearly or quite to the forty-first degree of north latitude (upon or near which Stroudsburg, Monroe County, is located), and thus had the claim been maintained, Pennsylvania would have been diminished to the extent of over two-fifths of its present territory. The charter included an exception of lands 'then actually possessed or inhabited by any other Christian prince or State,' and under this exception the Dutch possessions of New York, or the New Netherlands, extending to the Delaware, were exempted from the 'sea to sea' charter of Connecticut. The lands of the Dutch were never vested in the British crown until the conquest of 1664, and in 1650 articles of agreement respecting their eastern line had been made between them and Connecticut. On the conquest of the Dutch by the English—their lands having been given to the Duke of York (afterwards James II., brother of Charles II.)—the line established in 1650 was agreed upon as 'the western bound of the Colony of Connecticut,' as it was the eastern of the Duke's lands—a statement which was afterwards taken advantage of by Pennsylvania and construed into a relinquishment by Connecticut of all claim to lands west of the Delaware, although they had been distinctly included in the charter of 1662."

By the charter granted to William Penn in 1681 by Charles II., he was invested with the ownership of a vast province—greater than the present State—having the end of the forty-second degree of north latitude, or the beginning of latitude forty-three degrees north for a northern boundary, and thus overlapping by one degree the grant made to Connecticut by the same sovereign *nineteen years before*. The Pennsylvania charter also included a portion of the lands before granted to Lord Baltimore, just as Lord Baltimore's patent had covered lands long vested in Virginia, and thus there was error all around. The King, however, undoubtedly acted in good faith, if in ignorance. When the Quaker petitioned for his charter it was referred to the attorney-general of the crown, Sir William Jones, who reported that "the tract of land desired by Mr. Penn seems to be undisposed of by His Majesty, except the imaginary lines of New England patents, which are bounded westwardly by the main ocean, should give them a real, though impracticable right to all of those vast territories."

The Connecticut-Susquehanna Company was formed in 1753, and consisted at first of eight hundred and forty persons, including a large proportion of the leading men of the colony. Afterwards the number of proprietors was augmented to twelve hundred. "Their action," says Miner, the historian of Wyoming, "may be regarded as an unofficial popular movement of the colony itself."[2] Their purpose was to purchase the Indian title within the charter limits of the colony of Connecticut on the waters of the Susquehanna, and this they did at a council held with the Six Nations Indians in Albany, in July, 1754. The treaty was concluded and a deed executed on the 11th of the month. The consideration for and the boundaries of the purchased lands were given in the deed. After describing the grantors as "the chiefs, sachems and heads of the Six Nations and the native proprietors of the land," and setting forth that the same lies within the limits of the royal charter to Connecticut mentioning the application of the grantees being subjects of King George the Second, and inhabitants of Connecticut, and expressing the good understanding which had mutually subsisted between the parties, their wish for its continuance and the benefits which would result from a settlement, the deed contains these words: "Now, therefore, for and in consideration thereof, and for the further, full and ample consideration of the sum of two thousand pounds of current money of the province of New York, to us, to our full satisfaction, before the ensealing hereof, contended and paid, the receipt whereof, to our full content, we do hereby acknowledge, thereupon do give, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm to," etc. (here follow the names of the grantees), "which said given and granted tract of lands is butted, bounded and described as followeth, viz.: Beginning from the one and fortieth degree of north latitude at ten miles distance east of Susquehanna River and from thence with a northerly line, ten miles east of the river, to the forty-second or beginning of the forty-third degree of north latitude, and to

[1] The vaguely-known Pacific was then so called.

[2] Miner's "History of Wyoming," p. 68.

extend west two degrees of longitude, one hundred and twenty miles, and from thence south to the beginning of the forty-second degree, and from thence east to the aforementioned bounds, which is ten miles east of the Susquehanna River." These boundaries did not include Susquehanna County, but they included the beautiful Wyoming Valley and a great extent of territory extending westward to the headwaters of the Allegheny River.

The Delaware Company, subsequent to the Susquehanna Company's purchase, bought with less formality the Indian title from certain chiefs of all the land bounded east by the Delaware River, within the forty-second degree of latitude, west to the line of the Susquehanna purchase, viz., ten miles east of that river. This purchase included Susquehanna County; and it was under the auspices of this company that the first settlement of the Connecticut claimants was made at Cushutunk, on the Delaware River, in 1757. The amount of land included in the two purchases, according to Miner, embraced territory about seventy miles wide by one hundred and twenty miles long, or some five million acres.

Both purchases were immediately made known to the Pennsylvania authorities, and, in fact, commissioners from the province were present at the Albany council. The Governor at once wrote Sir William Johnson, requesting him, if possible, to induce the Indians to deny the regularity of the purchase, and he took various other means to defeat the Connecticut scheme.

The Susquehanna Company, having completed its purchase, concluded to divide the land into shares, which were to be distributed, and called a general meeting, to be held at Hartford, for that purpose. They had very shrewdly endeavored to interest Pennsylvanians, especially those of the frontier settlements, in their enterprise, and had succeeded in some measure.

The territory purchased of the Six Nations formerly belonged to the Lenni Lenape, and it became politic for the proprietary Governors to cultivate friendship with this unfortunate people again, but they were precluded by their own acts from claiming any title through the Delawares, for it will be remembered that they called on the Six Nations to enforce the unjust Walking Purchase, thereby acknowledging their dominion over this very territory.

The first settlement at Wyoming was made in the spring of 1762—if, indeed, settlement it could be called in which the men, after planting, and, perhaps, securing some of their crops, retired to their Connecticut homes for the winter. In the following spring, however, they came back prepared to establish themselves permanently, bringing their stock, household goods and, it is probable, all that they possessed. But their hopes were doomed to early and sudden blight.

The Delaware Indians, who claimed the lands on the Susquehanna and Delaware, embraced in the Connecticut charter, averred that they had never sold any of their possessions on the former river, though they admitted that some of their lesser chiefs had, in an irregular way, granted a title to those on the Delaware, and they complained bitterly of the presence of white men upon these lands, which, they asserted, had been "bought from under their feet" of the Six Nations. The provincial authorities were constantly beset with applications to have the trespassers removed, and there were not wanting evidences that the Indians would take the matter in their own hands if the authorities did not intervene. Such was the condition of the Indian mind when Teedyuscung, king of the Delawares, was burned to death in his cabin on the night of April 19, 1763. While this deed was unquestionably committed by his Indian enemies, either by or through the influence of the Six Nations, Indian cunning ascribed the murder to the New England people. The people of the dead chief now became clamorous for the removal of the settlers, and several times importuned the government to drive them from the valley.

The Governor having, in June, 1763, received fresh complaints from the Indians at Wyoming that the Connecticut trespassers were still obstinately prosecuting their settlement on the lands there and at Cushutunk, thought proper, on the 2d of that month, to issue a

third proclamation requiring those intruders forthwith to remove from the lands. He also appointed James Burd and Thomas McKee, Esqs., justices of the peace, and gave them written instructions to proceed to Wyoming, and having convened the people settled there, publicly to read his proclamation to them; to use the utmost endeavors, by expostulations and arguments, to prevail on them to relinquish their scheme of settling the lands there, and to depart peaceably without delay; otherwise to cause some of its principals to be apprehended and carried to the "Goal" at Lancaster.

Hon. James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor and commander-in-chief of the province of Pennsylvania and the counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex upon the Delaware, issued three proclamations forbidding "all his Majesty's subjects to intrude upon any Land within the Province not yet purchased of the Indians." "And hereby strictly charging all Sheriffs, Magistrates, Peace Officers and other people within this province to exert themselves to bring to justice and condign punishment all Offenders in the Premises."

This proclamation was issued ostensibly in the interest of "the Delaware and other tribes of Indians, and also the Six Nation Indians" who, according to the proclamation, "have repeatedly made complaints and Remonstrances to me against the said Practices and Attempts, and insisted that the Intruders be removed by the Government to which they belonged, or by me, and declared that otherwise they would remove them by force and do themselves Justice, but desired that the Intruders might be previously acquainted therewith." This proclamation was either intended as a friendly warning to the so-called intruders or it was a shrewd bid for Indian support. Doubtless the Governor would have been well satisfied if the settlers had left peaceably, but he did not lose sight of Indian friendship and assistance in his shrewd proclamation.

This proclamation, like those directed exclusively against Cushutunk, availed nothing. The few Connecticut people at Wyoming unfortunately did not heed it. The Indians were sullen. A storm was portending, and upon the 15th of October (1763) it suddenly broke. The Indians, without the slightest warning, raised the war-whoop and fell with fury upon the defenceless village. About twenty men were killed and scalped, and those who escaped a horrible death—men, women and children—fled to the mountains, and after long wandering in the wilderness, destitute of food and almost destitute of clothing, found their way to older settlements and eventually to their Connecticut homes.[1] This was the first massacre of Wyoming—not a part of the Pennamite War, but an example of Indian ferocity in the resentment of real or imagined wrong. The government sent soldiers to the scene of the massacre, but they found the valley deserted by the Indians.

After this terrible experience no attempt was made by the Susquehanna Company to settle Wyoming until 1769. In the meantime the proprietary government had fortified itself with a deed from the Six Nations and other Indians of all that portion of the province, not before bought, which lay in the limits of the Connecticut claim. This was procured at the treaty held in 1768.[2] And now commenced in earnest the strife, foot to foot and hand to hand, for the occupation of the lovely valley of Wyoming and, practically, for the possession of that part of Pennsylvania between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of latitude—the struggle known in history as "the Pennamite War." To give an adequate history of this long, eventful contest between the Pennsylvania and Connecticut immigrants would alone require a volume, and, for that reason and the fact that the leading events of the war occurred on territory of which it is not our province to treat in this work, we attempt only such a brief analysis of important general movements as is necessary to a proper understanding of local events which come within the field which is our subject.

Each party, at the opening of the year 1769, was pretty well prepared to assert and defend its claims. There had been action upon each side something like that of two armies in the field as they prepare to meet for a stubborn campaign. Of the Susquehanna Company's party

[1] Miner's "History of Wyoming," p. 54.
[2] See Chapter I.

which determined to effect the planting of a colony at Wyoming, Captain Zebulon Butler, a hero of the French and Indian War, was by common consent regarded the leader, if not actually clothed with official power. There were a number of other strong characters among the Connecticut adventurers, and they were not wanting in friends and adherents within the limits of Pennsylvania.

Among these were Benjamin Shoemaker, of Smithfield, and John McDowell. [1] The proprietary leaders were Charles Stewart, afterwards an efficient officer of the Pennsylvania Line; Captain Amos Ogden, the military leader; and John Jennings, Esq., high sheriff of Northampton County, civil magistrate. "These three constituted the Chief Executive Directory, to conduct the proprietaries' affairs at Wyoming. To these a lease had been executed for one hundred acres of land for seven years, upon condition that they should establish an Indian trading-house thereon, and defend the valley from encroachment." These three men were first on the ground, having arrived in January, 1769. They repaired the block-house and huts located a mile above Wilkes-Barre, on the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Mill Creek, that had been abandoned by the settlers of 1763. On the 8th of February the first forty of the Yankee detachment arrived, and, finding their expected shelter in the hands of the Pennamites, commenced to besiege the block-house by cutting off communications with the surrounding country. They also erected a small block-house across the river at Kingston, afterwards called Forty Fort. Captain Ogden, seeing that something must be done, requested a conference. Messrs. Elderkin, Tripp and Follett repaired to his quarters in accordance therewith, and were arrested by Ogden in the name of Pennsylvania and taken to Easton jail, accompanied by their thirty-seven associates, where they were released on bail given by William L. Ledley. This event clearly shows the naturally peaceful character of the pioneer Wyoming settlers, and their respect for civil process. After being liberated they immediately returned to Wyoming, where thirty-one of them were again arrested by Ogden and Jennings, who returned with a large force and took them to Easton, and they were again released on bail, and again returned to the disputed territory. In April one hundred and sixty more Yankees arrived, and erected a fort on the river-bank near Wilkes-Barre, which they named Fort Durkee, in honor of their leader. Colonel Dyer and Major Elderkin went to Philadelphia about this time, with full powers to adjust all matters in dispute peaceably; but they accomplished nothing. On the 24th of June Colonel Francis, with an armed force, demanded the surrender of Fort Durkee, which was refused. Governor Penn instructed Sheriff Jennings to raise a sufficient force to oust the Yankees without bloodshed, if possible. Ogden seized a few prisoners who were in their houses, among them Major Durkee. Sheriff Jennings, with two hundred men, was joined by Captain Patterson, from Fort Augusta, with an iron four-pounder. This, together with the loss of their commander, so appalled the garrison that they surrendered. Three or four leading men were detained as prisoners; seventeen Connecticut men were to remain and gather the ripening harvest; all others were to leave the valley immediately, and private property was to be respected.[2] Taking up their sad march, with their wives and little ones, these exiles made their way back to Connecticut. Their sufferings were great during this march, and Chapman says that one woman roasted and fed her dead child to her surviving children to keep them alive.

Captain Ogden, to his disgrace as a man and a soldier, plundered the seventeen who had been left to gather the crops of all means of subsistence, driving away the cattle, horses, sheep, etc., to the settlements on the Delaware, where he sold them. The seventeen, having been plundered in violation of the terms of surrender, were compelled to follow their exiled comrades. Thus closed the first campaign in the Pennamite War. The Yankees were three times expelled, and finally compelled to abandon the settlement.

[1] Miner, p. 106.

[2] Miner.

The Yankees, however, were not long inactive. In February, 1770, in connection with a number of people from Lancaster, they again appeared upon the ground, and they easily took possession of the fort, which had only a small garrison. Ogden remained at the place with a number of his men, fortified in a block-house, which was besieged, and he was obliged to capitulate, and, with his followers, depart from Wyoming, after which his house was burnt in retaliation for the deeds he had committed the year before. This was in April, and in September following, after Governor Penn had issued a proclamation warning the Yankees to depart from Wyoming, Ogden led an armed party against his late victors, took several of them prisoners as they were engaged, unprotected, at their farm-work, and finally captured the fort, after killing a number of their garrison. Captain Butler himself would have been bayoneted by the attacking party after they had gained an entrance had it not been for Captain Craig, who commanded a detachment of Ogden's men. During this siege the Wyoming men attempted to send messengers to Cushutunk, but the paths were watched by Ogden's scouts, who captured them.

In the fall of 1771 the Pennamites, who then had possession of the garrison, were compelled to surrender, having been reduced to a starving condition by the Yankees, who had cut off all supplies from the surrounding country. By the terms of surrender, the Pennsylvania troops were to withdraw, twenty-three of them bearing arms. The men having families were given two weeks in which to remove, with the privilege of taking their effects. Thus ended the first Pennamite War, which had been waged with varying success as a half civil and half military movement. The loss of life was not great, but the constant annoyance and distress caused to these hardy pioneers cannot now be fully appreciated. This was one of the first contests waged against monopoly in this country. On the one hand was the rich proprietor, who would only rent lands for a term of years to his adherents, for maintaining his cause in the valley, while on the other hand was the actual settler. From this time forth the Yankees began to pour into the valley, causing it to blossom as the rose.

"[1] In 1773 the government of Connecticut, which, up to this time, had left the Susquehanna and Delaware Companies to manage their own affairs, now decided to make its claim to all the lands within the charter, west of the province of New York, and in a legal manner to support the same. Commissioners appointed by the Assembly proceeded to Philadelphia 'to negotiate a mode of bringing the controversy to an amicable conclusion.' But every proposition offered by them was declined by the Governor and Council of Pennsylvania, who saw no way to prevent a repetition of the troubles in Wyoming, except by the settlers evacuating the lands until a legal decision could be obtained.

"In the meantime the people had accepted articles, framed by the Susquehanna Company, at Hartford, Conn., June 2, 1773, for the government of the settlement, and acknowledged them to be of force until the colony of Connecticut should annex them to one of its counties, or make them a distinct county; or until they should obtain, either from the colony, or from 'His gracious Majesty, King George the Third,' a more permanent or established mode of government. 'But his majesty soon had weightier matters to decide with his American subjects, which were settled by his acknowledgment of their Independence.'

"On the report of the Commissioners to the Assembly of Connecticut, after their return from Philadelphia, decisive measures were adopted by the Assembly to bring the settlement on the Susquehanna under their immediate jurisdiction. An act was passed early in January, 1774, erecting all the territory within her charter limits, from the river Delaware to a line fifteen miles west of the Susquehanna, into a town with all the corporate powers of other towns of the colony, to be called *Westmoreland*, attaching it to the county of Litchfield. The town was seventy miles square, and was divided into townships five miles square, though those townships comprised within the Connecticut Delaware purchase were, for the most part, six miles square."

Susquehanna County was included in this vast township and was divided into townships. Hibernia, Peru, Waterford, Ruby, Review, Cunningham, Julian, Abbas, Huniades, Dandolo, Manor, Chebar, Bidwell, Dundee, Kingsbury, Newry, Monmouth, St. Patrick and Simo are names of townships that lay wholly or in part within the present Susquehanna County.

[1] Blackman's "History."

The following is a list of

[1] MEMBERS FROM WESTMORELAND TO CONNECTICUT ASSEMBLY.

April, 1774, Zebulon Butler, Timothy Smith; September, 1774, Christopher Avery, John Jenkins; April, 1775, Captain Z. Butler, Joseph Sluman; September, 1775, Captain Z. Butler, Major Ezekiel Pierce; May, 1775, John Jenkins, Solomon Strong; October, 1776, Colonel Z. Butler, Colonel Nathan Denison; May, 1777, John Jenkins, Isaac Tripp; May, 1778, Nathan Denison, Anderson Dana; October, 1778, Colonel N. Denison, Lieutenant Asahel Buck; May, 1779, Colonel N. Denison, Dea. John Hurlbut; May, 1780, John Hurlbut, Jonathan Fitch; October, 1780, Nathan Denison, John Hurlbut; May, 1781, John Hurlbut, Jonathan Fitch; October, 1781, Obadiah Gore, Captain John Franklin; May, 1782, Obadiah Gore, Jonathan Fitch; October, 1783, Obadiah Gore, Jonathan Fitch.

MEMBERS FROM LUZERNE COUNTY TO PENNSYLVANIA ASSEMBLY.

Council.

1787, 1788 and 1789, to the 9th of October, Nathan Denison; 30th of October, 1789, to 20th of December, 1790, Lord Butler.

On the 20th of December, 1790, the Council closed its session. The State was organized under the Constitution of 1790, and a Senate took the place of a Council.

As Susquehanna County was associated with Luzerne in choosing legislators, previous to 1829, the following table of Senators and Representives to 1811, the year following the organization of the county, will be profitable for reference:

Senate.

1790 (with Northumberland and Huntington), William Montgomery; 1792, William Hepburn; 1794, George Wilson (with Northumberland, Mifflin and Lycoming); 1796, Samuel Dale (with Northumberland, Mifflin and Lycoming); 1798, Samuel McClay; 1800, James Harris; 1801, Jonas Hartzell (with Northampton and Wayne); 1803, Thomas Mewhorter; 1805, William Lattimore; 1807, Matthias Gross; 1808, Nathan Palmer (with Northumberland); 1810, James Laird.

House.

(Year of election given.)

1787, John Paul Schott; 1788, 1789 and 1790, Obadiah Gore; 1791 and 1792, Simon Spaulding; 1793, Ebenezer Bowman; 1794, Benjamin Carpenter; 1795 and 1796, John Franklin; 1797 and 1798, Roswell Welles; 1799 and 1800, John Franklin; 1801, John Franklin, Lord Butler; 1802, John Franklin, Roswell Welles; 1803, John Franklin, John Jenkins; 1804, Roswell Welles, Jonas Ingham; 1805, Roswell Welles, Nathan Beach; 1806, Roswell Welles, Moses Coolbaugh; 1807, Charles Miner, Nathan Beach; 1808, Charles Miner, Benjamin Dorrance; 1809 and 1810, B. Dorrance, Thomas Graham; 1811, Thomas Graham, Jonathan Stevens.

[1] Blackman's "History of Susquehanna County."

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Battle of Wyoming—General Sullivan's March—General Clinton at Great Bend—Defeat of the Six Nations—An Indian Claim—Adventures of Hilborn.

WE have briefly given the overthrow of the Lenni Lenape who lived south of Susquehanna County, and visited it as a hunting-ground. It is pertinent to our inquiries to notice the overthrow of their powerful neighbors on the north, who were at last compelled to submit to the same power that they had assisted, only a few years before, in removing the Delawares from their loved home. During the Revolutionary War the inhabitants of Wyoming were very patriotic, and two hundred men were enlisted and joined the army to help fight the battles of Liberty and Independence. This took many of the bravest men from Westmoreland County, which then contained about two thousand five hundred inhabitants; and left the settlement in an unprotected condition, an opportunity which the Indians, Tories and British were not slow to improve.

On the 3d of July, 1778, occurred the world-famous massacre of Wyoming. The confederated Six Nations, who had been induced by the British in 1777 to take the war-path against the Americans, committed great ravages in New York during that year, and in the following they determined to make a murderous foray into Pennsylvania, with the especial object of striking the settlements on the two branches of the Susquehanna, which were left in an almost defenceless condition through the departure of their patriotic men for the army.

The Wyoming settlement was very naturally

the object of the Englishmen's especial hatred, because of the devotion its people had shown to the cause of liberty ; and it was easily accessible by the North Branch of the Susquehanna. Late in June there descended that stream, under the command of Colonel John Butler, a force of eleven hundred men, four hundred of whom were Tory rangers and regular soldiers of Sir John Johnson's Royal Greens, with seven hundred Indians, chiefly Senecas. Jenkins' Fort capitulated, and Wintermoot's (which, as was afterwards learned, was built to aid the incursions of the Tories), at once opened its gates to the invading host. At Wyoming were several so-called forts, mere stockades, in no one of which was there a cannon or an adequate garrison, the arms-bearing men nearly all being absent, as has heretofore been stated. Colonel Zebulon Butler, who happened to be at Wyoming, took command by invitation of the people, and the little band, consisting chiefly of old men and boys, with a handful of undisciplined militia, against whom eleven hundred warriors had marched, made as heroic a stand as the world ever saw.

And so upon that fatal 3d of July they marched out to meet and fight the enemy, for a safe retreat with their families was impossible, and surrender seems never to have been thought of. It is beyond our province in this work to describe the uneven battle and the slaughter which ensued. Suffice it to say that the brave defenders, about four hundred in number, were defeated by the assailing force, outnumbering them by nearly three to one. Then followed the horrible massacre—a carnival of murder and torture performed by fiends. But who is there who knows not Wyoming? Who that does not shudder at the recall of that name? Of four hundred men who went into battle, but sixty escaped the fury of the Indians. That bloody day made one hundred and fifty widows and six hundred orphans in the valley.

And now the Wyoming Valley is a scene of pastoral quiet and loveliness, as if, in recompense for the dark deeds done, the Creator had breathed upon the bosom of nature there the benison of eternal peace.

The massacre of Wyoming thrilled the world with horror. What, then, must have been the feelings of those people who had reason to think they might at any hour meet with the same fate which had extinguished the lives of the four hundred settlers of the beautiful valley? The whole border was filled with the wildest alarm, and a fever of fear took possession of the people even as far down the country as Bethlehem and Easton.

Flight was the only recourse for the few terror-stricken survivors. Vain efforts were made to concentrate the settlement at Forty Fort, but the tide of panic had already set in, and by night of the day of battle fugitives were flying in every direction to the wilderness. It was a wild, chaotic, precipitate hegira. All was confusion, consternation, horror. The poor, terrified people, men, women and children, scarcely thinking or caring whither their trembling footsteps led, if they could only escape the savage enemy and cruel death, fled onward into the wilderness and night. The general direction pursued was towards the Delaware and the Stroudsburg settlement. Every passage into the forest was thronged. On the old Warrior's Path there were, says Miner, in one company, nearly one hundred women and children, with but one man, Jonathan Fitch, to advise or aid them. The terrified fugitives fled through the Dismal Swamp or Shades of Death, and the Great Swamp to the west and southwest. Children were born and children died in that forced march through the wilderness. Some wandered out of the way and were lost, others died from wounds and starvation, but the greater number reached the settlements about Stroudsburg and along the Delaware, where the German settlers treated them kindly, and some found their way back to Connecticut. Miner says : " In addition to those in train band, the judges of the court and all the civil officers who were near, went out. Many old men—some of them grandfathers—took their muskets and marched to the field. For instance, the aged Mr. Searle, of Kingston, was one. Having become bald, he wore a wig ; taking out his silver knee-buckles, he said to his family : 'If I fall I shall not need them ; if I come back they will be safe here.' He was killed, and the

Indians kept the wig as a trophy. His son Roger fled to Connecticut, but afterwards returned to Wyoming. His sons Daniel, Leonard and Raselas became residents of Montrose. Reuben Wells' father was also killed in that battle. His widow fled to Connecticut, where they remained until 1797, when they returned to Frenchtown, and in 1812 Reuben settled in South Montrose. Elisha Williams, grandfather of W. W. Williams, was one that escaped. Perry Gardner, grandfather of Latham Gardner, and his son Jonathan, then only twelve years old, were there. Probably many more of the residents of Susquehanna County are descendants of ancestors who were in that battle."

It is not within the scope of this work to notice all the barbarities practiced upon the Wyoming settlers by Tories and Indians who had been hired by the British agents to do this dastardly work. But the hour of punishment came at last. General Washington determined to send a sufficient force into the Indian country to break up their savage haunts. To this end General Clinton, with sixteen hundred men, was ordered to advance from the Hudson to Tioga Point, and General Sullivan was ordered to rendezvous at Easton. From this point he sent a German regiment of three hundred men to reinforce Colonel Butler, and on the 19th of April Major Powell arrived at Wyoming with an additional force of two hundred and fifty men. This force was fired upon by ambushed Indians, and a number of them were killed. On the 18th of June, 1779, General Sullivan left Easton with two thousand five hundred men. He went by way of the Wind Gap, Pocono Creek, White Oak Run and Birch Hill. Arriving at Mud Run, they encamped on a knoll which they named Hungry Hill. Here they encamped for a few days waiting for provisions from Easton. From this point they cut a road through the Dismal Swamp around Locust Ridge, thence westwardly seven miles across the Lehigh to the Old Shupp road to Wyoming.

On the 31st of July, at the head of some three thousand men, General Sullivan broke camp at Wyoming and began his march up the Susquehanna. Accompanying the troops were three hundred boats laden with provisions, cannon and munitions of war. They marched up the river in good order. Following in the train were many hundred pack-horses laden with one month's provisions. On the 11th of August Sullivan arrived at Tioga Point and halted for General Clinton to come up.

"[1] When General Clinton arrived at the head of the river, Otsego Lake, he found the water very low, and the navigation of the Susquehanna on rafts, as intended, impracticable. In order to raise the water, it was decided to build a dam at the foot of the lake, which some of the soldiers, under the directions of the officers, proceeded to do, while others were detailed to construct timber rafts below, upon which the army was to descend the river. When the dam was completed, the rafts being ready, and a sufficient quantity of water having accumulated in the lake, the flood-gates were opened, away sped the fleet of rafts, with their noble burden, amid the loud cheers of the soldiers.

"Very soon new troubles arose, for not one of these sixteen hundred men knew anything about navigating the Susquehanna. The Indian canoes only had heretofore broken the stillness of its waters; consequently some of the many rafts were at almost every turn brought to a stand-still by the bars and shallows of the river. These 'shipwrecks,' as the soldiers called them, produced shouts of mirth and laughter from those who were more fortunate in drifting clear of the shoals; but, as the water was rapidly rising from the great supply in the lake above, these stranded rafts were soon afloat again, and very soon were passing some of those rafts which had first passed them, and from whose crews came shouts of derisive laughter, and now were stranded in like manner. Both officers and men enjoyed this novel campaign on rafts down the beautiful Susqehanna (to use the officer's word) 'highly.' He said that, notwithstanding they had to keep a sharp look-out for the 'Red Skins,' it did not in the least mar the great enjoyment of the sports of this rafting expedition; fishing, frolic and fun were

[1] Blackman's "History."

the order of the day. Nothing worthy of mention happened to the expedition on their way to this place, and here, on a bright summer day in 1779, they landed to pass the night, and to allow some of the dilatory rafts to come up, and here at Great Bend, on the Flats near the 'Three Indian Apple Trees,' General James Clinton's army encamped, and here, for one night at least, brightly burned the camp-fires of sixteen hundred of the soldiers of the Revolution. The officer in his diary says of the three Indian Apple Trees which they found here, that they then bore the marks of great age. There were no Indians seen here by them, although there was every indication of their having only recently left. The next day they went on board of their rafts and proceeded down the river" until they arrived at Tioga Point, where they rested with General Sullivan, and together moved up the river and gave the Indians battle at Newtown, near Elmira, New York. There was not so great loss of life in this battle, the whites losing thirty killed, but the victory over the Six Nations was complete. Their wigwams and teeming fields of corn were laid waste with rigid severity, and their peach orchards were ruthlessly cut down. The fell blow broke the power of the Six Nations forever.[1] There are remnants of this once powerful confederacy on reservations in the State of New York. They occasionally visit the valley, over which they once held despotic sway, with curious bead-work which they have for sale. An Indian woman who sells these articles will usually sit apart from the rest and murmur, "Me poor Indian," "Me lone Indian," until some one will come along and half out of pity buy her trinkets. And this is all that remains of the once proud lords of the soil, whose friendship was courted by the French and British, the Governors of New York and of Pennsylvania, and the United Colonies at the time of the Revolution. The Indians occasionally visited Susquehanna County after the pioneer settlers came here. David Rittenhouse and Andrew W. Ellicott, on the part of Pennsylvania, and James Clinton and Simeon De Witt, on the part of New York, ran the dividing line between the two States in 1786. During the survey Ellicott wrote to his wife from the "[2] Banks of the Susquehanna," under date of August 6, 1786, that he had "just returned from attending divine service of the Indians in their camp. This will appear no doubt strange to you, but stranger yet when I assure you that I have found more true religion among them than with the white inhabitants on the frontier. They are of the Church of England, and have the service complete in their own language. They sing psalms to admiration. . . . Pray do not fail to inform Dr. West of this circumstance. The Indian town of [3] Shanang is about twelve miles from our present position. The head sachem, with his family, have been with us many days—he has a daughter by the name of *Sally* and a niece who lives with us, and share in all our amusements, such as cards and draughts, commonly called checkards. Commissioner De Witt has taken a picture of the daughter, which I intend to have copied large by Billy West."

Miss Blackman has recorded some incidents written by J. Du Bois, from which the following is taken:

"The writer, anxious to learn something about the Indians that once lived in this valley, concluded to question the doctor.[4] I again visited the Log Tavern. I found the doctor reclining on the grassy slope of the bank of the Susquehanna, near the Indian Apple Trees. Armed with a pipe and tobacco, I approached him and presented them, retreated to a respectable distance and sat down, and watched him as he drew forth the steel, the flint, and striking fire, proceeded to test the quality of the Indian weed. Boy-like, I at once commenced to question him, and as he remained silent, I piled question upon question, without even waiting for an answer, not knowing at that time that an Indian never answered a question immediately, but first smokes, then thinks, and then answers. After almost exhausting my list of inquiries, I remained silent. The Indian, after puffing away at the pipe for some time, said, 'Boy want to know much, Indian tell him some. When a boy, I lived here, many Indians lived along this valley of the Susquehanna, we belonged to the Confederate Five Nations, after-

[1] These Indians have adopted the ways of civilization and have cultivated farms.

[2] "Boundaries of the State of New York," Vol. I.

[3] Binghamton stands where Shanang formerly stood. Colonel Gere thinks that this letter was written from Little Meadows, Susquehanna County.

[4] An Indian Doctor.

wards called the Six Nations.' He then proceeded to state in his own language that this valley was for a long time the frontier of the Confederacy. At that time the Delaware Indians claimed all the lands up to the Susquehanna River, at the same time the Confederacy claimed to the Delaware River, and land lying between these two rivers was disputed ground, and many were the conflicts between the hunters on this disputed territory. After a while the Six Nations conquered the Delawares, and extended their authority as far south as the Chesapeake Bay. During the War of the Revolution the Indians quietly withdrew from this valley, and all of them, except the Oneidas, joined the British and were nearly all exterminated in the battles which followed. Before the Revolution the Indians raised great crops of corn along these river flats.

"'All over yonder,' said he, pointing to the hills on the south side of the river, 'elk, elk, deer, too, plenty, very plenty, fish in this river very plenty, Indian lived well.' I asked the doctor where the Indians buried their dead; he pointed toward Dimon's flats, saying, 'there we bury our dead.' I then told the doctor, that when the workmen were excavating the ground for the northern abutment of the first Great Bend Bridge, they discovered the skeleton of what they supposed to be a large Indian (as it was found in the sitting posture). I asked him how this Indian came to be buried there. After puffing away at the pipe as if in deep thought, he replied, 'The Delaware Indian, he die in his canoe, we bury him there.' I asked him by what death did he die, but received no answer. Not being willing to give it up so, I told the doctor that this Delaware Indian, as he called him, had a large hole in his skull, to which he replied, 'Delaware bad Indian.' Pursuing my inquiry in another direction, I asked him if a hostile Indian was detected as a spy, if by their laws it was death; he answered yes. And upon inquiring, he said that they never bury those belonging to another tribe with their own dead. He further said that the Three Apple Trees was the rallying point and headquarters for all the Indians in the neighborhood. Here councils were held, marriages celebrated, feasts observed, war-dances performed, and the fate of prisoners decided.

"An Indian Claim.—Jonathan Dimon was one of the early white settlers of this valley. He settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Carl. When Jonathan Dimon left the valley of the Hudson River, and removed to this, then called wilderness, West, his son, Charles Dimon, had not completed his education, and did not come on to his father here until some years later. A few days after his arrival his father told him to go upon the flats and plow up an old 'Indian burying-ground.' (This burying-ground was located about the centre of the lately-talked-of fair ground, and proposed race track, and on each side of what now remains of an old hedge.) More than thirty years ago the writer had this narrative from our late and much-esteemed fellow-townsman, Charles Dimon. He said that he felt many misgivings about thus disturbing the burial-place of the dead, and asked his father what he should do with those curious stones that marked the last resting-place of the Indians. His father told him that when he plowed up near enough to these stones to loosen them, to carefully take them up and pile them up by the fence. He said that with a heavy heart he proceeded to do as his father bade him, but would much rather have plowed elsewhere. After working awhile, his oxen needed rest; at this time he was very near the bank of the river, and was sitting on his plowbeam with his back towards the river. He said that, in spite of himself, his thoughts would run on about the red men who once inhabited this valley. True, his father had told him that no Indians had been here for a long time, they had long since removed to other 'hunting-grounds,' or had fallen in battle before the superior arms of the white man. He thought, and could not help thinking, what would be his fate if the Indians should happen to come along and find him plowing up the graves, and removing the stones that they had set up to mark the last resting-places of their 'fathers?' While these thoughts were troubling him, he heard a low guttural, yet musical sound, or combination of sounds, which came from the river behind him. It was different from anything that he had ever heard. He turned his face toward the river; a screen of willows partly hid from his view objects on the river nearest to him, and as these strange sounds came nearer, he peered through the bushes and—said he to the writer—'imagine, if you can, my feelings and surprise, when I tell you that I saw close to me a large canoe full of Indians, and this had barely passed the opening before another canoe full of Indians came in sight. I immediately unhitched the oxen and hurried out of that field, and away to the house. Being somewhat excited at what I had seen, I said to father, that I thought it very unsafe to plow in the Indian burying-field while the Indians were about. Father told me to explain; I did, by telling what I had seen. He told me to go down to the ferry, and see if the Indians landed. I went to the ferry, which then occupied the present site of the Great Bend Bridge across the Susquehanna River. And there, at the Log Tavern, which then stood on the site of the two-story house opposite to and near the toll-house, I found the Indians, about twenty in number.' A crowd of the curious soon collected, and an 'inquisitive' Yankee soon learned from the Indian interpreter, that they had come to claim all that strip of land lying north of the Susquehanna River, and south of the forty-second parallel of latitude, declaring that they had never sold it, and that they wanted to meet the settlers and have a talk. This declaration of the interpreter caused the crowd to disperse in every direction to notify the settlers, and when these messengers told the settlers that a large party of

Indians were at the Log Tavern, and claimed their lands, they, too, left their plows and wended their way to the Log Tavern, and as they came together on the way thither, they saluted each other after this manner, 'What now, what next? here we have been trembling about our titles; Pennsylvania claims us, Connecticut claims us, and now, after all, here come the aborigines themselves, to claim our lands, and, if we should refuse, perhaps will take our scalps.'

"By evening a number of settlers had collected, and, as they had no speaker among them, they chose one for the occasion; he was a kind of backwoods lawyer of those days (his name, as well as many other interesting incidents of this meeting, have, I am sorry to say, gone from the memory of the writer). Among those early settlers that were named as having attended this meeting, and were interested therein, I can only remember the following: Captain Ichabod Buck, Captain Jonathan Newman, Jonathan Dimon, Sylvanus Hatch, Josiah Stewart, David Buck, Noble Trowbridge and James Newman. After all were seated in the old Log Tavern, the speaker for the settlers arose, and told the Indian interpreter that all were now ready to hear the talk of their chief.

"Many eyes were now turned toward the central figure of a group of noble-looking Indians. But at this time some of the whites present were whispering to each other, and at the same time, wondering why the chief rose not. After a while the interpreter arose, and gave these inattentive whispering whites a just and well-merited rebuke. 'Friends,' said he, 'I perceive that you do not understand the character of the red men, when assembled in council. No Indian will rise to speak until there is perfect silence and attention, and there is nothing he more dislikes than a whispering, inattentive audience.' After this rebuke from the interpreter, silence reigned. The chief, a man of great stature and noble bearing, soon arose, and spoke in the Indian dialect, which was well interpreted, sentence by sentence, in good English, and was, as near as the writer can remember, as follows: 'Friends and brothers, once our fathers had their wigwams on these beautiful banks of the Susquehanna; once they chased the elk, the deer, the bear, over the beautiful hills that surround us; once we had full possession of this valley, and no one disputed our right. Moon after moon rolled on, and our fathers left the valley for better hunting-grounds, north and west, but before they left, "good Father Onas" (William Penn) made a treaty with our fathers, by which they sold him a large piece of land, which is called after William Penn—Pennsylvania—he gave our fathers a copy of the treaty—large paper—which, I am sorry to say, is lost. Now our learned young men tell us, that in this treaty with good father Onas, the northern line of his purchase here was the Susquehanna River, and not the forty-second parallel of north latitude, as laid down on the "paper pictures"—maps—of the whites. Now, brothers, we come to you as the representatives of our nation to claim this land. We believe we have never sold it. We come not to take it from you, but to sell it. Our good father Onas—William Penn—always dealt fair with the red man. We would never claim anything that was wrong of the children or friends of Onas if we knew it. When famine came upon the early friends of Onas, did not our fathers supply the wants of the starving friends of Onas, by hunting and fishing for them, and when bad hostile Indians troubled them, did not our fathers place the white feather of protection over the doors of their log wigwams. And while we acknowledge that bad Indians, many bad Indians, did take the king's money and fight with the king's men, our brothers will witness, and your history of the war will witness, that the nation, or that part of the nation that we represent—the Oneidas—never raised the war-cry against our brothers. And now, if we have a good right to this land, we have great confidence in our friends, the children of our great and good father, William Penn, that they will do right and just by us. We wait your answer.'

"The speaker for the settlers, after a few words in an undertone with them, made a low bow to the chief and to the other members of the delegation who sat on each side of their chief, in the form of a semicircle, and said: 'Friends and brothers, we are pleased with the words of the noble chief who has so eloquently spoken. The settlers, who now surround me, have chosen me to answer the chief. They desire me to thank him, and the other braves who sit before us, for the kind and pacific manner in which their great chief has set forth their claim to this part of the land we occupy, and upon which we have built our wigwams. They also desire me to say, that they are not ignorant that those that you represent were always the friends of our good father, William Penn, and have always proved true to his friends, and shall always cherish in remembrance those kind offices of our red brethren in times past. And here, almost under the shade of the three "Old Indian Apple Trees," planted by your fathers, we pledge ourselves anew to our red brothers, that nothing arising out of your present claim shall mar the peace or lessen the friendship that has so long existed between us. We are very sorry, however, to inform you that our "head man," Judge William Thomson, is away on a long journey, and as to your rights to this land, we must confess that we are ignorant. We settled here holding the titles to our lands under the charter of William Penn, never doubting his knowledge as to the extent of his purchase of your fathers. When our "head man" returns, and it should prove that our good father, and your good father, Onas, was mistaken, and that your fathers never parted with this land, we pledge ourselves, as the honest descendants of the good William Penn, to buy of you these lands, on which we have settled and built our wigwams. If our brothers will tarry with us until our "head man"

returns, which will be in eight or ten days, the hospitalities of this Log Tavern shall be yours, without cost to you, and in the mean time you can amuse yourselves, perhaps, in hunting the deer on these beautiful hills, where once your fathers trod. And if our brothers desire it, we will join you in the chase. But if you cannot gratify us in this, but must sooner return to your own people, then we pledge ourselves again, that you shall hear from us when our head man returns.'

"The interpreter of the Indians, after consulting with the delegates, said, that, in behalf of his companions, he returned many thanks for the very kind answer, and for their pressing invitation to remain and enjoy the hospitalities of their friends; 'but,' said he, 'we are compelled to deny ourselves this great enjoyment. Business at the Council-House of the Six Nations demands our return, where among our own people they would await a letter from our head man, and there would invoke their Great Spirit —your Great God—to shower blessings upon the head of the friends of William Penn.'

"The next day these Indians left for their homes in Northern New York. When Judge Thomson returned, the settlers soon acquainted him with this new claim to their lands. Judge Thomson sent to the capital of the State for a certified copy of William Penn's[1] treaty with the Indians. In due time the Judge received a fac-simile copy of said treaty, and many of our citizens of that day had the pleasure of seeing and examining this copy of Penn's treaty with the Indians, before the Judge forwarded the same to the Council-House of the Six Nations. This copy was described to the writer, as a great curiosity. The names of all the chiefs were plainly written out, and at the termination of each name was the sign manual or mark of the chief; at the end of one name was a bow, another an arrow, another a bow and arrow crossed, another deers' horns, another a deer's head and horns, another the form of a new moon, etc., etc., each name having a different mark representing their implements of war, hunting, game, trophies, etc.

"This treaty plainly fixed the northern boundary of our State on the forty-second parallel of north latitude, thus dissipating the fears of the settlers. This copy of Penn's treaty Judge Thomson forwarded to the address left by the Indians, since which time neither our fathers, nor we of the second or third generation, have heard anything more about the Indians' claim to these lands."

The capture and escape of John Hilborn formed one of the most notable occurrences of the Indian War of the Revolutionary period. Of this we give quite a minute account, partly because Mr. Hilborn afterwards became one of the pioneers[2] of Susquehanna County and partly because of its intrinsic and illustrative interest.

"[3] Mr. Hilborn and his few scattered neighbors had, in their isolated condition, become apprehensive of the danger of a sudden attack by the Indians, and had agreed to keep each other informed on what was taking place, by communicating as frequently as possible. Among these neighbors was John Price, a relative of Hilborn's, who lived seven miles above, on the north branch of the creek.

"One morning in the early part of June, 1779, an old woman came running down the stream in great distress, saying that her son's family were all killed or taken prisoners by the Indians, herself only escaping. This family resided on the west branch of the creek, though I am unable to give the name.

"Mr. Hilborn set out immediately to give the warning to John Price. On his way, after ascending a hill, he saw the house in flames from which the family had been captured. Proceeding in the direction of Mr. Price's, and when about one mile from the burning dwelling, on ascending another hill, he found himself suddenly surrounded by five Indians, all armed with guns, who demanded his surrender; seeing no possibility of escape, he felt that he must submit to whatever conditions they might be disposed to exact, and resolved to do it with as good grace as possible. They then informed him (as they all spoke tolerably good English) that if he would give a solemn promise not to attempt to escape, they would spare his life; if not, they would kill him on the spot. He made the promise, and, as will appear, kept it faithfully during the entire period of his captivity. They then bound a heavy burthen on his back and ordered him to march. Soon after they passed in sight of John Price's house, where a halt was made. The Indians questioned Hilborn closely as to who lived there, what sort of a man he was, whether he was rich, etc., and also whether he kept a gun. He answered truthfully all their questions; that Price was a peaceable, quiet man, that he was not rich, that he kept a gun, as every one did, to supply himself with game, that he took no part in the war, etc. After an exciting talk of considerable length they concluded to pass by the house of Mr. Price and spare him for the present, to the great relief of Mr. Hilborn. He discovered that all the family whose house they had burned were in company except one little boy, who, on account of his loud cries—as he some time after learned—was killed at the house. They made rapid marches all the way to the North Branch of the Susquehanna, crossing many streames of considerable depth, which they were obliged to wade, and

[1] Treaty at Fort Stanwix, 1768. See Chapter I.

[2] See Harmony township.

[3] The sketch is contributed by Luke W. Brodhead, who derived it from Paul S. Preston, who, in turn, had the facts from the journal of his father, Samuel Preston, of Stockport, Wayne County, written in 1787.

proved a cause of much suffering to the women and children, who became greatly fatigued and at times nearly exhausted. They crossed the Susquehanna above the mouth of the Tioga, and found the former deep and difficult of passage, so much so that two of the young girls were only saved from drowning by the extraordinary efforts of Mr. Hilborn. He seems to have had great sympathy for this captive family, consisting of the mother and four or five children, affording them all the relief possible in their tiresome journey, and encouraging them, whenever opportunity afforded, with comforting words; and they were greatly endeared to him, confirming our observations of all similar experience in life, that community of suffering makes the sufferers kin. After crossing the Susquehanna the Indians seemed to feel themselves out of danger of pursuit, and their marches were thereafter much easier. A little girl of the captive family became a great favorite with all the Indians, and was treated with much kindness, they doing everything possible for her comfort on the journey, promising her many things on their arrival at their home in Shenango, telling her many times that she should have plenty of milk, etc. But what seemed very remarkable, in view of the care and consideration bestowed on this child, was the fact that they frequently showed her the scalp of her little brother, killed at the house, the sight of which caused her to weep bitterly.

"After crossing the river, a few short marches brought them to the place where their canoes were tied up; why they were not left on the opposite side of the river on setting out with their expedition, Mr. Hilborn could not understand. They placed him in one of the canoes with the larger portion of the party, and under guard, ordered him to pole it up the stream, which he did the whole distance to Shenango. They frequently went ashore, and on one occasion the old Delaware Indian, who seemed to act the part of a chief, went out hunting and killed a large buck. On his return he ordered two Indians, young men, with Mr. Hilborn, to go and dress the deer and bring it in. One of these Indians was a Delaware, a large, coarse man, the other a genteel young Mohawk, who had on several occasions before shown kindness to Mr. Hilborn. The Delaware was surly and overbearing and ordered the young Mohawk to dress the deer, which he undertook, but not succeeding very well, they soon engaged in a quarrel in their own language and finally in a desperate fight. The Mohawk, though the younger, was the more active and proved the conqueror, compelling the Delaware to finish dressing the deer.

"On the arrival of the party at the Indian settlements at Shenango, Mr. Hilborn found himself quite ill from exposure, and nearly exhausted. He was compelled to perform a great amount of severe labor for the Indians, and imposed an additional amount on himself in his efforts to relieve his fellow-captives. In this condition he learned to his horror that he was required to undergo the severe ordeal of *running the gauntlet.*

"The arrival of the party seemed soon to be generally known at the different Indian towns near, as a large and jubilant crowd was soon collected, composed mainly of women and children, who were to be Mr. Hilborn's tormentors, and who seemed eager to engage in the sport of lashing the poor captive. Two long lines were formed, composed of women and children armed with whips and clubs, through which Mr. Hilborn was to pass. The young Mohawk, of whom mention has been made, stood by silently watching with evident displeasure the preparations for this humiliating method of torture, so universally prevalent among his people, feeling that the prisoner in his present condition was unable to endure the punishment. Mr. Hilborn was ordered to start at a given signal; he attempted to run as well as he could, but he had proceeded but a few paces when the brave and generous young Mohawk broke in the ranks and arrested its further progress; the confusion that ensued lasted but a moment, as he boldly announced his determination, and right from custom, to offer himself to run in place of the sick captive. He was accepted, and ran the whole course; notwithstanding his remarkable agility, he was severely punished, but he endured it without a word of complaint and apparently with stoical indifference. The young Mohawk continued the friend of Mr. Hilborn throughout his captivity and was always kind and considerate towards him.

"During his stay at Shenango the Indians received intelligence of General Sullivan's intention of coming up the Susquehanna to destroy their towns and growing crops; this information produced the wildest excitement, and on the part of some of the warriors, exhibitions of violent rage.

"They had a large body of the best of land under cultivation, with the prospect of an abundant harvest of Indian corn, beans, etc., and the thought of having it destroyed was a natural cause of anxiety.

"About the time of receiving intelligence of the movements of General Sullivan they were holding a council in reference to an expedition to the settlements on the West Branch of the Susquehanna, to be commanded by the celebrated Capt. Brandt and Capt. Montour. Hilborn was informed of this contemplated expedition by his friend, the young Mohawk, who seemed to be privy to all that was taking place. He expressed his fears for the fate of Hilborn should this expedition be attended with unfavorable results, and also in case General Sullivan's army should make its appearance. The prisoners in either case would be treated badly. Hilborn now for the first time made efforts to obtain for himself and his companions release from captivity, and for this purpose had an interview with the old Delaware chief who took him prisoner. He made no attempts at misstatement, for

he found the old man exceedingly shrewd and any efforts to deceive him would be fruitless. He told him that he was a Quaker, that he had taken no part in the war, that it was against his religious principles to fight, etc., and that the women and children could do them no harm; but all his arguments were in vain; the only reply was that, 'all the Yankees have the same story.' Yet they treated him with more consideration after this interview. His employment was now, and had been for some time, to attend to the cultivation of the growing corn. (As is well known, General Sullivan in a few weeks from this time rendered desolate this whole region of country, destroying forty villages, some of them containing as many as a hundred houses, together with 160,000 bushels of corn, leaving scarce a trace of vegetation on the surface.)

"Mr. Hilborn, now finding that he could not purchase his freedom by entreaties, laid a plan for his escape. He concluded to take a canoe at night and quietly push down the Susquehanna until morning, and then hide the craft in the mouth of some creek, while he watched from an elevated position to ascertain if he was pursued; if so, to take his chances by land, and if not, to again take the canoe and at night make his way down the stream. In planning his escape his mind became greatly exercised, for notwithstanding the promise made on the day of his capture was not voluntary, having been extorted from him at the peril of his life, and therefore not strictly binding, yet when he came to make the trial, he could not with a clear conscience disregard the pledges he had given and falsify his word; yet the plan of escape was deemed practical, and he had many opportunities for putting it in execution. On one occasion he was sent some distance for water; a strong impulse to regain his freedom suddenly took possession of him, and he dropped his camp-kettle and began to run. After going about half a mile he again thought of the promise on which his life had been spared, and as speedily returned to the camp with the water.

"Capt. Brandt was arranging now for his intended expedition against the settlements on the West Branch of the Susquehanna.

"Hilborn heard from his Indian friend his opinion of the high character of the Mohawk chief, whom he described as the greatest man among the Indian nations; that he had been educated in New England, had since been in London in company with Guy Johnston, and now held a commission under the crown, and that he was noted as much for his humanity as for his bravery. Mr. Hilborn now resolved to call on Brandt and state his case as well as he could. He found him in his tent, seated at a table, writing, and dressed in a calico wrapper. He was received with great politeness, and Capt. Brandt acted towards him more like an English gentleman than an Indian chief. He listened attentively to what Mr. Hilborn had to say, and seemed to have much sympathy for him, but finally told him that as he was a prisoner of the Delawares, he could not interfere for him, as he was a Mohawk. Yet Hilborn believed that the interview was of service to him, for it was ordered soon after that he should be sent to Niagara and delivered to the English there.

"After bidding farewell to his generous Indian friend, he was conducted through the Genesee country, where he saw large bodies of beautiful land under cultivation by the Indians.

"From Niagara he was ordered on board a vessel to be sent to Quebec. In passing down the St. Lawrence the water was exceedingly rapid and the navigation appeared dangerous. The vessel was conducted by a Frenchman with much skill, and he arrived safely in Quebec in just two months from the time he was taken prisoner. Here he was under no restraint and seemed to be left to take care of himself. He was now hungry, moneyless and almost naked. In this extremity he applied to an Irish colonel in the British service for relief. The colonel listened to the relation he gave of himself, and, to Hilborn's surprise, loaned him money enough to purchase a tolerably decent suit of clothes and something to eat.

"He now made effort to obtain employment, by which he might support himself for the present and discharge his obligation to the generous colonel. Happening to mention to him that he was a miller by trade, he at once sent him to a mill of his own on the opposite side of the river, to work for a time on trial. In this new situation he did everything in his power to show his gratitude by furthering the interests of his employer. He made several alterations, re-dressed the stones, etc., and after a little time had the mill doing better than it had ever done before. The colonel was greatly pleased and soon after made him superintendent of the whole business of purchasing grain, selling the flour, as well as attending to its manufacture, the sale of flour amounting to about £100 per week. He remained in this situation over a year, but with constant longing to return home; yet no opportunity was afforded. He at length made known his desire to the colonel, who seemed very reluctant to part with him, and offered to give him whatever wages he might in reason ask, if he would remain.

"But seeing he had his heart set on getting to his home, the colonel generously procured a passage for him in a transport about to sail for New York. They sailed by the Newfoundland fisheries, when, the captain receiving information of a French fleet lying off the coast, they put into Halifax. He remained in Nova Scotia a considerable time, when he again took passage and was finally landed in New Jersey, somewhere near Amboy, from which place he walked to his father's house, in Makefield, and from thence to his home on Brodhead's Creek, having been away just two years from the time of his capture."

The family captured with Mr. Hilborn were all released and returned safely home, excepting one of the children, who died at Niagara.

CHAPTER IV.

CONNECTICUT CLAIMANTS.

Trenton Decree—Second Pennamite War—Erection of Luzerne County—Act of 1795—Drinker's Letters—Bartlett Hinds Mobbed.

FIFTEEN days after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis a petition was presented to Congress "from the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, stating a matter in dispute between the said State and the State of Connecticut, respecting sundry lands lying on the east branch of the river Susquehanna, and praying a hearing in the premises, agreeable to the ninth article of the Confederation." Arrangements to this effect were made, and one year later, November 12, 1782, a court composed of five commissioners—Messrs. Whipple, Arnold, Houston, Griffin and Brearly—convened at Trenton, N. J. Messrs. Bradford, Reed, Wilson and Sergeant appeared as counsel for Pennsylvania, and Messrs. Dyer, Johnson and Root were the agents from Connecticut. The court declined to order notice to be given to the settlers at Wyoming *claiming the land*, as that question did not come before them, the question they were empowered to decide being solely that of jurisdiction. After sitting forty-one judicial days, in which the parties, represented by their counsel, had proceeded with their pleas, they gave their decision in these few words:

"We are unanimously of the opinion that Connecticut has no right to the lands in controversy.

"We are also unanimously of opinion that the jurisdiction and pre-emption of all the territory lying within the charter of Pennsylvania, and now claimed by the State of Connecticut, do of right belong to the State of Pennsylvania."

It is generally conceded by those who have investigated the subject, that this decision was political and had reference to the future welfare of the States. The War of the Revolution being over, the States found it necessary to unite in one general government, without loosing their autonomy as States however. Had the decision been in favor of the Connecticut claimants, it would have made a State composed of two parts, separated by New York. In placing the disputed territory under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, it made one compact State of contiguous territory. Geographically considered, then, the decision was correct; but legally considered, the Connecticut claim was far the stronger. The Connecticut charter was first, her Indian purchase was first and she was first by occupancy. This certainly made a strong case. The commissioners only decided the question of jurisdiction. It would have been wise and just had the Pennsylvania government shown proper respect for the rights of the hard-working pioneers who had braved every danger and suffered untold hardships to make improvements in an inhospitable, waste, howling wilderness. Had Pennsylvania presented every one of these hardy pioneers with a deed for the land he occupied, it would have been both politic and just. The unoccupied lands were increased in value by the improvements made by these settlers, so that the land speculator need not have lost anything. The Pennsylvania Legislature vacillated from one course to another, but eventually fell into the hands of the land speculator altogether and proceeded to eject the Connecticut claimants by force.

"[1] With the close of 1782, and the Trenton decree, the jurisdiction of Connecticut ceased. Before that decree the court had expressly stated that the *right of soil* did not come before them, and thus the settlers were content to be transferred from one State to the jurisdiction of another; but events soon made it apparent that expulsion, or the entire abandonment of their possessions, was to be preliminary to any adjustment of existing difficulties. The land had been purchased by Pennsylvania speculators,[2] while it was occupied by those who held it under title from the Susquehanna Company; and the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by its commissioners appointed in 1783, to inquire into the circumstances of the Wyoming inhabitants, expressly declared: 'It cannot be supposed

[1] Blackman's "History."

[2] The landholders who stimulated the Assembly to unjust measures against the Wyoming people were generally claimants under leases from the proprietaries, or warrants of 1784. The landholders under warrants of 1793 and 1794—the Tilghmans, Drinkers, Francises, etc.—are in no respect implicated in the censure.—*Miner*.

that Pennsylvania will, nor can she, consistent with her constitution, by any *ex post facto* law, deprive her citizens of any portion of their property legally obtained.' This, of course, implied the loss to the Connecticut settlers of all they had paid to the Susquehanna Company, in favor of prior 'citizens' of Pennsylvania who had 'legally obtained' possession of the land. This was the origin of the second Pennamite War, which fortunately extended over only one year —1784—and resulted in the restoration to the 'Yankees' of the lands from which they had been cruelly driven during the spring of that year."

The decision at Trenton left the Wyoming settlers but two alternatives: either to submit to the jurisdiction of the State of Pennsylvania or openly rebel and organize a State of their own. Connecticut had evidently abandoned her children, acquiescing in the the decree at Trenton. She was afterward amply compensated by retaining over three million three hundred and sixty-six thousand acres of land in the "Western Reserve" in Ohio, for which the State of Connecticut realized one million nine hundred thousand dollars. But the Wyoming settlers were not so easily appeased.

The years 1785 and 1786 did not exhibit any abatement of the controversy between the rivals. Col. John Franklin became the leading spirit among the Connecticut claimants, and Col. Timothy Pickering appeared as the chief champion of the Pennsylvania cause. A plan was formed for carving a new State from Pennsylvania, to include the old county of Westmoreland and all of the territory claimed by Connecticut, and thus wrest Wyoming from the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania. Col. Ethan Allen, of Vermont, appeared upon the scene as one pledged to furnish means and men for the dismemberment of Pennsylvania.

Col. Franklin would not take the oath of fidelity to Pennsylvania nor accept (at that time) a post of official importance to which he had been chosen with a view to conciliating him.

The erection of Luzerne County from Northumberland, Sept. 25, 1786, was intended to conciliate the Yankee settlers by giving them an opportunity to have a direct representation in the Assembly and to state their grievances, and, in a large measure, shape their own affairs. This county included all of the Connecticut settlers, except those at Lackawack or Wallenpaupack and the few on the Delaware, principally at Cushutunk.

It extended one hundred and twenty miles north and south, or from the mouth of the Nescopec to the north line of the State, on which its extent was from the sixth mile-stone to a point fifteen miles west of the Susquehanna River where it enters the State a second time.

In March, 1787, the inhabitants proposed a compromise, in effect that if the commonwealth would grant them the seventeen townships which had been laid out, and in which settlements had been made prior to the "Trenton decree," they would relinquish their claim to all other lands within the limits of the Susquehanna purchase; what were known as the "certified townships" were thus secured to the settlers; but while most of the inhabitants were within these townships, there were others scattered here and there who had bought rights of the Susquehanna and Delaware Companies and made improvements upon their locations. There were quite a number of this class within the present limits of Susquehanna County.

Another class dissatisfied with the compromise were the Pennsylvanians, to whom the State had previously sold a portion of the lands, and who did not wish, very naturally, to be dispossessed of them. Such was the effect of the opposition that the next year the compromise act was suspended and afterwards repealed. The conflict was continued.

In 1795 "the Intrusion Law" was passed, warning off all settlers not applying for land under a Pennsylvania title. On April 4, 1799, an act for offering compensation to the Pennsylvania claimants of certain lands within the "certified townships" was passed and was known as the compromising law. On February 16, 1801, an act supplementary to the "Intrusion Law" of 1795 was passed, authorizing the Governor to issue a proclamation, forbidding all future intrusions and requiring all who had intruded to peaceably withdraw.

The State had, in 1799, appointed commissioners to adjust the conflicting claims of the Pennamites and "Yankees," to examine all of the claims, fix the amount each Connecticut

settler should justly pay the State to perfect his title, and, on the other hand, the sum that the State should pay to those who were compelled to relinquish the lands they had bought from the State. The commission performed its duties fairly, but many persons were dissatisfied. On April 6, 1802, an act of Assembly provided "that no conveyance of land within the counties of Luzerne, Lycoming and Wayne shall pass any estate, where the title is not derived from this State or the proprietaries, before the 4th of July, 1776." The law was promulgated by proclamation of the Governor May 1, 1802, and from that time whatever "right" Connecticut claimants may have had, it was the veriest folly to defend it. But many persons still scorned all overtures from the State and firmly believed in the validity of the Connecticut title. They proposed to hold their claims in spite of all. Public feeling ran high. The newspaper controversy was heated and it seemed as if armed conflict must again occur. In fact, the Governor again contemplated calling out the militia of the State to enforce obedience; but milder methods finally prevailed, and the long-vexed question was eventually settled by amicable means.

Much of the credit for the peaceable solution of the problem and the adjustment of differences by bloodless means was due to the Quakers, or Friends, who were among the largest land-owners under the Pennsylvania title in the disputed territory.

The enforcement of the Intrusion Law produced some difficulty in Susquehanna County. The act of Assembly was passed April 11, 1795, and was designed "to prevent intrusions on lands within the counties of Northampton, Northumberland and Luzerne." The first section reads,—

"If any person shall, after the passing of this act, take possession of, enter, intrude, or settle on any lands" within the limits of the counties aforesaid, "by virtue or under color of any conveyance of half-share right, or any other pretended title, not derived from the authority of this commonwealth, or of the late proprietaries of Pennsylvania, before the Revolution, such persons upon being duly convicted thereof, upon indictment in any Court of Oyer and Terminer, or Court of General Quarter Sessions, to be held in the proper county, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred dollars, one-half to the use of the county, and the other half to the use of the informer; and shall also be subject to such imprisonment, not exceeding twelve months, as the court, before whom such conviction is had, may, in their discretion, direct."

The second section provides that every person who shall combine or conspire for the purpose of conveying, possessing or settling on any lands within the limits aforesaid, under any half-share right or pretended title, as aforesaid, or for the purpose of laying out townships by persons not appointed or acknowledged by the laws of this commonwealth, and every person that shall be accessary thereto, before or after the fact, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay a sum not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, one-half to the use of the county, and the other half to the use of the informer; and shall also be subject to such imprisonment at hard labor, not exceeding eighteen months, as the court in their discretion may direct. The third section provided that in case of conviction the sheriff "should expel and eject all and every the person or persons thereon intruded as aforesaid," and the Governor is to call out the militia if necessary.

This act went no further verbally than to make intrusions punishable—prohibition being only implied. An act supplementary to this, passed February 16, 1801, authorized the Governor (section xi.) to issue his proclamation,

"*Forbidding* all future intrusions, and enjoining and requiring all persons who have intruded contrary to the provisions of the act to which this act is supplementary, to withdraw peaceably from the lands whereon such intrusions have been made; and enjoining or requiring all officers of government, and all good citizens of the Commonwealth, to prevent, or prosecute by all legal means, such intrusions and intruders," etc.

April 6, 1802, an act of Assembly provided that "no conveyance of land within the counties of Luzerne, Lycoming and Wayne shall pass any estate where the title is not derived from this State or the proprietaries before the 4th of July, 1776." It imposed a penalty upon any judge or justice for receiving proof of, or recorder for recording, a deed of different

description. "No person interested in the Connecticut title to act as judge or juror, in any cause where said title may come in question," etc. An exception was made in favor of the inhabitants of *the seventeen townships*, only as far as related to judges, sheriffs or jurors. This law was required to be made known by proclamation from the Governor, and took effect May 1, 1802, as before noticed. But the Yankee settlers were persistent; they had left home and kindred in many instances, and put all their fortune and labor into their Pennsylvania homes. They had come into an unbroken wilderness, and commenced to make homes for themselves and their children, under a title which they supposed to be good. They were willing to yield to the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, but it did seem like a hardship to be expelled from their lands by civil process simply to enrich a few land speculators who lived in Philadelphia. Viewing it from their standpoint, it is not singular that they resisted the enforcement of this act. The *Luzerne Federalist* of January, 1803, stated that

"In the district of Rindaw (Rush) one hundred and fifty persons not only avowedly, but firmly and positively, believe in the Connecticut title and no other. In Willingboro, (Great Bend) perhaps thirty. But in all the districts nearer two thousand than one thousand could be found who would risk their all in defence of the Connecticut title, if Pennsylvania ever attempts to drive them off by force of arms."

The following letter from Ezekiel Hyde to Colonel Jenkins shows the persistence of the Yankees as late as 1800:

"NORWICH, Feb. 14, 1800.

"*Dear Sir,*—

"We have heard nothing from you since I left Rindaw, which was about the 20th of last month. My uncle Jabez and family all started for Rindaw the day before yesterday. The gang consisted of ten horse sleighs and two ox-teams—three other families besides my uncle's. I went with them seventeen miles and left them in high animated spirits, determined to reach Rindaw within seven days. Jabez, his mother and sister in one sleigh, my uncle and Stephen in another; Seril Peck, the young man that you saw at the store, drove another sleigh, and several others that you never saw—*all determined to settle.* What they will do with the horses and oxen after they get there, God knows. When I came from there I directed Robinson to purchase all the hay that he could obtain, but I have now sent on four more horses of my own that are good ones, and ought to be well kept. I have given Jabez particular directions about them, and am not in any fear of their suffering if there is any forage to be found on the waters of the Wyalusing. There has a number of good families gone from Litchfield County into Usher and the Manor Delaware purchase. They have taken along some of the *rhino* to purchase cows, etc., and they have taken with them some of the best working oxen that ever I saw. In short, there have more than fifty families gone into the Delaware purchase within the last two months; ten families from Long Island. Colonel, you will recollect what I mentioned to you respecting Seril Peck, and the vacant land adjoining Victory and New Milford in the Susquehanna purchase. I must depend upon all that there is vacant, for Peck has gone on determined to settle on them, and I am of opinion that his father and a family of eleven children will all be there within two years, and he is one of the most respectable men in the town of Franklin. I wish you to keep this request among your daily memoranda.

* * * * * *

"Please to inform citizen Palmer and family that their friends are generally well. Mr. Charles Miner will call on you and give the particulars.

"I am, sir, your friend and fellow-citizen,

"EZEKIEL HYDE.

"Colonel Jno. Jenkins."

SETTLERS ON THE WYALUSING.—Charles Miner's list of settlers upon the upper waters of the Wyalusing, with several corrections made by Miss Blackman:

Memorandum (dated April 29, 1800) of the inhabitants upon the Wyalusing waters, above the Forks, the time of their settling in the country, the number of their families, etc.:

Rindaw.

Isaac Brownson & family	8	1794
Jabez Hyde and family	5	1799
Daniel Ross and sister	2	1796
Total	15	

Usher.

Daniel Metcalf and family.		1798
Joab Picket and family	3	1799
Miner Picket, born.		
Wm. Lathrop and family	3	1799
Ingram Lathrop, born March 21, 1800.		
Nathan Tupper and family	6	1799
James Carroll and family	5	1800
Abner Griffis and family	9	1799
Eb. Whipple and family	7	1799
Ezra Lathrop and family	4	1799
Holden Sweet and family	7	1800
Eben Ingram and family	2	1799
Samuel Lewis and family	5	1800
Samuel Main and family	7	1798
Fanny Main, born in 1800.		
Meacham Main & family	3	1800
Charles Miner	1	1799
Total	64	

Manor.

Jno. Reynolds and family and sister	6	1800
Daniel Foster and family	5	1800
Jer. Meacham and family.	9	1799
Nehem. Main and family	3	1799
Ezek. Main and family	7	1799
Ozem Cook and family	9	1800
Samuel Coggswell	1	1800
Robert Day	1	1800
Total	41	

Dandolo.

Steph. Wilson and family	5	1799
Capt. Bartlett Hines and family	6	1800
Cap. J. Sabins and family	10	1799
Jo. Chapman and family	2	1800
A. Tracy, Esq., and family	10	1799

B. Melbourne, mother and sisters 6 1797

Total 39

Locke.

Andrew Canfield.
Ira Brister.
Albert Camp.
Joseph Ross.
Silas Beardsley.
Benjamin Abbott.

Bidwell.

Capt. Peleg Tracy and family 5 1799
Wm. Harkins and family. 6 1794
Saml Howard 1 1799
Thos. and Henry Park and family 3 1796
Capt. Charles Geer and family 3 1800
Capt. Jos. Chapman and family 5 1798
Edward Goodwin and family 3 1800
Jeremiah Spencer and family 10 1800
Thos. Giles and family . 3 1799

Total 39

Auburn.

Myron Kasson and family 3 1799
Cyril Peck 1800
Lloyd Goodsell 1799

[Wm. Harkins is put *too early* by one or two years at least. —E. C. B.]

[1] Newspaper controversy upon the subject was particularly rife that year, but extended over a much longer period.

The following letters of Henry Drinker, of Philadelphia, a large holder of lands in this section, under title derived from the State of Pennsylvania, reveal the intrusion on his tracts :

"PHILADELPHIA, 5 mo. 22d, 1801.

"Respected Friend,

"ABRAM HORNE, ESQ.

"There are in the hands of Timothy Pickering, Esq., two maps, one of them of a considerable body of lands situate on the waters of Tunkhannock Creek and extending to the head-waters of Salt Lick Creek; the other represents lands bounding on the State line between this State and New York, and to the eastward of the Susquehanna—these maps Col. Pickering has promised to deliver thee when called for.

"I now deliver herewith a map of a large body of lands, principally on and near the waters of Meshoppen Creek, and including branches of Wyalusing, Tuscarora and Tunkhannock.

"The townships laid out by the companies (Connecticut) are distinguished by dotted lines, which may be of some use to thee in traversing that country. I have also obtained the names of about 50 settlers from Connecticut, etc., and the parts they are settled on: tho' there may be some variation as to the particular tracts they occupy, yet I presume the following statement may be nearly right, viz :—

Town of Usher.

	No.
Ebenezer Whipple . . .	157
Abner Griffith	156
Solomon Griffith	156, 107
Holden Sweet	156
James Carl (Carroll?) .	158
Samuel Maine	107, 108
Mecom Maine	107, 108
Ezekiel Maine	107, 108
Nathan Tupper	201
William Lathrop . . .	208
Erastus Bingham	204, 205
Eli Billings	205, 206
Ezekiel Hyde (an improvement)	207
Dan. Metcalf	242

Auburn.

Lloyd Goodsell.
Myron Kasson.
Charles Morey.
Ezekiel Morey.
John Passmore.
John Robinson.

Dandoloe.

Eldad Brewster 53
Elias West 52, 54
—— Crocker 50, 51
Joseph Chapman 46

Manor.

Jeremiah Mecom 63, 105
Otis Robinson . . . . . ditto
David Harris 66
Ozem Cook 67, 68
Henry Cook 67, 68
Amos Perry 67, 68
George Morey 100, 101
Ichabod Halsey 104
Nehemiah Maine 104
Otis Robinson 104
Ezekiel Maine, Jr. . . . 106, 107, 107, 108

Foster.

David Dowd, southerly part of Manor.
Andrew Lisk, southerly part of Manor.

Chebur.

Thomas Parke, Harry Parks, } perhaps in Bidwell.
Martin Myers.
Capt. Joseph Chapman.
Ezekiel Morey.

New Milford.[2]

John Hussey 214, 264
Daniel Kinney, Jr. . . . 215
Lyman Kinney 234

Victory.

—— Spencer, agent for the claimant.
—— Avery.

Gore.

Cyril Peck.
Josiah Bass, between the Gore and Auburn.

Rindaw.

Capt. Joab Pickett . . . 240, 242
Daniel Roswell, deaf and dumb 240, 242

"There is one Isaac Brunson settled in the forks of Wyalusing Creek, just to the westward and adjoining my bounds of lot No. 239. He is on a tract survey'd to Thomas Dundas. This man has always conducted well and deserves to be kindly treated; being Town Clerk, he can give all the names of settlers in New Milford.

* * * * * * * * *

"Thy Friend,

"HENRY DRINKER."

March 24, 1802, Henry Drinker writes to Ebenezer Bowman, of Wilkes-Barre,—

"I am concerned in an extensive tract, and in the general of an excellent quality, situate principally on the waters of Meshoppen Creek, and including parts of Wyalusing, Tuscarora and Tunkhannock Creeks, in the whole near 100,000 acres, which, on receiving part payment and undoubted good security for the remainder, I would sell together at two dollars pr. acre, though I believe it cheap at double that price. There are parts, however, picked pieces, which have been intruded on, that are of very superior value, and if separately sold, must be at a very different price. I care nought about relinquishments; all that I require is pay and undoubted security, when a clear title will be made under grants from this State."

In one of his letters Drinker speaks of Jeremiah Spencer, and discusses the propriety of commencing prosecutions against him and others. A number of the settlers were indicted for intrusion, and finally all had to make settlement with the Pennsylvania land-holders and obtain title from them.

There was some mob violence used in this

[1] Blackman's "History."

[2] The reader will be careful to distinguish this from the Pennsylvania township of the same name. The Kinneys were just below the south line of Rush.

county, the most notable case being the assault on Bartlett Hinds in 1802. Captain Hinds came to Pennsylvania under Connecticut title in 1800 as the agent of ex-Governor Huntingdon. In 1801 he and Ezekiel Hyde, John Robinson, Charles Geer, Josiah Grant, Elisha Lewis, Amolo Balch, Ichabod Halsey, John Reynolds, Jeremiah Meachem, Otis Robinson, Elias West and others were indicted at Wilkes-Barre for intrusion.

The Rev. A. L. Post, grandson of Captain Hinds' wife, relates the following:

"In 1801, while on a road-view between his log dwelling and Lawsville, near the place of Joseph Williams' subsequent settlement, he met, much to the surprise of both parties, his old friend and fellow-officer of the Revolution, Colonel Timothy Pickering, afterwards one of the most prominent men in the Union, who was surveying lands which he had purchased under the Pennsylvania title. It was about noon, and so, after the 'How do you do?' Colonel P. said, 'Captain Hinds, will you take dinner with me?'

"The latter replied, 'I don't care if I do, colonel, if you can treat me to a fresh steak.'

"'That will I do,' the colonel replied, 'if you will go with me to my cabin, half a mile away;' and he conducted him thither, and entertained him in true soldier style.

"After recounting some of the scenes of the war in which they had taken part, the colonel explained to Captain H. the whole matter of jurisdiction and land title after the decree at Trenton; told him of his own purchase, which he was then surveying, and satisfied him of the probability that the Pennsylvania title must hold good. He (Hinds) thereupon went to Philadelphia; subsequently fully satisfied himself that Colonel Pickering was correct; found the owners of the land upon which he had settled; made his purchase, and returned. He was the first person in this section who became convinced of the validity of the Pennsylvania title, and yielded to its claims. He was to 'Manor,' as to its civil polity, what Colonel Hyde was to 'Usher'—the prominent man; and this fact accounts for the indignation that was visited upon the former after the step just mentioned. This was natural, and is not here referred to by way of reproach to any of the parties.

"It was probably late in 1802 that, under pretence of some kind, he was summoned before a justice in Rush. His brother, Abinoam Hinds, and Isaac Peckins (who settled here that year) went with him, expecting foul play. Whilst there a mob gathered and surrounded the house; but the three barricaded the door as best they could, and prepared for defence. The defences were forced away, and the mob entered, a number of them to be piled in an uncomfortable and bruised heap upon the floor. Isaac Peckins was a large, bony and powerful man. Failing to break out one of the posts of an old-fashioned chair, he wielded the whole of it with great success against the intruders.

"But, overpowered by numbers, the trio had to yield. A sort of sham trial resulted in the decision that Hinds should leave the country; but he refused to submit to the decision."

Mason Wilson says he was burned in effigy, and, he thinks, compelled to leave for a short time; but he was too good a man for the settlement to lose, and he returned and was a prominent man afterwards in the affairs of the county. The Connecticut claimants were angry at being deserted by their leader, and accused him of receiving compensation from Pennsylvania for yielding to her claims.

"[1] His enemies believed him leagued with the Pennsylvania land-holders, and said (though without reason) that he received five acres from them for every settler he induced to come in under their title, and he had succeeded in bringing in about one hundred. But the fact that he had acknowledged the Pennsylvania right by repaying for his own land was exerting an influence that embittered against him all who denied that claim."

Eighteen persons engaged in this disgraceful affair pleaded guilty to an indictment for riot and assault.

"Five were imprisoned for the space of three months without bail, one of whom had to pay ten dollars, and four of them twenty dollars each; and also to pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the whole was paid. Nine were to pay a fine of thirty dollars each, and the court further ordered 'that they enter into recognizances each in the sum of five hundred dollars, with one good freeholder in like sum, conditioned for their good behavior for the space of one year; and that they severally pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed till the whole sentence be complied with.'"

"One would suppose this had been enough to deter others from further assaults upon the person of B. Hinds, on account of his loyalty to Pennsylvania; but as late as 1808 another case occurred, in which he again came off conqueror.

[1] Blackman's "History."

"Anecdotes are told to this day of the perils and adventures within our own vicinity which those encountered who came still later to take possession in the name or under the sanction of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

"'A surveyor in the employment of Dr. R. H. Rose, while tracing a boundary line through the woods, placed his hand high on a tree to mark where the ax-man, who followed, should strike out a chip as an evidence of the line that had been run. The surveyor had scarcely taken his hand from the tree, when the sharp crack of a rifle rang through the forest, and the spot where the hand had been laid was "chipped" by a leaden bullet—a hint that sufficed to stay all proceedings for the rest of that day. On one occasion, to such extremities had matters proceeded, the "Yankees" had resolved to take the life of Dr. R., and information was brought to him that a meeting would be held at a particular place on a certain day named, to organize their measures. He determined at once to face the danger; and, riding boldly to a small clearing, which had been described to him as the scene of the intended meeting, he found the plotters in actual consultation on the subject. The very boldness of the step procured him a hearing. He rehearsed to them the history of the claims of the two States, and of the grounds of the final settlement; reminded them it was governmental, not individual action; that he had bought of the legal claimant; that he felt sorry for them, and wished to lighten their load in every possible way, and repeated his offers, which he said were final. He told them he was aware of their designs, but added: "Why shoot my surveyors? It is bright moonlight, and I shall ride slowly to my camp by such a track—but let whoever follows take a sure aim; he will not fire twice!" Soon one of the leaders advanced towards him, and renewed the conversation respecting the disputes that existed; the matter was freely discussed; a better temper sprang up, and from that moment may be dated the negotiations that produced the happy termination to which all the troubles arising from the conflicting claims of the two States were subsequently brought.'"

CHAPTER V.

LAND TITLES AND WARRANTEES.

Land Titles—Warrantee Map—Names of Warrantees.

THE royal charter from Charles the Second to William Penn bears date at Westminster, March 4, 1681, in the thirty-third year of the reign of that King. The extent and limits of the territory granted are therein defined. It were needless at this late day to question the validity of royal charters. A principle had obtained among the European nations that a new discovered country belonged to the nation whose people first discovered it; and all Christian princes were deterred from intruding into the countries discovered by other nations, or from interrupting the progress of their navigation and conquests. But William Penn, although clothed with powers as full and comprehensive as those possessed by the adventurers from Spain and Portugal, was influenced by a purer morality and sounder policy. His religious principles did not permit him to wrest the soil of Pennsylvania by force from the people to whom God and nature gave it, nor to establish his title in blood; but, under the shade of the lofty trees of the forest, his right was established by treaties with the natives, and made sacred to the Indians by incense smoking from the calumet of peace.

By force of the royal charter, William Penn and his successors, as proprietaries, were undoubted lords of the soil. They stipulated, however, with the purchasers under them, to extinguish the aboriginal right of the natives. They alone had that power. No individual without their authority was permitted to purchase of the Indians; and the Legislature aided them in enforcing this principle. The tenure by which the charter was held was that species of feudal tenure called *socage*, by fealty only, in lieu of all other services. By the abolition of quit-rents all estates derived immediately from the commonwealth are unconditional fees-simple, with a reservation only of a fifth part of gold and silver ores at the pits' mouth. Every grant of land under the proprietary government was nominally declared in the patent to be held as of some certain manor.

"The General Assembly of Pennsylvania, on the 27th day of November, 1779, passed 'an act for vesting the Estate of the late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, in this Commonwealth;' in the preamble whereto it is set forth, 'that the claims heretofore made by the late Proprietaries to the whole of the soil contained within the charter from Charles II. to William Penn cannot longer consist with the safety, liberty and happiness of the good people of this Commonwealth, who, at the expense of much blood and treasure, have bravely rescued themselves and their possessions from the tyranny of Great Britain and are now defending themselves from the inroads of the savages.' The act did not confiscate the lands of the Proprietaries within the lines of manors, nor embrace the purchase-money due for lands sold lying within surveyed manors. The manors, in legal acceptation, were lands surveyed and set apart as the private property of the Proprietaries.

"The titles to all lands sold and conveyed by William Penn or his descendants were confirmed and made valid. But the title to all lands in the Commonwealth, which had not been surveyed and returned into the Land-Office, on or before the 4th of July, 1776, was by said act vested in the State. This act provided that the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand pounds, sterling money, should be paid out of the treasury of this State to the devisees and legatees of Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, late Proprietaries, and to the widow and relict of Thomas Penn, in such proportions as should thereafter, by the Legislature, be deemed equitable and just, upon a full investigation of their respective claims. No part of the sum was to be paid within less than one year after the termination of the war with Great Britain; and no more than twenty thousand pounds, nor less than fifteen thousand pounds, should be payable in any one year. The Land-Office was begun by William Penn, and many features of the office, as it was in his day, remain to the present time." A Land-Office, by and under the act of 9th of April, 1781, was created under the commonwealth, its officers consisting of a secretary of the Land-Office, receiver-general and surveyor-general. By the act of the 29th of March, 1809, the office of receiver-general was abolished, and his duties were discharged by the secretary of the Land-Office; and by the act of the 17th of April, 1843, this latter-named office was discontinued, and the duties pertaining thereto were performed by the surveyor-general. By the Constitution of 1874, this office is now under charge of the Secretary of Internal Affairs.

An act for opening the Land-Office and for granting and disposing of the unappropriated lands within this State passed April 1, 1784, providing "that the Land-Office shall be opened for the lands already purchased of the Indians on the 1st day of July next, at the rate of ten pounds for every hundred acres, with the usual fees of granting, surveying and patenting, excepting such tracts as shall be surveyed westward of the Allegheny mountains, &c. Every applicant shall produce to the Secretary of the Land-Office a particular description of the lands applied for, with a certificate from two Justices of the Peace of the proper county, specifying whether the said lands be improved or not, and if improved, how long since the improvement was made, that interest may be charged accordingly. The quantity of land granted to any one person shall not exceed four hundred acres." The prices of unimproved land were different under various periods under the several purchases made of the Indians. From the 1st of July, 1784, to April 3, 1792, the price of unimproved wild lands was $\$26.66\frac{2}{3}$ per hundred acres in Wayne, Pike, Susquehanna and other counties. By act of April 3, 1792, the price of unimproved land was fixed at $\$6.66\frac{2}{3}$ per hundred acres. The latter-named act was repealed by act of 29th of March, 1809, since which time the price of lands in the above-named counties has been $\$26.66\frac{2}{3}$ per hundred acres. The laws passed relative to State lands were numerous. Under said laws the surveyor-general, or the officer acting in that capacity, was authorized to appoint a deputy-surveyor in each and every county. The following are the [1] deputy-surveyors who probably located the warrants in Susquehanna County:

[1] From Hon. J. Simpson Africa, Secretary of Internal Affairs

Charles Stewart was commissioned March 31, 1769. His district was in the purchase of 1768. William Gray appears as a deputy-surveyor as early as March 26, 1782, and located a number of surveys along the New York line in 1784. He was re-commissioned April 22, 1785, for all that part of the county of Northumberland lying on the east side of the Susquehanna River. Anthony Crothers was commissioned April 14, 1792, for a part of Luzerne County. Thomas Sambourne was commissioned April 25, 1800, for the county of Luzerne. George Haines was commissioned December 6, 1805, for the county of Luzerne. Jonathan Stevens was commissioned July 8, 1809, for the county of Luzerne, and re-commissioned May 11, 1812, for the counties of Luzerne, Susquehanna and Bradford.

"The person who obtained a warrant was called the warrantee. Upon paying the State treasurer the legal price of the land, and the office fees, $4.50, the warrant was sent to the county surveyor, whose business it was to survey the land within six months, make a draft and description, and, upon being paid for his services, make a return to the land department. Then the warrantee, upon paying $10 to the land department, would receive a patent for his land. Then, if he had the first warrant, the first survey and the first patent, the title was secure. The land department, for many years past, has required the applicant for a warrant to make oath before a justice of the peace, of the proper county, touching the condition of the lands, as to its improved or unimproved state, and proving the same by a disinterested witness, on his oath made before two justices of the peace. The act of April, 1850, provided for the election in that year, and every third year thereafter, of one competent person, being a practical surveyor, to act as county surveyor."

Among the large land-holders in Susquehanna County were Henry Drinker, Tench Francis, Thomas B. Cope, Dr. Robert H. Rose, Caleb Carmalt, Timothy Pickering, William Poyntell, William Wallace and a few others. Henry Drinker was a large land-holder in several counties. In a letter he spoke of owning one hundred thousand acres in the section that was occupied by Yankee intruders. He had a large quantity of land in this county. Thomas B. Cope purchased about twenty thousand acres of him in Auburn, Rush and Jessup. Tench Francis had about one hundred thousand acres of land in the county. He owned all of Silver Lake township, consisting of two hundred and forty-eight tracts of four hundred acres each. Dr. Rose purchased this land February 18, 1809, of Anne, widow of Tench Francis, who bought it of Elizabeth Jervis and John Peters, whose patent was obtained from the State in 1784. In 1829, Caleb Carmalt purchased one-half of the Rose lands for one dollar per acre. Timothy Pickering owned lands in the vicinity of Snake Creek, and William Poyntell owned a large quantity of land along the Tunkhannock. James C. Biddle married Sally Drinker, and, together with Henry Drinker, his brother-in-law, and grandson of [1] Henry Drinker, the elder, who became a resident of Susquehanna County, acted as agents of the Drinker estate. In 1841 Mr. Biddle died in Philadelphia, leaving Henry Drinker sole agent of the estate until he died, in 1862, when he was succeeded by William H. Cooper, who acted as agent until he was shot, June 14, 1884. Hon. William H. Jessup has been agent of the estate since that time.

Hon. William Jessup was agent for Hon. Charles S. Cox, and in 1849 he became trustee of the Dr. Robert H. Rose estate. In 1853 Hon. William H. Jessup was associated with him, and is now surviving trustee. In 1824

[1] HENRY DRINKER, THE ELDER.

Henry Drinker, at the time of his decease one of the largest land-holders in Pennsylvania, was the second son of Henry Drinker, of Philadelphia, and Mary Gottier, of Burlington, N. J. He was born 21st of February, 1734 (old style). When twenty-five years of age, he embarked for England, returning in the following year. Letters written by him during this tour are still extant among his descendants, and they bear evidence to the fact that he was a man of observation and graphic powers of description. Soon after his return, on the 13th of January, 1761, he was married to Elizabeth Sandwith.

The lands of Henry Drinker were located in Wayne, Luzerne, Wyoming, Centre, Clearfield, Indiana, Cambria, Bradford, Tioga and Susquehanna Counties, in Pennsylvania, and in Montgomery and Delaware Counties, New York.

He was a stanch member of the Society of Friends, and, for this reason, was not brought so much before the public as he, in all probability, otherwise would have been; the members of this denomination not being in the habit of taking an active part in public affairs. He was for many years a member of the firm of James & Drinker, shipping and importing merchants, of Philadelphia; they were very successful in their business previous to the Revolution.

One of the cardinal doctrines of the Society of Friends is opposition to war in every form, and a firm and decided refusal to bear arms in support of any cause, however just. In consequence, he, with nineteen other persons, seventeen of the number being Friends, were arrested and taken, first to Staunton, Va., and afterwards to Winchester, Va., where they were kept in partial confinement nearly eight months, without provision being made for their support.

His first speculations in lands were in the purchase of farms in the settled counties, principally adjoining Philadelphia County, in which transactions he was very successful, and this led him into his large purchases of wild lands He was a man of great business ability. He resided in Philadelphia, and died in 1808.

The late Esquire Raynsford, of Montrose, and Hosea Tiffany, were the first purchasers of any of his land in Susquehanna County, under the Pennsylvania title. They walked to Philadelphia to obtain their deeds. —BLACKMAN.

Isaac Post, David Post and William Jessup bought all of the Timothy Pickering unsold lands, bonds and mortgages; also S. S. Mulford and William Jessup bought the Wallace lands in Brooklyn and Bridgewater. In 1884 Hon. William H. Jessup bought the balance of the Thomas B. Cope lands of William D. Cope, and is now agent or trustee for all the lands remaining unsold of the old estates.

THE NICHOLSON LANDS.—Next in importance to the long disquiet occasioned by the Connecticut settlers resisting the enforcement of the intrusion laws "[1] was that to which settlers on the Nicholson lands were subjected for a period of nearly twenty years: firstly, by an alleged lien of a Philadelphia corporation, and afterwards by one of the State on the Hopbottom tract, as well as on that called 'Drinker's Meshoppen tract.' John Nicholson was comptroller of Pennsylvania from 1782 to 1794, and during that period was owner of about three million seven hundred thousand acres of land in the State. In 1785 he, with Dr. Barnabas Binney, purchased from the State sixty tracts, including a considerable portion of the township of Brooklyn, and paid to the State the full amount of the purchase-money. In 1789 he commenced a settlement upon the lands which, by the partition between him and Dr. Binney, had been allotted to him. In 1795 he borrowed from the Widow's Fund Corporation of Philadelphia, thirty-seven thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars, and secured the payment by a mortgage upon thirty-five tracts in Brooklyn. The mortgage fell due in 1799. No part of the money was paid to the corporation, and Nicholson died insolvent.

"In 1805 the mortgagees foreclosed the mortgage and bought the lands and contracted the same to John B. Wallace. The purchase-money was to be paid in fifteen years from March, 1806, with interest payable annually. Mr. Wallace paid the interest for several years, and continued to sell the lands until 1823 or 1824, when he had sold about two thousand two hundred and fifty acres—the best part of the land—and for which he had received payment.

[1] Blackman.

"In 1823 the state of the title and the interest which the corporation held in the land, becoming known to the settlers, excited much anxiety among those who had paid Wallace, but who, as was then ascertained, had received no title.

"Some went to Philadelphia and requested that the business might be closed. A correspondence was continued between them until 1826 or 1827, when a committee for the corporation came and met the settlers at Mr. Breed's, in Brooklyn; but nothing was or could be effected with those who had not paid, until the question of the corporation's title was settled.

"William Jessup, Esq., had seen the officers of the corporation in Philadelphia, and obtained the assurance that no settler who *had paid* Mr. Wallace should be again called upon to pay for his land. He wrote to some of the settlers, and had a meeting at his office, when it was agreed *that he should bring a suit* upon the lot on which Jeduthan Nickerson lived in order to settle the question in Brooklyn. Those present assured him that counsel should be employed, the cause fairly tried, and thus the title might be settled. But counsel was not employed. Afterwards, another suit was brought against some settlers in Bridgewater, who doubted the corporation's title. Messrs. Case and Read examined the papers, and pronounced the title good. Obadiah Green employed Mr. Wurts, who pronounced the title bad. Those settlers who were satisfied with the decision of Messrs. Case and Read agreed to contract for their lands, having ten years in which to pay for them; but Mr. Wurts entered a plea for Green. The issue was duly tried, and a verdict was rendered for the corporation.

"Another cause was also tried, and the *right by law* of the corporation to call upon those who had paid to Wallace, to *pay again*, was fully established. But Mr. Jessup urged that the title of the settlers, as made by Wallace, *should be confirmed*, and that thus the fears and anxieties of those who had honestly paid their money should be quieted. In the fall of 1832 he succeeded in getting instructions which authorized him to make releases in all cases in which the settlers had paid Mr. Wallace.

"The foregoing refers to that part of the corporation's lands not interfered with by what are called the Allen surveys.

"In 1775, Benjamin Chew, Andrew Allen and others took up a large quantity of land, a portion of which lay upon the Hopbottom Creek. By the attainder of Andrew Allen, in 1778, his part of those lands was confiscated to the State, and by a decision made subsequently by the Supreme Executive Council, the share belonging to the State was located in Brooklyn, on what was called the Chew and Allen warrants. When the surveyor located the Nicholson warrants, he laid them upon part of the lands confiscated to the State.

"The State having received pay from Nicholson, it was supposed that the titles of those who held under him were good as against the State, and that the State never would claim the land from those who had paid their full price; until the decision was rendered in the case of Wallace *vs.* Tiffany (Amos ?), by which it was decided by the Supreme Court that the title passed by the officers of the Land-Office to Nicholson was irregular, saying, also, that *legislative action would be necessary to regulate the title.*

"Mr. Joseph Chapman was *partly* on the Allen lands, and through the procurement of Mr. Jessup, and with the assistance of Messrs. Read and Jones, an act from the Legislature was passed confirming the title of any settler who held under the Nicholson title—on application to the Legislature. But with the great body of the Allen lands Mr. J. had nothing to do, as they were covered by the Mary M. Wallace warrants."

NICHOLSON COURT.—"Thus far all that has been said refers to events prior to November, 1834. We pass on now to the panic of 1841. By an act of Legislature a year previous commissioners had been appointed to hunt up and settle the claims of the estate of John Nicholson to lands formerly purchased by him in various parts of the State. These commissioners had given notice through the papers that they would be in Montrose on a given day to adjust the respective interests of the State, the heirs and creditors, and also of the settlers of any such lands in this county.

"The streets of Montrose on the day specified (in August) were thronged, but the commissioners failed to appear; and they did not make their appearance until about the middle of November following, when, for two or three weeks, they exhibited at McCollum's Hotel their papers and maps, and drew the attention of crowds. Even those who had no personal interests in the Nicholson lands began to feel insecure against unexpected claimants to their lands, which they had long owned and occupied with a confidence not less than their more unfortunate neighbors. Several townships were in a panic.

"In order to allay the excitement, Benjamin T. Case, Esq., contributed to the same journal three pertinent articles, giving the result of his own investigations for many years as counsel for persons interested in those lands. He was induced to this step by the fact that the uncertainty in respect to titles was having a tendency adverse not only to his own interests, but to those of the county, as new-comers declined to purchase and settle where there was so little appearance that they could remain in quiet possession. Mr. Case stated that the Nicholson claims presented themselves in three points of view,—

"1. The claims of the heirs, which were barred by the statute of limitations.

"2. The claims of the creditors; but there was no mortgage upon the records of the county, and, if there were, it is presumed to be paid, in law, after twenty years, and a judgment is lost after five years.

"3. Commonwealth liens, and of these there were three—those of December, 1795 and 1796, and of June, 1800. The statute of limitations does not extend to a debt due the State; but Mr. C. was not aware of any lands in this county so situated as to raise the question about their being barred by the lapse of time. 'To us citizens of Susquehanna County it is a mere matter of speculation. To Binney's share of the sixty warrants issued to him and Nicholson, neither Nicholson's heirs, creditors nor the State can have claim. As to the residue (thirty-five tracts, called the Hopbottom lands), John Nicholson mortgaged them, Jan-

uary, 22, 1795—eleven months *before the State obtained her first lien*—to the Widow's Fund Corporation, to secure the payment of thirty-seven thousand one hundred and sixty-six dollars,[1] which settles the question; for in the event of the State lien being prior to the mortgage, only the money arising from the sale could be claimed, not the land; even if a judgment be reversed for error after a sale on it, the purchaser's title on it is not disturbed.'

"In March, 1842, the 'Nicholson Court' decided that 'the Nicholson claim to the corporation lands in Brooklyn and Bridgewater is *good* —FOR NOTHING!'

"It was estimated that two hundred persons in Susquehanna County paid five dollars each to the commissioners; but in Wayne, Pike and Monroe Counties they failed to raise such an excitement as they did here."

DRINKER'S MESHOPPEN LANDS.—"A part of this was in Auburn and Springville. John Nicholson took out one hundred and sixty-eight warrants of four hundred acres each of land included in what was then Luzerne County, seventy-eight of which interfered with prior surveys of Samuel Wallis, from whom Henry Drinker purchased, and were on the south end of the Meshoppen tract. Both Wallis and Nicholson paid the State for the land, but as Wallis' surveys were of an earlier date, the Board of Property decided in his favor. Nicholson appealed to the Supreme Court, and the decision was again in favor of Wallis. In view of these facts, B. T. Case, Esq., stated, 'Patents regularly issued to Drinker, who bought of Wallis, and the purchasers under him on those lands, hold under this title, and what is to disturb them?'

"Henry Drinker, George Clymer and Samuel Meredith held one hundred and sixty-eight warrants, of dates 1790, '91, '92 and '93, paid for and patented. It was to these John Nicholson laid claim by virtue of other warrants, dated August 17, 1793, a date subsequent to all the warrants issued to the above, and for more than forty years the matter had been supposed to be settled by the Supreme Court; and in a report made by Mr. Kidder, of the Senate of Pennsylvania, March, 1842, after a second investigation of the subject, it was stated that the 'Judiciary Committee cannot discern even the shadow of a claim, either in law or equity, that the Nicholson estate has upon the Drinker lands in Susquehanna and Luzerne Counties.'"

SAMUEL EWING'S LANDS.—"Ten of these tracts lay on the Lackawanna Creek, in the eastern part of the county, and were purchased from Ewing by Nicholson; but Ewing continued to hold the title in his own name, as a trustee for Nicholson. Those who purchased of Ewing without notice of a trust took the land discharged of the trust. A mortgage, August, 1795, by Nicholson to Ewing, was duly foreclosed, and sold at sheriff's sale, by Ewing. Thus, in the opinion of one of Susquehanna's ablest lawyers, 'There is no land in the county covered by the State's liens, or to which the heirs and creditors of John Nicholson have had any valid claim, and if those who compromised with the commissioners persist in claiming to hold exclusively under those contracts, lawsuits are sure to follow.' Happily, the Nicholson claim to the widow and orphans' fund and the Drinker tracts was, as stated previously, decided against them by higher authority, and from that time Susquehanna County land-owners have had 'peace.'

"Henry Drinker was the owner of what are called the Westtown school lands in Lenox, and Fields and Collins were also holders of lands in the same township. Wm. Hartley bought the Fields title; C. L. Ward, the Collins lands; and these were all settled and sold to the settlers at fifty cents per acre, which quieted the titles in this portion of the county. The titles of one-half the lands in the township were in dispute for twenty-five years."

The Nine Partners' lands were surveyed with lines running northeast and southwest. The Meredith lands were surveyed in the same way. Perhaps one-third of the lands in the county are surveyed north forty-five degrees west. These lands lie mostly in the eastern part of the county. The Wallis lands, which in-

[1] On the 1st of January, 1799, with interest annually. The money not being paid, the mortgage was duly foreclosed in Luzerne County, the land sold at sheriff's sale, and the present owners now hold that title. (B. T. Case.)

cludes the Nicholson tract, were run north three degrees west. The variation since 1785 has been four degrees toward the west, so that these lines are north one degree west. The Drinker lands were run subsequently and require greater variation. Previous to 1800, for some years the magnetic needle was moving east; then it began to move west again, and has been moving west ever since. Most of the lines now run north one degree east.

[1] WARRANTEE LAND MAP.—This is a copy (reduced in size) of the old map in the county commissioner's office, which was drawn, about 1837–8, by John and Issachar Mann, assisted by George Walker, a surveyor of much experience (now nearly ninety years old), who had re surveyed many of these lands.

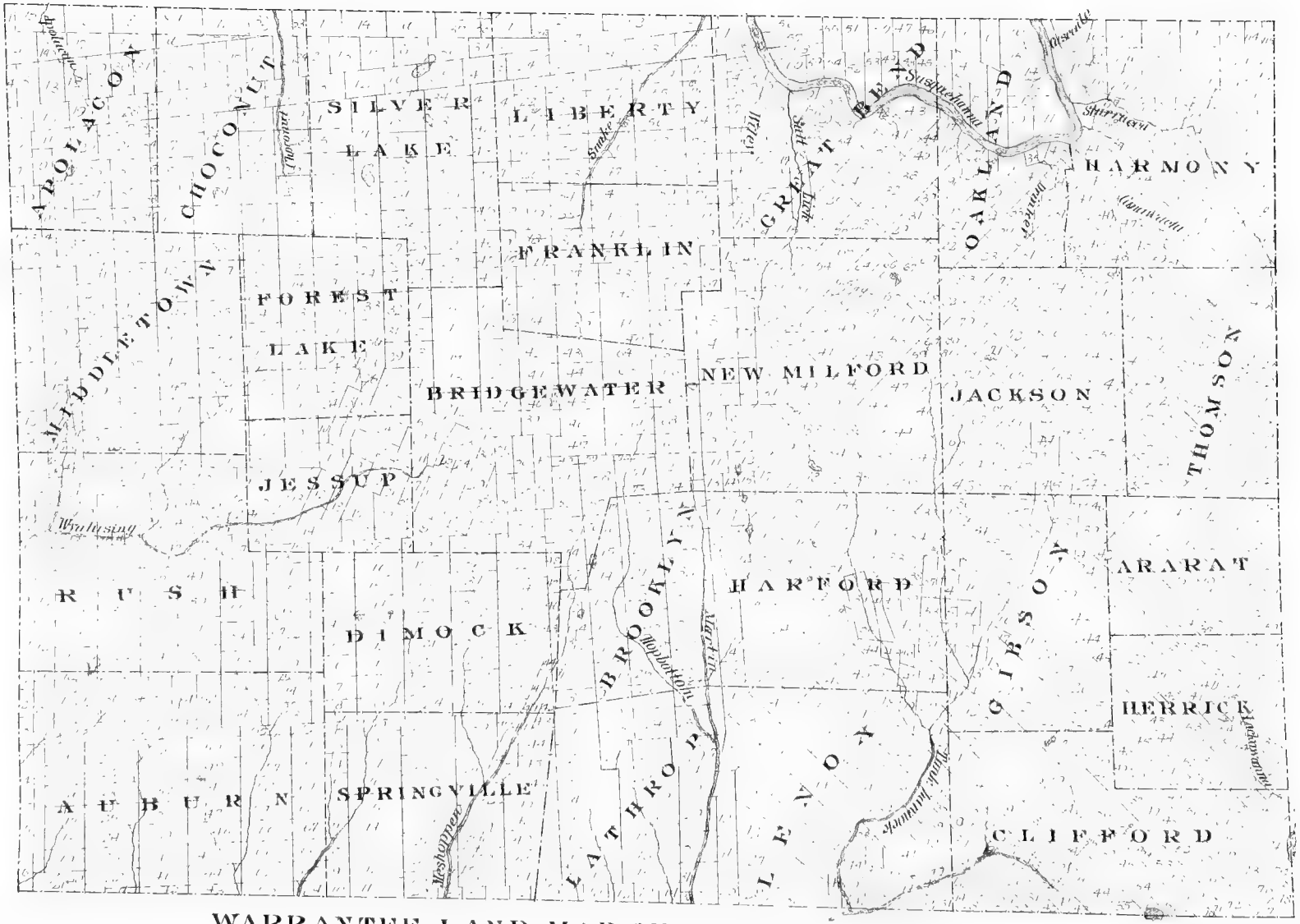
Inaccuracies are known to exist in the original, owing to the difficulty of adjusting conflicting surveys and vacant strips, and of correctly connecting streams; and the proportions are not always in keeping with the amount of land given. But the map is the most authentic general one now obtainable without the very great expense of connecting the separate surveys on file in the State Department. Many of the warrantee names have become illegible on the old map; but most of these, except the lots then vacant, have been supplied from other sources. The township boundaries are not the modern ones as now established.

In Brooklyn, parts of Lathrop, Dimock and Bridgewater ("Wallace lands") the lines were run (about 1785) north, three degrees west, and so on to make rectangles. The Drinker Meshoppen tract was laid out (about 1792) mostly north and south, etc., and most of the lands in the west half of the county were first surveyed upon nearly the same plan, while in the east half the prevailing direction was northeast, etc. These lines were run according to the magnetic meridian, which then deviated about three degrees to west of north, and now about seven and a quarter degrees, the variation being a little greater in the east than in the west part of the county, and very slightly greater in the north than in the south part.

Among the prominent land-holders of the county were Thomas and John Clifford and their successors, Thomas W. Morris, in Clifford, Herrick, etc.; Samuel Meredith, in Clifford, Lenox, Harford, etc., and also in Bridgewater and Middletown; Edward Shippen, in Lenox, Gibson and Jackson; Henry Drinker and his successors, Samuel A. Law, Ephraim Kirby, David Welch, Rufus Lines, Jacob Tallman and Robert Bound, in Liberty (Lawsville), Great Bend and New Milford; Henry Drinker, "school lands" in Lenox and Clifford, and other lands in Harmony, Oakland, and in almost every township in the county; Henry Drinker and his successor, Thomas P. Cope, twenty-five thousand acres in Auburn, and part of Springville, Dimock, Jessup and Rush; Joseph and William Lee, William Poyntell and Benjamin Chew (George Walker, agent,) in Clifford, Herrick, etc.; Andrew Allen, in Harford and New Milford; John Field and Wm. Hartley, his successor, in Lenox; Timothy Pickering, in Bridgewater, Franklin and Liberty, and in Harmony; John Nicholson and Dr. Barnabas Binney, and their successors, "The Widow and Orphan's Fund" corporation, and John B. and Mary M. Wallace (Putnam Catlin, agent), in Brooklyn, Bridgewater, Dimock, etc.; John W. Robinson and Thos. B. Overton were also owners of remnants of these last-named lands; Tench Coxe and Nicholas Biddle, in Liberty, Bridgewater, etc.; Abraham Dubois, in Oakland; Elizabeth Jervis and John Peters and their successors, Ann, widow of Tench Francis, and afterward Robt. H. Rose, one hundred thousand acres in Silver Lake, Choconut, Rush, Middletown, Great Bend, Bridgewater, etc.; and Caleb Carmalt and Samuel Milligan, successors of R. H. Rose; Tench Francis also had lands in Liberty and Franklin; C. L. Ward, Collins lands in Lenox; George Clymer, in Bridgewater; Samuel Ewing, in Herrick, etc.; Thomas Cadwallader, in Ararat and Herrick, and Bridgewater; Thomas Mitchell, Brown & Ives, and Samuel Wilcox, in Middletown, etc. James C. Biddle, Wm. D. Cope, Seku Meylert, Wm. Thomson, Joshua W. Raynsford and Wm. C. Ward were also agents for various lands.

The following are the warrantee names, the

[1] By E. A. Weston.



WARRANTEE LAND MAP OF SUSQUEHANNA CO, PA.

numbers being arbitrary and merely referring to the place of the lots on the map:

APOLACON.

	Acres
1. Samuel Gartley	80
2. John Ashmear	439½
3. Joseph Ashmore	424¼
4. Geo. Ashmore	70
5. Benedict Ashmore	200
6. Benjamin Town	200
7. Benjamin Thorn	261
8. Edward Westcot	230
9. David Hawes	400
a George Pickering	400
10. Samuel Langdale	401¼
11. Joseph Langdale	308¼
12. Herman Langdale	414
13. Solomon Ashmore	424¼
14. Thos. Ashmore	359
15. Jonathan Gartley	466
16. Roger Gartley	472¾
17. John Brown	418¼
18. Samuel Morris	424¼
19. Michael Hillegas	414
20. Matthew Clarkson	433¼
21. James Langdale	360¼
22. William ———	
23. Daniel Humphreys	415
24. Saml. Jervis	415
25. Thos. Willing	411
26. Wm. Gray	415
27. Chas. Jervis	395¼
28. Mordecai Lewis	414
29. John Brown, Jr.	424½
b John Wilson	429¼
c Wm. Roberts	355
30. David Cooper	424¼
31. Joseph Backertraw	424¼
32. John Swanwick	414
33. Andrew Caldwell	435
34. Joseph Gray	427¼
35. Robt. Towers	415
36. Josiah Haws	415
37. June Humphreys	415
38. John Radman	415
39. Hannah Wiltingsworth	415
40. Andrew Caldwell	415

ARARAT AND HERRICK.

	Acres
1. Henry Foster	482¼
2. Roger Foster	432
3. Peter Foster	473¼
4. Peter Dobbs	491-120
5. Henry Dobbs	451-51
6. Samuel Foster	551½
7. Joseph Betz	462-32
8. —— ——	
9. John Betz	483½
10. Frederick Betz	462-32
11. Lambert Cadwalader	290
12. Andrew McConnel	309-38
13. John Sargeant	301-120
14. Chas. Harrison	301-120
15. Conrad McHousland	301-120
16. Alexander Newland	301-120
17. Wm. Forbes	301-120
18. John Cadwalader	301-120
19. Henry Hill	323¼
20. Paul Betz	452-59
21. Saml. Wiley	478
22. Roger Wiley	478
23. Roger Betz	433½
24. Christopher Betz	459-59
25. Dr. T. Cadwalader	320
26. Saml. Meredith	303¾
27. Alex. Nesbit	301-120
28. Geo. Campbell	301-120
29. Joseph Rees	334-120
30. Jas. Rees	100
31. Jasper Newport	150
32. Jonathan Nesbit	347
33. Chas. Wharton	322
34. John Van Reed	342
35. Isaac Wharton	320 (?)
36. Joseph Van Reed	342
37. Peter Moore	326½
38. Wm. Wharton	342
39. Joseph Rink	501¾
40. Joseph Wharton	342
41. Judah Foulke	342
42. Saml. Richards	344
43. Peter Rink	555¾
44. James Rink	480½
45. Saml. Rink	480¼
46. Jo. Pogue	474¾
47. Wm. Wiley	478
48. Solomon Rink	480¼
49. Andrew Pyle	477
50. Saml. Meredith	
51. Saml. Meredith	326½
52. Saml. Meredith	301
53. Chas. Wharton	334
54. Wm. Jones	342
55. Jas. Wharton	342
56. Chas. Stewart	342
57. John Cox	312
58. Isaac Cox	342
59. John Nesbit	200
a Grace Newport	80
60. Jesse Newport	100
61. Wm. Fishbourne	200
62. Bartler Shec	271½
63. John Shec	271½
64. John White	309
65. John Shaw	302
66 Isaac Wharton	280¼
67. Saml. Meredith	301
68. Saml. Meredith	352¾
b Saml. Meredith	326½
69. Thos. Wharton	320¾
70. Saml. Meredith	
71. Ann Boher	200
72. Jane Boher	200
73. Phebe Boher	200

AUBURN.

	Acres
1. Aaron Gwinipp	100
2. Peter Pine	433-153
3. Moses French	433-153
4. Geo. Porter	433-153
5. Chas. Fields	433-153
6. Martin Hughs	422-143
7. Chas. Brady	256-92
8. Geo. French	440
9. Andrew Bitters	396-36
10. Paul Craft	433-153
11. Solomon Craft	432-50
12. Peter Craft	432-50
13. Peter Holland	493
14. Solomon Rogers	439-100
15. Jas. Rogers	439-100
16. Peter Rogers	439-100
17. Roger Boggs	439-100
18. Henry Boggs	439-100
19. Hugh Boggs	438-100
20. Ann Paschal	
21. Silas Smith	150
22 Saml. Buck	369-40
23. Henry Buck	438-105
24. Peter Buck	438-105
25. Robert Buck	438-105
26. Saml. Horner	438-105
27. Joseph Crocket	438-105
28. Hugh Rogers	438-105
29. Jas. Whitecar	440-40
30. Andrew French	432-50
31. Joseph French	432-50
32. Peter Grice	433-153
33. Saml. French	432-50
34. John Whitecar	432-50
35. Peter Rogers	418-37
36. John Crocket	418-37
37. Jas. Horner	418-37
38. Geo. Warful	418-37
39. Thos. Warful	418-37
40. Joseph Warful	418-37
41. Saml. Warful	418-37
42. Jas. Warful	140-173
43. Geo. Holmes	220
44. Hugh Prichard	440-112
45. Andrew Prichard	440-112
46. Peter Prichard	440-112
47. John Weaver	440-112
48. Paul Weaver	440-112
49. Jas. Johnston	440-112
50. Arthur Johnston	440-112
51. Peter Whitecar	439-120
52. Roger Whitecar	432-50
53. Chas. Whitecar	439
54. Saml. Whitecar	439
55. Jesse Clark	
56. Andrew Thompson	420-40
57. Patrick Thompson	420-40
58. Saml. Thompson	420-40
59. Henry Thompson	420-40
60. Geo. Thompson	420-40
61. Joseph Thompson	420-40
62. Henry McWilliams	420-44
63. Peter Holmes	280
64. Saml. Holmes	426-40
65. Jas. Holmes	426-40
66. Robt. Holmes	426-40
67. Philip Holt	426-40
68. Saml. Holt	426-40
69. James Holt	426-40
70. Geo. Holt	426-40
71. Jas. McWilliams	426-40
72. Peter Clark	295-122
73. Roger Boggs	412-16
74. Henry Boggs	412-16
75. Patrick Boggs	412-16

BRIDGEWATER.

	Acres
1. Abraham Marcoe	425
2. Peter Baynton	
3. Robet Morris	403-158
4. John Montgomery	439-135
5. Thos. Wharton	375
6. Chas. Wharton	301-120
7. Daniel Reed	301-120
8. Geo. Towson	415
9. Conrad Ditmar	415 27
10. John Vicary	301-120
11. Isaac Wharton	301-120
12. Wm. McMoultrie	440 80
13. Peter Brown	425
14. Governeur Morris	425
15. Wm. Montgomery	425
16. John Morril	425
17. Geo. Roberts	425
18. Israel Wheeler	425
19. Henry Whysic	425
20. Godfrey Twelle	425
21. Isaac Franks	425
22. Jos. Bullock	285-120
23. Jas. Cummings	370
24. Lydia Goodwin	301-120
25. John Allen	301-120
26. Jas. Coburn	301-120
27. Geo. Goddard	417
28. Joshua Hewes	301-120
29. Wm. Gough	301-120
30. Stephen Wilson	
31. Dr. Thos. Cadwallader	301-120
32. Job Brady	163
33. Jesse Waterman	410¾
34. Isaac Harris	435
35. Geo. Dunnacre	439-80
36. Lambert Cadwallader	301-120
37. John Cadwallader	301-120
38. Wm. Allen	301-120
39. Geo. Latimer	408-103
40. Benedict Dorsey	425
41. Jas. Read	425
42. Chas. French	425
43. Jas. Fisher	425
44. John Frombarger	425
45. Leonard Dorsey	425
46. John Baker	424
47. Peter Lohra	398-40
48. Jas. Allen	301-120
49. Jas. Wilson	80
50. Andrew Allen	301-120
51. John Wilson	300
52. John Scott	327½
53. Susanna Razor	407½
54. Benj. Jordan	407½
55. Jacob Anguish	407½
56. Jas. Logan	407¼
57. Joseph Abor	407½
58. Catharine Coleman	407½
59. Susannah Colliday	60
60. Joseph Anthony	425
61. David Lenox	425
62. Henry Holland	425
63. John Donaldson	425
64. Henry Pratt	425
65. Geo. Eddy	380
66. —— ——	
67 John Pringle	
68. Edward Shippen	
69. Saml. Nicholson	
70. Mary Martin	50
71. John McKinney	407½
72. Jos. Thompson	
73. Abram McKinney	407½
74. Jas. Vallant	

BROOKLYN.

	Acres		Acres
1. Sarah Morrison		19. John Sutton	407-80
2. Robt. Wilson		20. Ann Manning	407-80
3. John Wharton		21. Richard Manning	407-80
4. Wm. Morrison		22. John Nicholson	407-80
5. Jas. Torbit		23. Dr. Barnabas Binney	407-80
6. Jos. Torbit		24. John Dunlap	407-80
7. Jas. Craig		25. Susanna Woodrow	407-80
8. David Torbit		26. Susanna Lear	407-80
9. Elizabeth Jackson	407-80	27. Neal McCoy	407 80
10. Leonard Woodrow	407-80	28. Robert King	407-80
11. Henry Jackson	407-80	29. Robt. Lyon	407-80
12. Jas. Dunlap	407-80	30. Jos. Sabler	407-80
13. Chas. Lear	407-80	31. Sarah Stover	407-80
14. Saml. Jackson	407-80	32. Capt. Jas. Stover	407-80
15. Wm. Shaw, Esq	407-80	33. Wm. Colliday, Jr	407-80
16. Jas. Logan	407-80	34. Wm. Colliday	407-80
17. Jos. Abor	407-80	35. Jas. Valliant	407-80
18. Abm. McKinney	407-80		

CHOCONUT.

	Acres		Acres
1. Geo. Simpson	437¼	18. Jos. Anthony	418
2. Henry Hill	424¼	19. Christopher Irig	414
a Thos. Shoemaker	317	20. Wm. Jones	335-120
3. Jas. Mase	424¼	21. Mary Jarvis	415
4. John Swanwick	414	22. Jacob Barges	415
5. Alex. Nesbit	414	23. Chas. Cooper	415
6. Andrew Caldwell	435	24. Chas. Smith	415
7. Jos. Gray	427¼	25. Geo. Nelson	415
8. Robt. Towers	415	26. Jas. Collins	
9. John Radman	415	27. Wm. Sheaf	415
10. Andrew Caldwell	415	28. Saml. Nicholas	415
11. Saml. Coates	415	29. Benj. Skull	377-40
12. John Peters	355	30. Israel Morris	414
13. Elizabeth Jervis	414	31. Chas. Willings	389-120
14. Robt. Irwin	439¼	32. Anthony Kern	477
15. Peter Crim	424¼	33. Jacob Lowensyker	
16. Edward Price	451¼	34. Henry McSwine	
17. Peter Miller	424¼		

CLIFFORD.

	Acres		Acres
1. Paul Harris	400	31. Walter Stewart	3 13/4
2. Henry Harvey		32. Alex. Nesbit	311¾
3. Saml. North	374¾	33. Christr. Irwin	347
aa Peter North	345¼	34. Nicholas Young	347
4. Jas. North	474¾	35. Jas. Trimble	347
5. Saml. Harvey	474¾	36. Andrew Chapman	400-100
6. Roger Harvey	474¾	37. —— ——	
7. Peter Hart	474¾	38. Saml. Meredith	329¾
8. Joshua Harvey	474¾	39. Saml. Meredith	301
9. Joseph Noble	474¾	40. John M Nesbit	376-90
10. Jas. Noble	433¾	41. John M. Nesbit	311¾
11. Henry Noble	469½	42. John M. Nesbit	150
12. John Boyd	346	43. John M. Nesbit	150
13. Wm. Gray	326	44. John M. Nesbit	389½
14. Daniel Tallman	260	45. Saml. Meredith	301
15. John Higher	120½	46. Saml. Meredith	329¾
16. Wm. Garett	311-120	47. Saml. Meredith	326½
a J. Dowd	20	48. Saml. Meredith	329-13
17. Andrew Syphart	311-120	49. Saml. Meredith	326½
18. Peter Noble	467	50. Saml. Meredith	352¾
19. Peter Harvey	474¾	51. Saml. Meredith	316
20. Roger Hart	474¾	52. Saml. Meredith	332-130
21. Andrew Pyle	477	53. Saml. Meredith	329¾
22. —— ——		54. Saml. Meredith	301
23. Henry Chapman	400	55. Jas. M. Nesbit	289½
24. Geo. Noble		56. Nathan Severing	200
25. Wm. Donald	311¾	57. Saml. Meredith	347½
26. Geo. Fullerton	311¾	58. Saml. Meredith	329¾
27. Eliza Harris	410-93	59. Saml. Meredith	332-130
28. Wm. Harris	150	60. Saml. Meredith	301¾
29. Saml. Harris	150	61. Saml. Meredith	
30. John Reed	100	62. Chas. Jervis	301¾
63. Thos. Wharton	320¾	71. Saml. Beach	
64. Saml. Meredith	398	72. Saml. Beach	400
65. Saml. Meredith	300	73. Jas. Beach	430
66. Saml. Meredith	339-100	74. John Beach	481-22
67. Saml. Meredith	339-100	75. Philip Beach	300
68. Chas. Hunt	342-40	76. Jos. Beach	342
69. Saml. Meredith	332-120	77. Peter Beach	200
70. Chas. West	100	78. Geo. Porter	200

DIMOCK.

	Acres		Acres
1. Peter Philips	420-44	25. Jas. Bacon	417-33
2. Joseph Philips	420-44	26. Philip Snyder	417-33
3. Geo. Morris	420-44	27. Abel Holmes	417-33
4. Andrew Morris	420-44	28. John McPhail	417-33
5. Peter Morris	420-44	29. Jas Engle	417-33
6. Hugh Morris	420-44	30. John Lockhart	417-33
7. Joseph Morris	420-44	31. Thos. Miller	417-33
8. Peter White	420-44	32. John Scott	417-33
9. Andrew Mason	411-13	33. Christopher Hoot	404-80
10. Jas. Mason	411-13	34. Jas. Warner	399-120
11. Robt Mason	411-13	35. John Ditmar	402-120
12. Hugh Mason	411-13	36. Jeremiah Sullivan	
13. Peter Mason	411-13	37. Wm. Rinder	425-40
14. Joseph Kunkle	411-13	38. Joseph Haines	429-80
15. Peter Kunkle	411-13	39. Saml. Haines	438-150
16. John Kunkle	411-13	40. Saml. Lock	261-120
17. John Thompson	415-27	41. Wm. Sharp	
18. Geo. Reed	415-27	42. Saml. Miller	363-80
19. Wm. Knox	415-27	43. Jas. Craig	
20. N. Sley (or Loyd)	415-27	44. John Wharton	
21. Nicholas Schultz	415-27	45. Wm. Morrison	
22. Philip Roth	415-27	46. Sarah Morrison	
23. Francis Trimner	415-27	47. Jacob Anguish	407-80
24. Geo. Christhilf		48. Benj. Jordan	407-80

FOREST LAKE.

	Acres		Acres
1. Peter Marble		20. Elizabeth Matlock	378-115
2. Jas. Crawford		21. Paul Cooper	338-115
3. Adam Sickler		22. Wm. Bell	388-115
4. Geo. Sickler		23. Deborah Dawes	
5. Jas Peale		24. Saml. Wetherill	
6. Jos. Anthony		25. John M. Nesbitt	309
7. Stephen Paschall	388½	26. Cornelius Barnes	431
8. Wm. Gray		27. John Montgomery	
9. Saml. Wetherill		28. J. Nexb(it) or Nesbit	306
10. Donald McDonald	388-80	29. Robt. Morris	403-159
11. Battis Clymer	388-80	30. Jno. Dunlap	
12. Chas. W. Peale	388-80	31. Peter Baynton	425
13. Reynold Keene	388-80	32. Abraham Marcoe	425
14. Saml. Morris		33. Wm. Dawes	380-40
15. Solomon Marechie		34. Jas. Starr	410
16. Geo. Meade		35. Susannah Fisher	427
17. Joseph Casson		36. Jas Bryson	425
18. Patrick Moore	411-120	37. Garret Cottringer	427
19. Wm. Murray	371-120	38. Thos Affick	

LIBERTY AND FRANKLIN.

	Acres		Acres
1. Saml. Powell	415	19. Joseph Howell, Jr	386-40
2. John McSwine	381	20. Wm. Hunter	
3. Solomon De Melt	414	a Richard Butler	369-120
4. Peter Denton	413-120	21. Thos. Palmer	369-110
5. Paul Denton		22. Hermon Denton	300-40
6. John Gravel	269-120	23. Joseph Denton	388-80
7. Geo. Hunter		24. Saml. De Melt	414
8. Peter Jones	382-80	25. J. Whipple	
9. Christopher Rhoan	425	26. Robt. H. Rose	
10. Elizabeth Jones	436-120	27. Jos. De Melt	342
11. John Randolph	425	28. Paul De Melt	414
12. Geo. Roberts	425	29. Conrad Smith	384
13. Israel Wheeler	425	30. Thos. Affick	412-120
14. Edward Pale	425	31. John Pusey	412-120
15. Saml. Garrigues	424	32. Henry App	412-120
16. James Gallagher	425	33. Richard Hunt	412-120
17. Joseph Harrison	439-120	34. Israel Jones	412-120
18. John Henry	436	35. Saml. Jackson	412-120

	Acres
36. Adam Casey	412–120
37. Jesse Greenfield	425
38. Jonas Philips	425
39. Wm. Guncle	425
40. Henry Pratt	425
41. Wm. French	425
42. John Ross	425
43. David Wagoner	425
b Geo. Quinep	439–120
44. James Hartley	412–120
45. Jas. Hood	412–120
46. Wm. Haysham	412–120
47. Wm. Hall	412–150
c Jas. Wood	412–120
48. Wm. Pucey	412–120
49. Anthony Kern	412–120
50. Wm. Compton	397–80
51. Geo. De Melt	414
52. Wm. Drinker, Jr.	
53. Edw. Price	414
54. Geo. Simpson	428–80
55. Tench Francis	423
56. Thos. Grant	412–120
57. Wm. Gregory	412–120
58. Jacob S Howell	412–120
59. Wm. Knox	412–120
60. John Rink	412 120
61. Adam Carsay	412–120
62. Isaac Wharton	426
63. John Taws	406–80
64. John Tallman	406–80
65. John Garret	389
66. Geo. Eddy	380
67. John Wall	
68. Peter Holland	
69. Tobias Rudolph	412–120
70. Isaac Hazlehurst	412–120
71. Jas. Hutchinson	412–120
72. Robt Haysham	412–120
73. Peter Allen	412–120
74. Edw. Garrigues	412–120
75. John Francis	425
76. Jas. White	400–36
77. John Wilson	434–80
78. Roger McGahe or McGahey	

GIBSON.

	Acres
1. Saml. Cooley	479–39
2. Paul White	
3. Edward Shippen	
4. Edw. Shippen	
5. Edw. Shippen	
6. Edw. Shippen	
7. Edw Shippen	
8. Saml. Rinearson	
9. Jas. Rinearson	451¼
10. Edw. Shippen	
11. Jos. Pyle	492–114
12. Jos. North	498
13. Edw. Shippen	
14. Edw. Shippen	
15. James White	430½
16. Edw. Shippen	
17. Thos. Morris	
18. Henry North	548¼
19. Henry Hart	474¾
20. Henry Harvey	
21. Amos Hart	474¾
22. Job Hart	474¾
23. Peter Hart	474¾
24. Jo. Pogue	474¾
25. Geo. Pogue	474¾
26. Peter Pogue	474¾
27. Henry Pogue	474¾
28. Philip Ross	474¾
29. Job Wiley	598
30. Jos. Shippen	611
31. Jos. Shippen	
32. Peter Anderson	488¼
33. Geo. Anderson	460
34. Henry Anderson	462¼
35. Job (Robt.) Anderson.	470¼
36. Peter Cooley	479–39
37. Peter Pringle	463¾
38. Jos. Shippen	690–36
39. Jos. Foster	467½
40. Paul Moor	247¼
41. Roger Betz	
42. Roger Foster	462–32
43. Patrick Wiley	478
44. John Wiley	478
45. Saml. Wiley	478
46. Henry Foster	482¼

GREAT BEND.

	Acres
1. Saml. Chalker	
2. Samson Harper	
3. "H —— Hale"	
4. Sewel C——	
5. Paul Harper	401¾
6. John Traverse	95
7. M—— ——	400
8. Roger Harper	399
9. Adam Schnack	439
10. Abraham Schrack	440–31
11. Catharine Crawford	438
12. Robt. Lawson	448
13. Saml. Holland	379–40
14. Wm. White	
15. John Temple	479–39
16. Jas. Temple	383–134
17. Seth Putman	110
18. Peter Temple	375–85
19. —— ——	176¼
20. —— ——	
21. James Brush	
22. —— ——	
23. Saml. Bowman	378
24. Jas. Morgan	400–140
25. Peter Yarrington	400–140
26. Jos. Wright	391
27. Jonathan Hancock	438
28. Abraham Duncan	400–140
29. Jas. Been	400–140
30. Chas. Butler	400–140
31. Mathias Brooks	400–140
32. Jonathan Butler	400–140
33. Putnam Catlin	400–140
34. Peter Grubb	400–140
35. Abraham Dubois.	207–150
36. Michael Dubois	226–130
37. Thos. Duane	400–140
38. Joseph Duncan	400–140
39. Wm. Smith	400–140
40. Reuben Downing	461–120
41. Jonathan Stevens	448
42. —— ——	
43. Asa Stevens	448
44. Jacob Peterman	444–120
45. Samuel Ruper	401
46. Peter Knight	424
47. Thos. Prior	424
48. —— Ruper	419½
49. Fredk. Rambo	421
50. Levi Hollingsworth	424
51. John Morton	424
52. Paul Rambo	414¼
53. Solomon Rambo	401½
54. Henry Rambo	419½
55. Sharp Denny (Dewny)	414
56. John R——	4 3
57. Geo. Rambo	362¼
58. Peter Rambo	387¼
59. Saml. Rambo	201¼
60. Jo. Rambo	301¾

HARFORD.

	Acres
1. Henry Sutton	
2. Jas. Benson	
3. Polly Duncan	
4. Seth Duncan	
5. Jas. Duncan	
6. —— ——	
7. Jas. Barnes	
8. Andrew Allen	
9. Saml. Roach	479–39
10. Peter Whitney	479–39
11. Henry Benson	479–39
12. Samuel Benson	479–39
13. Robt. Sutton	479–39
14. Peter Benton	479–39
15. Geo. Benton	479–39
16. Henry Roach	479–39
17. John Pyle	479–39
18. Andrew Cooley	479–39
19. Geo. Hampton	479–39
20. Geo. Whitney	479–39
21. Joseph Benton	479–39
22. Geo. Sutton	479–39
23. Peter Sutton	479–39
24. Jos. Harmer	479–39
25. Henry Baldwin	479–39
26. John Jasten	479–39
27. Peter Harmer	479–39
28. Roger Sutton	479–39
29. John Pringle	
30. Saml. Meredith	
31. Saml. Meredith	
32. Peter Whiterider	
33. Saml. Hampton	479–39
34. Jas. Hampton	479–39
35. Saml. Cooley	
36. Paul White	
37. Peter White	
38. Andrew Pringle	
39. Edw. Shippen	
40. Saml. Meredith	
41. Anthony Whitney	
42. Saml. Meredith	
43. Saml. Meredith	
44. Roger Pringle	
45. Nathan Sutton	479–39
46. Robt. Harman	
47. Samuel Meredith	
48. Samuel Meredith	
49. Jas. Rinearson	
a Geo. Rinearson	
50. Saml. Rinearson	
51. Edw. Shippen	
52. Edw. Shippen	
53. Edw. Shippen	

HARMONY AND OAKLAND.

	Acres
1. Wm. Moulder	425
2. Paul Ruper	
3. Geo. Ruper	
4. Peter Ruper	405¼
5. Jos. Smith	434¼
6. Thos. Lowry	
7. Geo. McWilliams	
8. Philip Ruper	293
9. Henry Ruper	
10. Francis Williams	
11. Peter Williams	
12. Peter McGahey	
13. Geo. McGahey	
14. Saml. McGahey	
15. Hugh McGahey	
16. Philip Wilcox	
17. Henry Drinker	149
18. Jacob Peterman	444–120
19. Wm. Armstrong	
20. Wm Smith	
21. Mathias Coplin	
22. John Sahler	
23. Hugh Wiley	434–53
24. Wm. Henderson	
25. Wm. Potts	400–120
26. John Boyer	
27. David Taylor	
28. Henry Drinker	
29. Henry Boyer	
30. Henry Wiley	434–53
31. Jas. Norton	434–53
32. Henry Norton	434–53
33. Amos Findley	434–53
34. Paul Kugler	
35. Henry Drinker	
36. John Shannon	
37. Jos. Henry	390
38. Jonathan Pyle	449–19
39. Peter Norton	434–53
40. Hugh Norton	369–144
41. Adam Shrak	431
42. John Kugler	
43. Wm. Smith	364–147
44. Wm. Ward	
45. Jacob Swink	401½
46. Peter Norcross	379–13
47. Paul Norcross	432
48. Jos. Bradley	434
49. Jas. Bradley	434–35
50. Hugh Johnson	199–120
51. Saml. Bradley	
52. Geo. Bradley	434–53
53. Moses Hobson	444–14
54. Jas. Davis	408½
55. Wm. Couch	405
56. John Thomas	399¼
57. Saml. Wallace	185
58. John Perot	400
59. Danl. Trobridge	
60. Nicholas Rash	
61. Chas. Shultz	369–60
62. Henry Drinker	386
63. John Comfort	155¼
64. Tim. Paxon	209–120
65. Saml Emlen	100–23
66. John Comfort	
67. Peter Cress	430½
68. Jacob Downing	400
69. Henry S. Drinker	400
70. Wm. Drinker	400
71. Silas Bliss	350½
72 Danl. Rees	412–15
73. Geo. Muntz	434–53
74. Patrick Johnson	270–97
75. Harmon Norcross	434–53
76. Peter Bradley	434–53
77. Jesse Evans	419–137
78. —— —— "ffield"	

	Acres
79. Peter Snyder	100
80. Wm. Lane	
81. Roger Muntz	434-63
82. Jos. Muntz	434-53
83. Jos. Mason	415 76
84. Jos. Drinker	431-64
85. Wm. Buckley	
86. John Thomas	100-40
87. Jacob Downing	400
88. Rowland Evans	400
89. Wm. Drinker	400
90. Saml. Preston	400
100. Cadwalladder Evans	91-99
101. John Skyrin	400
102. John Drinker	167-24
103. John Morrel	407¾
104. David Beckley	403-140
105. Fredk. Barthold	400-140
106. —— ——	
107. Adam Driesbic	
108. Henry Drinker	414-33
109. John McCohen	411-71
110. Henry Tolland	
111. Geo. Baker	428-89
112. Wm. Craig	
113. Benj. Wilson	431-138
114. C. L. Ward	
115. Robt. Trail	

HERRICK—(See ARARAT).

THOMSON AND JACKSON.

	Acres
1. John Sargent	301-120
2. Jos. Paul	301-120
3. Andrew Porter	318
4. Jonathan Sargent	200
5. Henry Dobbs	451-51
6. Henry Drinker	401-136
7. Wm. Drinker	393-110
8. Jacob Downers	394-146
9. Kenneth Kulloth	100
10. Hannah Warner	301-141
11. Abraham Shoemaker	301-141
12. Matthew Shaw	
13. Jesse Brooks	300
14. Isaac ——	
15. Saml. Hodgdon	443-10
16. John Stille	443-10
17. Geo. McCall	438-52
18. Geo. Plumstead	438-52
19. Geo. Dobbs	453-120
20. Jos. Darnley	468-80
21. Saml. Darnley	470-40
22. Saml. Dobbs	482-40
23. Geo. Foster	434¼
24. Andrew Osterman	484¾
25. Henry Osterman	479-39
26. Roger Osterman	479-39
27. Jas. Darnley (or Domeley)	375 120
28. Saml. Wilson	445-120
29. —— ——	445-120
30. J. D. le Ray de Chaumont	
31. Israel Pleasants	481-28
32. Robt. Benson	170
33. Peter Taylor	
34. Geo. Stow	474-19
35. Isaac Miller	429
36. John Campbell	300
37. John Pleasant	440-10
38. Thos. Harrison	445-120
39. John Wilson	458 82
40. Saml. Pyatt	476
41. Henry Pyatt	476-34
42. Paul Osterman	479-39
43. Saml. Osterman	470-121
44. Jos. Shippen	464-59
45. Jos. Shippen	543-115
46. Geo. White	
47. Andrew White	514
48. Peter Cooley	479-39
49. Henry Oliver	479-39
50. Andrew Oliver	479-39
51. Joseph Oliver	450-80
52. Jas. Pyatt	479-39
53. Peter Pyatt	479-39
54. Jos. Pyatt	479-39
55. Chas. Pyatt	479-39
56. Geo. Norton	479-39
57. Paul Bradley	434-53
58. Saml. Bradley	434-53
59. Hugh Johnston	199 120
60. Jas. Bradley	434-53
61. Saml. Norton	479-39
62. Jas. Norton	479-39
63. Henry Norton	479-39
64. Peter Norton	479-39
65. Andrew Norton	479-39
66. Peter Oliver	479-39
67. Geo. Oliver	479-39
68. Saml. Oliver	479-39
69. Jos. Wells	479-39
70. Henry Ross	479-39
71. Joshua Rink, Jr	434-53
72. Peter Ross	434-53
73. Saml. Norcross	434-53
74. Jos. Norcross	434-53
75. Peter Norcross	434 53
76. Jonathan Pyle	449-49
77. Henry Norcross	434-53
78. Peter Pyle	434 53
79. Peter Johnston	434-53
80. Joshua Rink, Jr	158-76
81. Jas. Rink, Jr	400
82. Saml. Findley	434-53
83. Peter Findley	434-53

JESSUP.

	Acres
1. Timothy Matlock	
2. Clement Biddle	
3. Mary Jenkins	
4. Wm. Jackson	311-40
5. Joseph Towson	438-40
6. Wm. Plumet	309-60
7. Matthew McConnell	
8. Cassandra Jacobs	
9. Richard Humphreys	
10. S. Wetherill	
11. Thos. Fitzerman	
12. Elijah Brown	
13. Jas. Wilson	298¼
14. Henry Towson	360-84
15. Geo. White	412-16
16. Andrew Philips	420-44
17. Paul Towson	422-94
18. Robt. Taylor	301-120
19. Philip Johnston	302 40
20. Archibald Stewart	301-120
21. Chas. Grandowin	
22. John Barclay	
23. Joshua Ash	
24. Robt. Morton	428-130
25. Chas. Wharton	301-120
26. Chas. Stewart	301-120
27. Peter Towson	439-143
28. Chas. Kunkle	411-13
29. Conrad Ditmar	
30. Daniel Reed	301-120

LATHROP.

	Acres
1. Wm. Layton	407½
2. Joseph Knox	335-16
3. Peter Roan	439-99
4. Samuel Roan	439-99
5. Jas. Roan	439-99
6. Henry Roan	439-99
7. Chas. Roan	439-99
8. Fredk. Trott	439-99
9. Joseph Diver	433¾
10. Geo. Harvey	433-153
11. Hugh Harvey	439-99
12. Peter Harvey	433-150
13. Jas. Ross	433-153
14. Jas. Quin	434
15. Henry Ross	
16. Francis Jones	
17. Geo. Coxe	439-99
18. Peter Coxe	439-99
19. Joseph Coxe	439-99
20. Luke Coxe	439-99
21. Caleb Knox	439-109
22. Jas. Harvey	440
23. Chas Conner	407½
24. Catharine Frick	407½
25. Philip Frick	407½
26. Roger Harvey	474¾
27. Isaac Baldan	300
28. Samuel Baldin	
29. John Graff	417
30. Ariel Tybout	417
31. Geo. Ripler	4 6
32. Matt Brook	100

LENOX.

	Acres
1. —— ——	
2. Peter Baldan	
3. Jas. Baldan	479-39
4. Andrew Baldan	479-39
5. Joseph Jasten	479-39
6. Henry Jasten	479-39
7. Peter Jordan	479-39
8. Henry Jordan	479-39
9 James Grumley	555½
10. John Dorsey	250
11. Robt. Paysley	
12. Jas. Jordan	471¾
13. Samuel Grumley	479-39
14. Harman Grumley	479-39
15. Paul Jasten	479-39
16. Samuel Jasten	479-39
17. Samuel Harmon	479-39
18. Samuel Meredith	307-60
19. Samuel Meredith	307-60
20. Geo. Rinearson	
21. Edward Shippen	294-38
22. James Coxe	406
23. Andrew Jasten	479-39
24. Jas. Jasten	479-39
25. Joshua Grumley	479-39
26. Peter Grumley	479-39
27. Samuel Jordan	450¾
28. Geo. Eddy	200
29. Thos. Jordan	450¾
30. —— ——	
31. —— ——	
32. Henry Grumley	479
33. Woodbury S. Wilson	
34. Peter Harris	
35. Henry Harris	419-79
36. Roger Harris	460
37. Paul Harris	400
38. Peter North	345¼
39. Harmon North	345¼
40. Norman Noble	473
41. Samuel Griffen	441
42. David Griffen	
43. Samuel Palmer	378-35
44. Andrew Palmer	366-25
45. Adam Campher	320-100
46. Lawrence Sickler	
47. Wm. Sheaff	
48. John Boyd	
49. Joseph Thomas	122-100
50. John Hoops	
51. Daniel Tallman	200

LIBERTY—(see FRANKLIN.)

MIDDLETOWN.

	Acres
1. Edward Westcot	240
2. Stephen Madoris	40-30
3. David Daws (or Hawes)	400
4. Geo. Pickering	
5. Benj. Skyhawk	422½
6. Wm. Sheaff	300
7. Jonathan Penrose	300
8. Thos. Rowan	289
9. Thos. Forest	289
10. John Rowan	289
11. Wm. Lewis	289
12. Wm. Jackson	289
13. Peter Baynton	
14. Leonard Beaty	
15. Robt. Carson	
16. Wm. West, Jr	300
a Justus Franks	
17. Philip Dunlap	400
18. John Brown	447
19. Israel Israels	447
20. Benj. Jones	447
21. Sharp Delancy	440-120
22. Obadiah Wiley	387
23. John Kunkle	415
24. Eliza Robareson	388½
25. Eleazer Oswols	388½
26. Francis Lesher	388½
27. Josiah Matlock	388½
28. Amos Cooper	388½
29. Jas Parker	388½
30. Wm. Kenley	388½
31. Guy Bryan	388½
32. Joseph Wright	388½
33. Francis Fisher	388½
34. Josiah Hewes	388½
35. Cadwalladder Evans	388½
36. Robert Smith	388½
37. Lawrence Sickle	388½
38. Jas. Carson	388½
39. Michael O'Brien	388½
40. Adam Yoke	414
41. Robt. Corvie	415
42. Wm. Moulder	388½
43. Jas. Whitehead	388½

	Acres
44. David Sickle	388½
45. Jas. Gardner	388½
46. Joseph James	388½
47. Jos. Gray	388½
48. Jonathan Price	388½
49. Joseph Stretch	388½
50. James Trimble	388½
51. Mary Ashton	388½
52. Elizabeth Chandler	
53. James Chalkley	388½
54. Thos. Smith	388½
55. Peter Kuhn	388½
56. Cadwalladder Morris	388½
57. Richard Mason	388½
58. James Craig	115

NEW MILFORD.

	Acres
1. Patrick Holland	406–80
2. John Wall	406–80
3. Samuel Powell	380
4. John Eldridge	380
5. —— ——	380
6. Edward Shippen	401 142
7. Edward Shippen	
8. Peter Ellis	302½
9. Edward Shippen	301–142
10. Edward Shippen	301–142
11. Andrew Allen	301–142
12. Geo. Roach	502½
13. Andrew Allen	301–142
14. Andrew Allen	301–142
15. Andrew Allen	301–142
16. Samuel Roach	479–39
17. Peter Roach	415½
18. Geo. Wells	479–39
19. John Flatt	479–39
20. Geo. Ellis	479–39
21. Wm. Forbes	231–80
22. Casper Singer	291–80
23. James Holland	424
24. Henry Holland	421
25. —— ——	
26. Joseph Hood	499
27. Andrew Epple	400–140
28. John Philips	400–120
29. Peter Hood	485–80
30. Gustavus Risbergh	400–120
31. Richard Poteman	400–120
32. Andrew Ellis	238 84
33. Samuel Flatt	479–39
34. Robert Wells	479–39
35. Robert Pyle	479–39
36. James Cooley	
37. Henry Wells	479–39
38. Joseph Fulton	479–39
39. Peter Flatt	479–39
40. Henry Ellis	479–39
41. Peter Eldredge	479–39
42. Joseph Flatt	479–39
43. Andrew Fulton	479–39
44. Robert Wells, Jr	479–39
45. Geo. Cooley	479–39
46. Jas. Wells	479–39
47. Peter Fulton	479–39
48. Henry Eldredge	479–39
49. Joseph Eldredge	479–39
50. Roger Hood	479–39
51. Samuel Hood	479–39
52. Joseph Temple	479–39
53. John Temple	479–39
54. Samuel Temple	479–39
55. Solomon Rink, Jr	400–60
56. Joseph Rink	195 120
57. Samuel Eldredge	479–39
58. James Eldredge	479–39
59. Joseph Ross (or Race)	479–39
60. Jas. Rink, Jr	400
61. Samuel Rink, Jr	400
62. Joshua Rink, Jr	
63. Henry Rink	479–39
64. Andrew Pyle, Jr	401–60
65. Jonathan Hancock	438
66. James Chapman	400–140
67. John Barrow	400–140
68. Samuel Findley	434–53
69. Geo. Heplar	400–140

OAKLAND—(see HARMONY.)

RUSH.

	Acres
1. Samuel Nichols	489
2. Samuel Reeder	433–153
3. Peter Reeder	
4. Chas. Reeder	
5. Thos. Dundas	323
6. Thos. Barclay	320–40
7. Harman Lohra	
8. Harman Lohra	
9. Fredk. Lohra	399
10. Peter Bitters	405–106
11. Andrew Lohra	433–153
12. Andrew Bitters	396–36
13. Paul Craft	
14. Samuel Bitters	358–80
15. Samuel Bitters	433–153
16. Christopher Lohra	433–153
17. Andrew Lohra	396–36
18. Joseph Lohra	375–10
19. John Lohra	400–10
20. Vacant	
21. S. L. Lovel	
22. Isaac Coxe	330
23. Leonard Beaty	
24. Robert Carson	330
25. Hannah Humphreys	
26. J. C. Biddle	
27. Henry Hefferman	426–66
28. Paul Hefferman	433–153
a Ichabod Terry	
29. Andrew Ingle	396–36
30. Samuel Ingle	433–153
31. Richard Bitters	433–153
32. Geo. Grice	358–80
33. Peter Grice	433–153
34. Andrew Grice	433–153
35. Paul Bitters	358–80
36. Henry Ingle	433–153
37. Joshua Ingle	433–153
38. Peter Lock	176¼
39. Samuel Hefferman	316–10
40. Alexander Boyd	
41. John Heyl	
42. Rebecca Jervis	
43. Jas. Abercrombie	
44. Jas. Lang	
45. Andrew Hefferman	
46. Geo. Hefferman	394–126
47. Jonathan Nesbit	310
48. Alexander Nesbit	328–40
49. Paul Ingle	433–151
50. Peter Ingle	433–153
51. Paul Whitecar	358–80
52. Andrew Whitecar	433–153
53. Peter Charles	439
54. Henry Charles	453–40
55. Job Charles	426–67
56. Samuel Towson	426–67
57. Jos. Towson	438–40
58. Fredk. Towson	402–140
59. Jas. Read	225–120
60. Robert Bridges	
61. Samuel Nichols	
62. Wm. Jackson	311–40
63. Geo. White	412–16
64. Samuel White	412–16
65. Joseph Boggs	412–16
66. Samuel Boggs	412–16
67. Jas. Boggs	412–16
68. Hugh Boggs	412–16
69. Patrick Boggs	412–16

SILVER LAKE.

	Acres
1. Jacob Lawensyker	
2. Henry McSwine	
3. Edward Lasker	414
4. Benj Chew	438 80
5. Thos. Penrose	439–120
6. John Parrott	439–120
7. John Showel	
8. Joseph Coates	439–120
9. Thos. Affick	
10. Wm. Nicholas	
11. Magnus Miller	
12. Roger Dibley	414
13. Joseph McSwine	
14. Tench Francis	
a Wm. Kinney	
b Peter McSwine	
15. Samuel McSwine	
16. Joseph Dibley	344
17. Samuel Dibley	346 120
18. Peter Dibley	382–120
19. John Wueherer	
20. Ricard Parker	
21. Edward Duffield	427–80
22. Casper Singer	427–80
23. Garrett Cottinger	425
24. Jas. Bryson	425
25. Susannah Fisher	425
26. Wm. Craig	425
27. Wm. Brown	425
28. Jas. Coxe	
29. Stephens Collins	427–80
30. Jeremiah Ward	427–80
31. Jacob Downing	
32. Jeremiah Parker	
33. Jas. Dibley	392–120
34. Jas. Denton	396–80
35. Henry De Melt	
36. Jas. McSwine	
37. Wm. Compton	
38. Samuel Powell	418
39. John McSwine	
40. Solomon De Melt	414
41. Peter Denton	
42. Paul Denton	
43. John Gravel	369–116
44. Geo. Hunter	
45. Wm. Haysham	
46. Christopher Roan	425
47. Elizabeth Jones	436–120
48. John Rudolph	425

SPRINGVILLE.

	Acres
1. Peter White	420–44
2. Peter Clark	295–120
3. Jas. McWilliams	426–40
4. Geo. Holt	426–40
5. Jas. Holt	426–40
6. Samuel Holt	426–40
7. Philip Holt	426–40
8. Robert Holmes	426–40
9. Jas. Holmes	426–40
10. Samuel Holmes	426–40
11. Jas. Reaver	424–40
12. Samuel Reaver	424–40
13. Geo. Reaver	424–40
14. Peter Trester	424–40
15. Joseph Trester	424–40
16. John Trester	424–40
17. Henry Trester	424 40
18. Geo Trester	424–40
19. Henry Clark	294–64
20. Jas. Pentland	439–65
21. John Clarke	439–65
22. Wm. McPhail	439–65
23. Joseph Norkey	439–65
24. Henry Norkey	439–65
25. Samuel Norkey	439–65
26. Jas. Norkey	439–65
27. Peter Emery	439–65
28. John Emery	439–65
29. Henry Hutman	40
30. Francis Hutman	65
31. Joseph Hutman	87
32. Geo. Harris	438–55
33 Peter Harris	438–55
34. Hugh Harris	438–55
35. Jonathan Harris	438–55
36. Geo. Emory	438–55
37. Jas. Teel	400
38. Samuel Teel	356
39. Jeremiah Teel	382
40. Samuel Lock	261–120
41. Wm Sharp	
42. John Wilcox	
43. Samuel Miller	363–80
44. Andrew Miller	398–40
45. Jonas Ramsey	419
46. Swen Warner	439–99
47. John Loder	439–99
48. Jacob Burkalaw	439–99
49. John Norkey	439–99
50. Geo. Degenhard	439–99
51. Fredk. Trott	439–99
52. Geo. Hutma	116
53. Peter Hutman	95

THOMSON—(see JACKSON).

CHAPTER VI.

TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY is broken by hills and valleys which follow each other in constant succession, presenting an irregular surface diversified by inland lakes and mountain streams. The landscape view from the hilltops is one of mountain repose and quiet pastoral beauty.

"[1] The county is much diversified and made irregular by erosion. This would be strikingly illustrated to any one who should make a day's journey over any of the roads of the county which do not follow the water-courses; our traveler would find his journey a constant succession of ascents and descents." This is strikingly apparent as you journey on the old Milford and Owego turnpike.

"The *Elk Mountains*, a northern extension of the Mahoopany, form a very striking feature in southeastern Susquehanna; the *North Knob* and *South Knob* being visible from the hilltops in most portions of the county, and attaining an altitude of two thousand seven hundred feet. The *cliff sandstones*, of the *Catskill series*, frequently form a succession of steep bluffs, with sloping benches, shale occupying the intervals. They stand out uncovered with soil and surface *débris* in bold, successive cliffs along the hillsides; or cap the higher summits with broad sheets of massive sand-rock. Thus, the *North Knob* has been preserved from destruction by its coping layer of hard, massive sand-rock; the solitary peak stands two thousand seven hundred feet above tide, in the midst of a much lower surrounding country, while the valleys around it have been excavated one thousand five hundred feet below its summit. The highest land is in the eastern part of the county, on the Moosic divide, between Susquehanna and Wayne. It forms a belt about five or six miles wide, and is the northern prolongation of the Carbondale coal basin. As nearly all the water-ways cut down through the *Catskill cliff sand-stones*, their slopes are usually quite steep, and the valley beds themselves very narrow. The Tunkhannock, with its narrow valley and high, steep side-walls, is a good example. In striking contrast with this is the broad and gently-sloping valley of the Susquehanna River, flowing between low, rolling hills of the soft Chemung rock. The Susquehanna River enters the county from New York at its northeastern corner, but after going south five miles it turns abruptly west, and after continuing about ten miles makes its Great Bend and passes northward back into New York. There it again veers west, and flows roughly parallel to the State line, and from three to ten miles north of it, to the mouth of the Chemung River at Waverly. Here it bends south into Bradford County, which it crosses to its southeast corner, and so keeps on southeastward across Wyoming County into Luzerne. Where it enters Wyoming County it is only four miles from the southwest corner of Susquehanna County—thus making a great circle from the Great Bend round through Bradford County.

"Its rate of fall is shown by the following table:

RATE OF FALL PER MILE.

	Fall.	Miles.	Rate.
Susquehanna Depot to Waverly,	120′	64	1′ 11″
Waverly to Towanda,	40′	19	2′ 1″
Towanda to Meshoppen,	91′	35	2′ 7″
Meshoppen to Lackawanna Junction,	74′	37	2′ 0″
Susquehanna Depot to Lackawanna Junction,	340′	155	2′ 2″

The east and west divide, which extends entirely across Susquehanna County, is highest at the east, and from its northern slope many streams pass northward into the Susquehanna River.

"*Starrucca Creek*, which drains the northeastern corner of Susquehanna, rises on the highest portion of this east and west divide, flows northward, and empties into the Susquehanna River at Lanesborough. The descent of its bed from the high divide," Ararat Summit, 2023′, to the mouth of Starrucca Creek (Susquehanna River), 880′, shows the fall to be about one thousand two hundred feet. The Susquehanna River, in its tortuous course, receives the waters of all the creeks that drain the county, in whatever direction they flow. There is an irregular water-shed extending from a point between Wrighter and Long Ponds westward, through Ararat, Jackson, New Milford and Bridgewater, to Montrose, forming two water-

[1] Prof. I. C. White's report of the geology of Wayne and Susquehanna.

basins, one debouching northward, the other southward. "The *Starrucca, Canawacta, Drinker's, Mitchell's, Salt Sick and Wiley Creeks* empty northwards into the *Susquehanna* within the State; *Snake, Choconut and Apolacon Creeks* not until they have entered New York State. The streams which drain the southern slope of this east and west divide are the following, beginning at the east:

"*Lackawanna River*, which flows south along the eastern line of Susquehanna County (draining the western slope of the Moosic Mountains), cuts straight through the Lackawannock range at the southeastern corner of Susquehanna County and, entering the Lackawanna coal basin, flows down its trough southwest to the Susquehanna River at Pittston.

"*Tunkhannock Creek*, with its numerous tributaries, comes next west from the Lackawanna River, and drains a large area from the southern slope of the *east and west divide*, southwestward, into the Susquehanna River at Tunkhannock, in Wyoming County. The main tributaries of this stream are the *East Branch*, empting into it near the southern line of the county, and *Martin's Creek*, which flows southward from the great gap in the *east and west divide* near New Milford, emptying into Tunkhannock two miles south from the county line at Nicholson.

"The descent of this stream is shown by the following barometric elevations:

	Miles.	A. T.
Divide at head of Tunkhannock Creek	0	1600′
Level of creek near D. A. Lamb's	4	1250′
" " " Gelatt P. O.	6	1150′
" " " Smiley P. O.	8½	1075′
" " at South Gibson	12½	1000′
" " " mouth of Partner's Creek	15	925′
" " " Glenwood P. O.	20	815′
" " " Nicholson (Wyoming County)	23	700′
" " " Tunkhannock (Susquehanna River)	38	580′

"*Meshoppen Creek* and its tributaries, *Little Meshoppen, White* and *Riley Creeks*, drain the remaining portion of the southern slope of this divide.

"*Tuscarora Creek*, which empties into the Susquehanna near Laceyville, drains the extreme southwest corner of the county.

"*Wyalusing Creek* rises on the elevated plateau near Montrose, and flowing westward with a rapid fall drains, with its tributaries (the *North* and *Middle Branches*), a large area out of the central western portion of Susquehanna County."

There are many beautiful lakes in different parts of the country that will be described in their several localities. The most celebrated lake as a summer resort is Crystal Lake, that lies partly in Clifford township and partly in Lackawanna County. A number of neat summer cottages have been erected at Heart Lake by Montrose people.

There are several *mineral springs* in the county. The history of the salt springs is enveloped in Indian tradition and romance. The pioneers at Great Bend observed that the squaws returned their kettles with salt in the bottom, and from such information as could be obtained, it was believed that there was a salt spring not many miles from the "Three Apple Trees." A salt spring was discovered on the south side of Silver Creek, near its junction with Fall Brook, and about a mile west of Franklin Forks. It is said to have been found by Abinoam Hinds and Isaac Peckins in 1802. The Indians kept these salt springs carefully concealed; in this case they had turned the stream from its course and made it run over the spring, the basin of which had been hollowed out of the rock with a tomahawk. They found it covered with a large spoon and a stone laid over it. Balthaser De Haert and others sunk money in sinking wells for salt, which was never found in paying quantities. In 1865 the Susquehanna Salt Works Company purchased the property and sunk a well to the depth of six hundred and fifty feet, at an expense of twenty-eight thousand dollars, erecting buildings, tanks and salt-block. At the depth of six hundred and fifty feet they found an excellent vein of brine, and manufactured about twenty tons of good dairy salt. Alanson Chalker, John S. Tarbell and others purchased the property and sunk the well deeper, or about eight hundred and twenty feet deep, and found good brine, but not in sufficient quantity to make it a paying investment, and the works were abandoned. There is a sulphur spring in Rush, not far from Snyder's Hotel, on part of the Drinker estate, which was leased to J. D. Pepper for many years. Mr. Pepper gave away the water freely to all who came for it. Many people have visited the spring and carried away water in jugs, bottles and barrels. E. S. and A. D. Butterfield purchased the property in 1869, and erected a summer hotel. The waters are said to be beneficial in many cases. Dr. A. B. Prescott's qualitative analysis shows that the constituent properties of the

water are chloride of magnesium, potassium and lime; carbonate of magnesia, soda and lithia; phosphoric, silicic and carbonic acid; chlorine, protoxide of iron.

"The rocks of the county belong principally to one system, viz.: what the geologists have termed the Catskill, since these same strata make up the great bulk of the Catskill Mountains in New York State. The main characteristic of the system is the abundance of *red material*, in the shape of *red shale* and *red sandstone*, the red color being always due to per-oxide of iron disseminated through the rocks, or shale, as the case may be. Inter-stratified with the red shales are found frequent layers of gray or greenish current bedded sandstones, often finely laminated and forming excellent flagging material. The base of this system is seen only in Susquehanna County, and in that only along the Susquehanna River and the lower portions of the streams which flow into it, where one hundred to two hundred feet of Chemung rocks may be seen.

"The soils of the county have been largely derived from the decomposition of rocks *in situ*, since the hill-slopes are generally so steep that the Drift is seldom found remaining on them except in scattered patches. The *Catskill system* furnishes almost all of the surface rocks in this district, and the soils have been largely derived either from their gradual decay or trituration by glacial action.

"The *red shales* of the *Catskill* have probably contributed more to the formation of the soil than any other part of it, and it is the universal testimony of the farmers that the '*red shale soils*' are generally stronger and richer than any others. The amount of alkalies in the shale doubtless accounts for the fertility of its soil, since the quantity of lime and phosphoric acid is not sufficient to have any marked influence for good. But while the *red shale soils* are usually the best in the district, it is equally true that only in isolated patches and in favorable localities are there any really first-class soils within the county. The great body of the surface is covered by a thin sandy soil of very little natural fertility, and except in the vicinity of swamps, where a great thickness of decayed vegetable material has accumulated, and along some of the larger streams, where the drift deposits are extensive, there is not much land within the district that will produce abundant crops until it has been fertilized artificially. The hill-slopes are steep and the surface generally rugged. Excellent crops of grass grow on almost any of the soils.

"The great need of the soils is lime, and the more sandy soils are furnishing it. There are no pure limestone strata in the *Catskill series*, but there are a great many layers of *impure calcareous* conglomerate, or *breccia*, interstratified with the shales and sandstone of this series. Huge fragments of this kind of rock lie scattered about over a large portion of the district, blackened by exposure to the air.

"These 'Nigger-heads' contain from ten to sixty-five per cent. of lime, and might often be burned to great advantage for lime manure. Many of the farmers have noticed the fact that the grass grows greener and richer near them, their lime being dissolved out by every shower to enrich the surrounding soil. But very few farmers have the least idea that these rocks contain enough lime to be of any service for burning. They have been burned in some localities and a good lime for fertilizing has been made therefrom."

FORESTS.—Susquehanna County was originally covered with a dense growth of forest trees. The principal timbers were beech, birch, maple, cherry, ash, chestnut, basswood, hemlock and pine. There was also some hickory and oak. Pine was considered the most valuable for lumber and shingles, because it is durable and is soft, and easy to smooth with the plane. The pioneer settlers were reckless in their use of the pine and lawless as to where they got it. Here, in this dense wilderness, they looked upon a good pine tree as free plunder. It is not uncommon to find in the old ceiled houses wide pine boards entirely free from knots; in fact, they would have nothing else but panel pine in their houses. The hemlocks have been destroyed, largely for their bark and lumber. The last of the large hemlock tracts that belonged to the Drinker estate, in Harmony township, is being peeled and manufactured into lumber at a rapid rate, and in a very few years the tanneries and saw-

mills will be idle for want of bark and timber. The primeval forests that looked so formidable to the pioneers have nearly all fallen before the woodman's axe, or been destroyed by forest fires.

"[1] Some hills in different parts of the county were once covered with chestnut, but its value as lumber was then unknown, and the land was not particularly sought after any more than any other timber-bearing section. Thousands of rails were split, not only to fence the little clearings of the settlers who had located there, but to sell to others who had settled in places where it was not so abundant. Only the best trees were used. Others that might have made excellent lumber, but would not readily split, were cut into fallow lengths, rolled up in log heaps and burned. To-day we might call such work wasteful. In those times it was not looked upon in that light. The main object was to get rid of the timber in order to cultivate the ground. Since the railroads have been built, most of the young and thrifty chestnuts have been cut for ties. As a timber it is now comparatively scarce. The valleys of the Wyalusing, Lackawanna and the Tunkhannock, and its branches were once covered, more or less, with valuable pine timber, of a very superior quality. This was mostly cut and manufactured in the early days of the county; and although the prices of good pine lumber were exceedingly low, in comparison with present prices, it furnished a remunerative employment for many of the settlers, and kept the saw-mills busy. Scarcely anything was marketable in those days, unless it was panel—that is, perfectly clear lumber, free from all defects, and with no knots larger than a shilling. Pine lumber that would be called tolerably good now was thrown among the culls then, and sold at about the price of sawing. It was used in making fences, for roof-boards, etc., and to cut up as waste lumber. Only the best part of the tree was generally taken, and the tops, that would be likely to make only a second-grade lumber, as well as many other slightly imperfect logs, were left behind. Their remains may still be seen in some localities, and occasionally fine pine shingles are made from some of the old tree-tops that were felled forty or fifty years ago; though in most cases the logs are too rotten for use. Vast quantities of good pine timber were thus wasted, which in after-years would have commanded a fair price. But very few pine trees can now be found in the county. If the pine that once grew in this section could be replaced as it was before a blow had been struck, the land would, without doubt, be more valuable than it is now, with all its buildings and cultivated fields. The soil is usually colder in pine sections, and more or less mountain laurel is found.

"The low lands along the streams were mostly covered with a dense growth of heavy hemlock, and it was no uncommon thing to find specimens over twelve feet in circumference. In the early history of the country, before any tanneries had been erected, and when lumber was of but little account, the settlers rolled up the huge logs and burned them without being peeled. The green timber was often hard to reduce to ashes, and the sturdy pioneers sometimes used to wonder why such great trees were made. After bark and lumber began to be demanded, the prices of land began to advance, and bark-peeling and log-cutting became a considerable branch of industry. Water and steam mills, with new and improved machinery, were built in various places, and vast quantities of boards, timber and plank were manufactured and shipped. For many years after the New York and Erie and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads were built, a large amount of wood was required for the locomotives, and the cutting and hauling of railroad wood made a winter business of no small magnitude. Thousands of cords, neatly piled in immense ranks, at the various wood-yards, formed a prominent feature all along the line of the railway. Many enterprising farmers finished paying for their land by cutting and delivering wood and ties. But the various branches of timber industry, which had been carried on with varying success for many years, were ultimately destined to be brought to a close for want of material. Many of the saw-mills have long since gone to decay, and there is now but very little valuable timber land left in the county.

"Among the many medicinl plants and herbs found in different localities of the county

[1] Jasper Jennings.

are catnip, motherwort, tansy, caraway, burdock, yellow dock, wild or Indian turnip, lobelia, archangel, mouse ear, notch grass, wintergreen, nervine or swamp wintergreen, avens root, dwarf elder, valerian, smart weed, peppermint, spearmint, wild sage, boneset, sarsaparilla, wild cucumber, blood root, colt's foot, snake root, bitter sweet, cohosh, celandine, comfrey, dandelion, gold thread, white and yellow pond lily, pennyroyal, poke, prince's pine, Solomon's seal, spikenard, liverwort, elecampane, mandrake, polypody, beth root, male fern, maiden's hair fern, partridge berry, yarrow, adder's tongue, sweet fern, nettle, wild parsley, sweet flag, scabious, blue violet, blue flag, water rush, cat-tail flag, buttercup and ginseng. Sage, summer savory, wormwood, hoarhound, horse radish, poppy, saffron and mustard are commonly cultivated in gardens.

"The following weeds injurious to agriculture are also found here: White daisy, golden rod, common and Canada thistle, barn grass, mullein, pigweed, rag weed (a large yellow daisy which has lately made its appearance), St. John's wort, bulrush, wild carrot and buttercup. Ivy and wild hops are found in some localities, and hellebore grows in marshy places along the streams. Many pests of the farm have been brought in with grass seed purchased from distant sections of the country."

Animals, Birds and Reptiles.—"The zoology of the county has undergone considerable changes, incident to the changes of the country from wilderness to cultivation. In earlier years, when the far-reaching forest was only broken here and there by little clearings, panthers, bears, wolves and wild-cats were numerous, and often proved formidable foes to the settlers. These animals have long since been exterminated, with, perhaps, the single exception of an occasional wild-cat. Deer, once so numerous, were early destroyed. Foxes still have their dens in the many different ledges in back places, and skunks, minks and weasels often make their night raids upon the farmer's poultry. Musk-rats are found along the streams; rabbits and hares abound, and red, gray and black squirrels and chipmunks are numerous. Woodchucks and raccoons sometimes injure corn and pumpkins, and rats, mice and moles are found in considerable numbers. Otters were once found along the creeks, but they have all passed away. What are called beaver meadows exist in several places, but there is no record of any of these animals being seen in this locality, and if they were ever here, they had disappeared before the advent of the white man. Elk were found here by the pioneers, especially in the vicinity of the Elk and Moosic Mountains.

"Among the more prominent birds are hen, night, fish and sparrow hawks, partridges, crows, blackbirds, cuckoos, blue jays, whip-poor-wills, horned and screech owls, catbirds, snowbirds, chickadees, kingfishers, cranes, king-birds, meadow larks, bobolinks, pigeons, quails, wild ducks, robins, chipping birds, several varieties of woodpeckers, wrens, thrushes, swallows, yellow birds, scarlet red birds with black wings, bluebirds and humming birds. One or two eagles have been killed here, but they are very rarely seen. Dr. L. A. Smith, of New Milford, has in his office a very extensive collection of neatly-stuffed specimens, representing nearly every species common to this latitude. The wild turkey was also a native of the primeval forest.

"Toads, frogs and lizards inhabit all the swamps and pools in great numbers, and occasionally a mud or land turtle is met with. Striped snakes, as well as the little brown and green snakes, are numerous. Water snakes abound along the sunny borders of ponds and water-courses, and a species of spotted adder, known as the milk snake, is common. It is sometimes nearly as large as the rattlesnake, and presents a formidable appearance. The rattlesnake, once very numerous in certain localities, is occasionally met with in the county."

Fish.—The clear mountain streams of Susquehanna County once abounded in trout, the native fish of this region of country. The Indians took the speckled beauties from the bubbling waters of the Wyalusing, Meshoppen, Tunkhannock and other streamlets of Susquehanna County long before the white man visited this region. The tanneries, mills and factories have rendered the waters too impure for this dainty fish in many cases, and the

sportsmen, by persistent fishing in others, have nearly depleted the streams and lakes of this fish. Catfish, perch, shiners, sunfish and eels were also native fish. Pickerel were put into the lakes about 1836, and bass about 1870; George R. Lathrop, Dr. Smith and other sportsmen put the bass into the lakes. J. P. Taylor was instrumental in putting five thousand California trout into the Meshoppen Creek and Carmalt's Lake, in Choconut township, in 1886; also five thousand salmon trout and ten thousand white fish, for food, into Silver Lake, in 1887. He also proposes to stock the Wyalusing with California trout. As the mills and tanneries disappear, the rapid-running mountain streams of Susquehanna County can be successfully stocked with trout again.

CHAPTER VII.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

Indian Trails—Pioneer Roads—Turnpikes—Stage Routes—Railroads.

Indian Trails.—One of the many subjects that afford interest in connection with the habitation of this region of country by the departed race, is the study of their lines of travel-routes chosen by them to facilitate intercourse with each other and with distant tribes, and also to places affording means for the supply of their simple wants; indeed, for just such purposes as civilization requires in modern lines of travel, but, of course, to a very limited extent.

It is erroneous to suppose that the Indians roamed about and through the wild woods with undefined purpose or destination; the directions of these trails were well chosen for ease of travel, and they probably rarely departed from them except in pursuit of game. More of our highways than we imagine are laid upon lines surveyed to us, and well defined long before the country was invaded by us, and before the original possessors were despoiled and driven away.

It must become apparent to those who give attention to the subject, that the Indians lived almost exclusively in the valleys and on the borders of lakes and streams, because here were obtained that upon which they subsisted,—game, fish, berries, fruits and Indian corn. They could do very little, indeed, with their stone implements in felling trees and clearing forests, and the land cultivated for maize was such as the generous hand of nature furnished them, in the drift and alluvial deposits, made by successive, but irregular, periods of inundation. Along the course of the river, where there is a margin of level land of any extent, we find almost invariably evidence of the existence of camp-fires in the charred wood and heat-discolored stones and clay disclosed by the crumbling earth along the river-bank, and in the plowed fields adjacent; in such localities are found almost exclusively the Indians' implements of warfare, and those for domestic utility,—the stone age, in fact, in all its variety, including numberless fragmentary specimens of the fictile art; while to find even an arrow-point or spear-head on the mountain is noticeably a rare occurrence.

Numerous arrow-heads have been found along the Wyalusing and Susquehanna Rivers in this county.

The most extensive and well-known of Indian trails in this part of the country is that commencing at the Hudson River, passing in a westerly direction to and through the Minisink country, thence along the base of the Blue Mountain to Mahanoy Valley, and to the Susquehanna River at Sunbury. At the Hudson the trail extended eastward to the New England States. Along this national highway, as in modern times we would speak of it, radiated trails north and south of the great artery for its whole length, notably those through the Delaware Water Gap, Tatemy's Gap, Wind Gap and Lehigh Gap; those to the northward, up the numerous valleys and streams that intersect the main thoroughfare at varying angles. The well-known Indian trail to Wyoming Valley was one of these diverging lines of travel, and furnished the bearings for the road cut for the passage of General Sullivan's army on its march to the rescue of the Wyoming sufferers in 1779.

There were two Indian trails at Great Bend: one leading to the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys, and the other extending more easterly, through Cobb's Gap, to Easton and Philadelphia. It was one of the war-paths of the Six Nations, and was not used by any other tribe without their consent after the subjection of the Delawares. Another extended northward from Great Bend to the Indian settlements in New York. Another well-worn trail extended from the Susquehanna eastward through Mt. Pleasant, Wayne County, to the Delaware River.

Surely the poor Indians have been better to us than we to them, for they have shown us "the way we should go," and it is literally true that we follow in their footsteps.

"The lines along which, with roar and rumble, the engine now rushes with its mighty load, making an old-time day's journey in sixty minutes, are almost exactly coincident with the first rude wagon-roads of the pioneers of a century and more ago, and also with the paths or trails along the water-courses and through the easiest mountain passes trodden from time immemorial by the moccasined foot of the red man. The skilled surveyor and engineer has followed with scientific instruments where the Indians first went, guided only by the instincts of woodcraft. The difference between the new and the old is far less in the lines of communication than in the method of travel, and the moderns, with all of their wisdom and knowledge, have done little besides making grand improvements on old routes—building with stone and iron and steel, it is true, but, nevertheless, along the course of the old, narrow, leaf-strewn path that the Indian first found out was the most direct and practicable line of communication between two given points."

Pioneer Roads.—The desire to facilitate intercourse with each other, evinced by the early settlers of a neighborhood, in the immediate construction of foot-paths, bridle-paths and roadways from dwelling to dwelling, as each new settler appeared, probably gave rise to the old Roman maxim that "the first step in civilization is to make roads." In most cases the first roads were constructed upon foot-paths by the new dwellers, and so continued as other families appeared, for the convenience of friendly intercourse and mutual protection, without thought that these foot-paths were destined in time to become the established highways of the country. Hence the adverse criticism on country roads in general is more frequent than just. It is very easy now to discover where hills might have been avoided and distances shortened and to reproach these pioneers for the lack of engineering skill displayed in road-making.

Roads laid out by order of court in these early times were frequently located upon Indian trails, and not unfrequently upon the trails of wild animals. Senator Benton advised Colonel Fremont, in his first expedition, to notice the trail of animals across the country westward, observing that "the buffalo is the best of engineers."

The correctness of this observation is confirmed in the experience of old hunters, who ascertain that deer and other wild animals, when unpursued, follow the best chosen route of travel from their hiding-places in the swamps to the plains and across the mountains; and that class of hunters who avail themselves of this knowledge dispense with the use of the dog and the excitement of the chase for the more successful, though solitary, "still hunt," lying in wait upon the trail until such time as the well-known habits of the animal lead him to quit his hiding-place in quest of food and water, when he falls an easy prey to the deliberate aim of the hunter.

Roads through the several "Gaps" or depressions in the Blue Ridge, between the Delaware and Lehigh Rivers, were laid out on Indian trails. These trails were severally used as found most convenient, from time immemorial, by the different tribes of Indians living between the Delaware and Susquehanna, in their intercourse with other tribes and nations south of the mountain, and subsequently in their attendance upon the numerous conferences held at Easton and Philadelphia; as also in conveying their furs and pelts to a place of barter. But it was in the way of these people to Bethlehem, to seek a city of safety during the troublesome times that followed the advent of the white man, that these mountain paths became most frequented after the settlement of the Moravians, in 1742.

For many years after settlements were made in the Minisink there was little or no intercourse with the inhabitants south of the Blue Ridge,

and no wagon-roads in that direction or any other, except "the Old Mine road," extending from the copper-mines at Pahaquarri to Esopus, on the Hudson, a distance of one hundred miles. This was the first road north of the mountain, and is claimed to be the first of that extent in the province of Pennsylvania.

The Old Mine road greatly facilitated immigration to the Minisink, and brought to that section a well-to-do class of men. In the succeeding fifty years there was little immigration from any other direction.

The country south of the Blue Ridge was inaccessible except by Indian paths through the several "gaps" in the mountains.

The Mine road was also one of the main avenues of communication between New England and Wyoming. Over it passed the enterprising people of Connecticut on their way to settle in this valley, which was claimed by their State, to the great disturbance of the Pennsylvania portion of the Minisink, and which was the occasion of frequent communications with the authorities at Philadelphia. Over this road also passed the suffering fugitives after the massacre at Wyoming in 1778, after fifty miles of weary wandering through a desolate wilderness between the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers.

The old Mine road is the principal highway for modern travel for the country through which it passes.

As to the time the road was built, we know, to a *certainty*, very little. That it was in existence when Nicholas Depui settled in the Lower Minisink, in 1725, is unquestioned. It is fair to conclude, therefore, that the road was built and the mining commenced before the English obtained possession of New York, in 1664, and if so, it was the oldest road of the same extent in the county. Whether constructed by government or by individual enterprise, it was a work of great magnitude at that early day. The country through which it passed being, of course, an entire wilderness, the difficulties to be overcome we can well imagine to be such as would be considered formidable at this day, with the benefit of modern skill and modern appliances. To remove the gigantic trees of the primitive forest was impossible in the narrow compass of a wagon-road, and the only method was the slow process of burning, after they had been felled to the ground by the axemen.

They could have had little knowledge either of the geography or topography of the section through which they were passing, and must have encountered difficulties in determining even the general direction, without scarcely attempting to make choice of favorable grade or suitable location, and yet we are told that the road is very judiciously laid out; and this all seems to be explained when we learn that it was laid on the old Indian trail leading from the Hudson to the Delaware Water Gap.

The first road opened by the Connecticut settlers who came to the Wyoming Valley followed an old Indian trail a large part of the way. It was cut through in 1762 by the first colony of settlers at Wyoming. It formed connection with the Minisink road that came down from Carpenter's Point, near Port Jervis, to Milford; thence through the wilderness barrens of Pike County, by way of Blooming Grove, to Major Ainsley; thence across the Wallenpaupack, near the old Marshall Purdy place, westward through Salem township, Wayne County; thence westward through Cobb's Gap to the Lackawanna Valley; thence to Wyoming. The North and South State road was opened from near Pocono Point, (now Tannersville), in Monroe County, extending northwest through the western part of Wayne County to the State line by John, Joseph and William Hilborn in 1788. The Legislature appropriated one thousand pounds to open this road, and also a branch road from it to extend westward to Tioga Point. The road was not cut through to Tioga Point, but about that time Andrew Ellicott, who was commissioner on the part of Pennsylvania to run and fix the boundary line between this State and New York, did cut a road which terminated in 1789 at the mouth of Cascade Creek, and was generally known as Ellicott's road.

In 1789, Samuel Preston, of Stockport, began opening a road from Stockport to Harmony, on the Susquehanna, as a portage road. In 1791 the State appropriated four hundred pounds towards the expense of opening such portage road. A road was opened at private

expense, in 1791, from the Delaware to Great Bend. The Newburg turnpike afterwards followed the general course of this road. [1] In 1798 a road was opened from Great Bend to Tunkhannock, and another (1799–1801) from the forks of the Wyalusing to join the latter.

About 1800 Oliver Trowbridge and others petitioned for "a road from the plantation of Ichabod Buck (at Red Rock), extending up the river to the north line of the State," and also one "from the north line, on the *east* side of the Susquehanna, down the same to Abner Comstock's to a fording, thence across the river, to intersect the first-mentioned road, near the plantation of William Smith." Simeon Wylie and David Brownson were the viewers.

In 1801 still another road, or marked path at least, was gained, "from the north line of the State, near the seventeenth mile-stone, down to the road that leads from Great Bend to Harmony."

In 1802 a road was viewed from the settlement near the mouth of the Snake Creek to Great Bend, four miles. Timothy Pickering, Jr., was one of the viewers of another road in Willingborough about the same time.

In November, 1808, Dr. Rose petitioned for a road from Silver Lake to Great Bend, which was granted in 1809. In 1799 a road was granted from Robert Corbett's house (New Milford) to Solomon Millard's, in Nicholson (now Lenox). Many of the early settlers followed the streams or found their way by marked trees. The first court after the county was erected was almost entirely spent in considering petitions for roads and in appointing road-viewers, and that has continued until the county now has thousands of miles of public roads over the hills and through the valleys in all directions.

[2] THE STATE ROAD—"In 1808 an act was passed authorizing commissioners to explore and mark out a road from where the Cochecton turnpike passes through Moosic Mountain to the west line of the State. This road is probably the one that left the turnpike at Robert Chandler's, in Gibson, and running westward reached the Wyalusing at Grangerville."

[1] Blackman, page 510.

[2] Blackman, page 511.

NEWBURG TURNPIKE ROAD—THE NEWBURG AND COCHECTON TURNPIKE. — March 20, 1801, the Legislature of New York granted a charter to Robert Browne, John De Witt, William Seymour, George Clinton, Jr., and others, under name of "The President, Directors and Company of the Newburg and Cochecton Turnpike Road, with a capital limited to $80,000, and authority to construct a turnpike road in the nearest and most convenient and direct route from the village of Newburg, on Hudson's River, to Cochecton, on the Delaware River." The stock was soon taken, and the road constructed, running a line of sixty miles, with substantial bridges and all the appointments of a good road. Though De Witt lost his life and Miller became financially crippled, the road opened up the country and, together with its connections with other roads, became a great thoroughfare of travel. This road is here mentioned because in connection with the *Cochecton and Great Bend Turnpike Road.*

THE COCHECTON AND GREAT BEND TURNPIKE COMPANY was incorporated by an act of Assembly dated March 29, 1804, the commissioners being Henry Drinker, Edward Tilghman, Thomas Harrison and William Poyntell, of the city of Philadelphia; John Conklin, Jason Torrey and Samuel Stanton, of Wayne County; and Asahel Gregory, John Tyler and Minna Dubois, of Luzerne County. The shares were ten dollars each, and the act provided that four hundred shares should be subscribed in Philadelphia, three hundred in Cochecton and three hundred at Great Bend. The act stipulated that the company "shall cause a road to be laid out from Damascus Mills to the top of Moosic Mountain aforesaid, to or near the twenty mile-stone in the north line of the State, unless such places where nature ground render greater width expedient," the width was to be twenty feet. The turnpike was finished in 1811. The travel upon it was very great, as, with its connections, it was the principal route from Newburg to Western New York. Daily mail-coaches, drawn by four horses, were run upon the road for years. Numerous taverns were built along the line. The construction of the Erie Canal

lessened the travel upon this turnpike, but it was a much-used thoroughfare until the Erie Railroad was built. Then through travel was almost wholly suspended.

The length of the road from Cochecton to Great Bend is fifty miles. Beginning at Cochecton on the Delaware, it crosses the river and passes through the townships of Damascus, Lebanon and Mt. Pleasant, in Wayne County; and Gibson, New Milford and Great Bend, in Susquehanna County.

"It was built by individual enterprise; most of the stock was taken on the line of the road. It was constructed twenty feet wide, at a cost of $1,620 per mile. The materials are earth, stone, lime and timber. Its form was convex, being about four inches higher in the centre than at the sides. During the first three years it paid a debt of $11,000, besides keeping itself in repair. Some portions of this part of the State owe their early existence and growth to this road. It gave a decided impulse to the increase of population and improvements in the surrounding country."

These two turnpikes constituted what was known as the Newburg road. In the fall of 1872 a meeting of the directors of the Newburg and Cochecton road was held at Newburg, and the road was given up as a turnpike. Like other abandoned turnpikes, it has now become a public highway, and is kept in repair by the townships and boroughs through which it passes.

Milford and Owego Turnpike.—January 26, 1807, an act was passed authorizing commissioners to open books and receive subscriptions to the Milford and Owego turnpike road. The commissioners were authorized to adjourn from time to time until two thousand shares were subscribed, and subscribers were to pay five dollars for each share subscribed. When a certain number of shares were subscribed they were incorporated under the name of the President, Manager and Company of the Milford and Owego Turnpike Road. The Improvement Bill, passed 26th March, 1821, authorized and required the Governor to subscribe, on behalf of the Commonwealth, $16,000 to the capital stock of the Milford and Owego Turnpike Road Company, and as soon as any five miles were completed and approved of, it became the duty of the Governor to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for a sum in proportion to the whole distance, and a like sum for every five miles until the whole sum be drawn, provided, that the money hereby appropriated shall first be applied to making the unfinished part of said road." Shortly after the act of 1809, subscriptions to the stock were received by the company. Isaac Post appears to have been the first treasurer. The shares were twenty-five dollars each, and were generally paid for in work on the road. The work was commenced as early as 1812. Isaac Post, treasurer, made a contract with Henry Newton, January 7, 1812, to construct one mile of the road for $1200, to be completed November 19, 1813. He was to receive $250 in cash and the rest in stock, or lands lying along the road belonging to the company. The road was to be twenty feet wide, clear of the ditches, bedded with wood, earth, stone, gravel or other proper material, so as to secure a solid foundation. The bridges were to be strong, having four-inch plank and side railings. The contract price varied from $800 to $1200 per mile.

Among those who took stock were,—

	No. of shares.	Work on road.
Isaac Post.....	10—$250.00	$600.00
G. Clymer.....	48—1200.00	.....
Joshua Miles.....	10— 250.00	493.50
David Aldrich.....	land— 348.76	245.00
Bucklin & Newton..	4— 100.00	400.00
Henry Newton	7— 175.00	440.00
Norton & Millard...	4— 100.00	210.00
Jonathan West.....	22— 550.00	297.00
Zenas Bryant.....	4— 100.00	430.00
Benjamin Walker...	...— 278.00	720.00
Ebenezer Coburn....	62—1550.00	1606.68
Chas. Nichols.....	2— 50.00	142.04
Obadiah Merrill.....	...—1825.00	4600.00
Michael Dow.....	60—1500.00	2250.00
Chas. S. Campbell...	...—1031.00	2256.00
R. W. Green.....	...— 400.00	1200.00

D. Robble, W. Gragg, Leman Turrell, A. Thatcher, I. & S. West, S. Bentley, E. Griffis, J. Street, S. Taggart, S. Wilson, R. Whitney, D. & J. McMillan, J. Garnsey, E. Summers, J. Tewksbury, A. Sweet, Bailey & Co., Orlen Capron and others did work on the road and took one-third cash and the balance in land and stock.

This work was done between 1812 and 1818. The $16,000 State aid gave a new impetus to the work and it was completed in 1821. Robert H. Rose appears to have been president, Isaac

Post, treasurer, and B. T. Case, secretary and surveyor. Putnam Catlin was treasurer for about seven years prior to 1824, when Frederick Bailey was elected and continued in that office until the gates were thrown down.

February 15, 1816, New Jersey granted $20,000 to the Milford and Owego Turnpike Company, on condition that they would pledge themselves to complete the road. October 12, 1818, the president and managers pledged "the road and all the funds to such person as shall give security as aforesaid."

July 21, 1821, Robert H. Rose, president, and Putnam Catlin, treasurer, certified that they had settled with all persons who had contracted to do work prior to the preceding March.

January 4, 1819, Putnam Catlin, treasurer, reported receipts for the last two years, $12,596.-86; orders paid, $5798.69; balance in treasury, $6798.17; amount of stock issued, 2013 shares —$50,326.

The early gate-keepers were Samuel Dotterer, Edward Otto, Michael West, Elias West, Moses Coborn, Chas. B. Seaman and Noah Rogers.

November 8, 1822, R. H. Rose wrote to the Postmaster-General, urging him to carry the mail from New York to Owego by way of the Milford and Owego turnpike, and not by the Newburg turnpike. He gives the following distances:—By the Newburg and Owego road, from New York to Newburg, 69 miles; thence to Great Bend, 108 miles; thence to Owego, 37 miles; total, 214. By the Milford and Owego road, from New York to Milford, 60 miles; thence to Montrose, 70 miles; thence to Owego, 30 miles; total, 160 miles, or 54 miles nearer by the Milford and Owego than by the Newburg road.

The Milford and Owego road runs diagonally across Susquehanna County in a northwesterly direction from the point where it enters the county in Clifford, through Dundaff, Rynearson's Corners in Lenox, Brooklyn, Montrose, Friendsville to Owego, passing out of the county through Apolacon township, near the forty-third mile-stone.

The road was not run to avoid hills. It seemed to have been the design of B. T. Case to pass it over every high hill anywhere along the route, for it is located on a continuous succession of hills and valleys; but it has the merit of keeping its general course more nearly direct than most of the roads in Northern Pennsylvania.

In 1831 the following statement of affairs was made:

Cost of making the road	$108,723.00
Stock paid by the State	31,000.00
Stock paid by individual subscribers	64,700.00
Debts due by the company	7,150.00

No dividend declared the preceding year.

Tolls received for year 1830	$3,823.56
Expenditures	3,654.06
Balance in hands of treasurer	$169.50

The following statement was made in 1839:

Total receipts from gates	$4,976.78
Balance from 1838	1,849.44
Total	$6,826.22
Expenditures:	
Paid on Brunson claim	$209.31
Road and bridge repairs	2,165.25
Dividends	683.50
Toll-gatherers, managers, secretary, treasurer and agents	1,012.46
Viewing committee	77.69
Incidental	29.11
Total	$4,177.32
In Susquehanna Bank and treasurer's hands	648.90
Unpaid dividends	1,218.00
Balance	1,430.90
Receipts for 1839	4,976.78
Receipts for 1838	4,690.97
Increase	$285.81

The following persons were managers from 1808:

1808, John Brodhead, John Brink, James Barton, Matthew Ridgeway, Dan Dimmick, Bartlett Hinds, Benjamin Carpenter, Asa Stanton, George Bowhannan, Francis A. Smith, John H. Schenk, Caleb Forbes, James Pumpelly; 1809, George Biddis, James Rose, Robert H. Rose, Hosea Tiffany, Amos Harding; 1810, Lewis Collins, George Rix, Joshua Miles, Jonathan West, Isaac Rynearson, Simeon Ainsley; 1811, Abram J. Stryker, Ebenezer Coburn, Charles Gere, Putnam Catlin; 1812, John Fobes; 1815, Isaac P. Foster; 1816, Benjamin Case, Charles Fraser; 1817, Frederick Bailey, Isaac Post, Stephen Wilson. From 1826 to 1833, R. H. Rose, I. Rynearson, Leman Turrell, F. Bailey, I. P. Foster, C. Fraser, I. Post, D. Post, C. Gere, B. T. Case, George Rix, P. Catlin and Jeremiah

Gere were managers, and Isaac Post was secretary, at the pay of six dollars per year. The managers received two dollars per day.

March 20, 1830, an act supplementary to the act incorporating a company for making an artificial road by the nearest and best route through the counties of Wayne and Luzerne (now Susquehanna), beginning at Milford, thence through said town and counties to the forty-third mile-stone on the north line of the State, was passed, authorizing the Milford and Owego Turnpike Co. to build a road, commencing at or near Dundaff, thence to Carbondale, thence to intersect the Milford and Owego turnpike at the most convenient point. This act was necessary to connect the road with the new and growing town of Carbondale. Anthracite coal, the development of which was destined to revolutionize modes of travel in Northeastern Pennsylvania, was constantly growing in favor with the people as a fuel, and Carbondale was one of the first cities developed by the new industry. Consequently it became necessary to connect this town with this great eastern and western thoroughfare. The Milford and Owego and Newburg and Owego were the two highways that connected New York City with the Genesee and Lake country, as it was then called, and still farther west, but the building of the Erie, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads destroyed these roads. In 1851 they began to throw open their gates to the public, and in 1861 the charter of the Milford and Owego road was repealed.

Bridgewater and Wilkes-Barre Turnpike.—An act was passed March 30, 1811, to incorporate a company for making a road from the northern boundary line of this State, at the most suitable place, near the twenty-eighth mile-stone, to the place where the seat of justice is established for the county of Susquehanna, thence by best and nearest route to borough of Wilkes-Barre. The road was begun in 1813. May 9, 1819. Ebenezer Bowman was president and Benjamin Perry was secretary. The board of managers present were Messrs. Dorrance, I. Post, B. Jenkins, E. Tuttle, Scott, Shoemaker, G. Miller, I. Slocum, E. Harding, Raynsford. They resolved to divide the whole road into two sections,—the northern section to commence at the State line, and to extend to the east bank of the Susquehanna River, at or near the house of Isaac Slocum, in Tunkhannock Township, Luzerne County; the southern section to commence on the west bank of the Susquehanna River, nearly opposite the house of Isaac Slocum, extending through the townships of Tunkhannock, Exeter and Kingston to the borough of Wilkes-Barre. The commonwealth subscribed $15,000, of which $10,000 was appropriated to the northern section and $5000 to the southern section. The Bridgewater and Wilkes-Barre turnpike entered the southern part of Susquehanna County, in Springville township, passing through Springville village, Dimock and Bridgewater, crossing the Milford and Owego turnpike at Montrose, thence through Silver Lake township to Chenango Point or Binghamton. Lord Butler was president in 1821. In 1819 Jabez Hyde, Jr., Samuel Warner and Bela Jones reported that fifteen miles of the road were completed. In 1824 William Jessup, Silvanus S. Mulford and Walker G. Woodhouse, commissioners on the part of the State, reported that the last section was completed. Benjamin Lathrop was appointed manager on the part of the State for a number of years. About 1841 the gates were thrown open.

"In 1813 the Clifford and Wilkes-Barre turnpike was also begun, and cost $1200 per mile.

"In 1818 books were opened for subscription to stock in the New Milford and Montrose turnpike; but it appears there never has been a turnpike between these two points, though more than twenty years later the subject was again engaging the attention of some of our most enterprising men."

Philadelphia and Great Bend Turnpike.—"[1] In 1818 the Legislature passed 'an act to authorize the Governor to incorporate the President, Managers and Company of the Philadelphia and Great Bend Turnpike Road,' which should 'commence at or near the thirtieth mile-stone on the Easton and Wilkes-Barre turnpike

[1] Blackman's, page 512.

road, pass over the nearest and best ground through Leggett's Gap, in Lackawannock Mountain, and terminate on the Cochecton and Great Bend turnpike road, at or near the tavern of Ithamer Mott, in the county of Susquehanna.' Work upon the road was begun in 1821. It followed the Nine Partners' Creek through Harford to Lenox post-office and Lenoxville, thence to the southern boundary of our county and below, as ordered by the act of Legislature. Messrs. Thomas Meredith, William Ward and Henry W. Drinker appear to have had charge of the contracts on this road—much of the business, at least, was in their hands. This great thoroughfare has ceased to be a toll-road, and the travel over it is limited almost entirely to local business; but, in its day, it served to open a most desirable communication with Philadelphia, and contributed greatly to the advantage of the county."

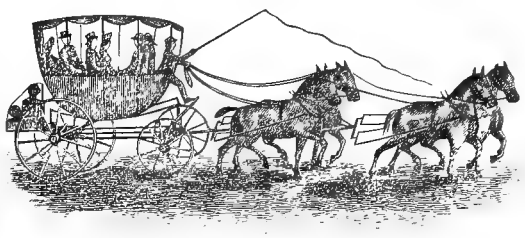
The Belmont and Oghquagah Turnpike Company was chartered February 26, 1817. The commissioners were Thomas Meredith, Ira Mumford, Jr., Sanford Clark, Joseph Tanner, Benj. King, Asa Stanton, Thomas Spangenberg and Walter Lyon. The road was built chiefly through the exertions of T. Meredith, Esq.

It was begun in 1821 and finished in 1825. The following turnpikes were incorporated as follows:

Abington and Waterford, January, 1823; Dundaff and Tunkhannock, April, 1828; Dundaff and Honesdale, March, 1831; Lenox and Harmony, April, 1835; Lenox and Carbondale (past Clifford Corners), March, 1842, extended to South Gibson by act of March, 1847; Brooklyn and Lenox, March, 1848; Tunkhannock Creek Company, March, 1849.

MAIL AND STAGE ROUTES.—"[1] In 1798 a mail was run once in two weeks between Wilkes-Barre and Great Bend, and the following year a weekly route was opened between Wilkes-Barre and Owego. These routes were sustained chiefly, if not altogether, by private subscription, the subscribers paying as high as fifty cents per quarter to the mail carrier.

"In 1810 Conard Peter contracted with the government to carry the mail once a week in stages, from Sunbury to Painted Post, by way of Wilkes-Barre and Athens. He sold his interest in the route from Sunbury to Wilkes-Barre to Miller Horton." It is probable that the letters to the first settlers in Susquehanna were addressed to Wilkes-Barre, and remained there until called for. The first mail carried through the wilds of Susquehanna County was



AN OLD-TIME STAGE COACH.

carried on horseback. The Searle brothers worked with the Horton brothers—Miller, Jesse and Lewis Horton—at an early period. Deodat Smith was one of the pioneer mail-carriers. Isaac Post and, later, John Buckingham and other hotel-keepers, assisted in forwarding the mails, but John Searle had one of the longest rounds of those pioneer post-riders. When he was a mere boy, as early as 1816, and perhaps as early as 1812, he carried the mail once a fortnight from Wilkes-Barre to Pittston, Tioga Point or Athens; thence across to Silver Lake, Great Bend (then Willingborough), Harmony, Deposit, Stockport, on the Delaware, in the northeastern part of the State, southward to Mount Pleasant, Bethany, on the road down the Lackawaxen through the swamp where Honesdale now is to Lackawaxen; thence to Milford. Here he turned his course westward, and followed the road taken by the Wyoming settlers from the Delaware River westward through the barrens of Pike County to Shohola, Salem, Cobb's Gap and Providence, thence back again to Wilkes-Barre. This lone youth rode through these wilderness paths or roads a distance of about three hundred and twenty miles in two weeks. He blew a horn as he passed a settler's house. "[2] When papers came, the men would

[1] "Annals of Luzerne," page 452.

[2] P. G. Goodrich, in "History of Wayne County."



Engd by A.H. Ritchie

Danl. Sewall

gather and discuss the news. It took four months for the news about the battle of Waterloo to reach the Beech Woods." The early post-offices of this county were Montrose or Bridgewater, established in 1808, Isaac Post, postmaster; Willingborough, 1808, Dr. Eleazer Parker, postmaster; Silver Lake, 1810, R. H. Rose, postmaster; New Milford, 1811; Lawsville, 1814; Springville, 1815. John Buckingham, of Montrose, W. R. McLaury, of Cherry Ridge, and Lewis Cornelius, of Milford, and other hotel-keepers run a two-horse stage for a few years prior to 1824. That year the stage business of Northeastern Pennsylvania was revolutionized. Stogden & Stokes were large contractors, and the Horton brothers appear to have been sub-contractors. They contracted to carry the mails in four-horse coaches from Baltimore to Owego, by way of Harrisburg, Sunbury, Wilkes-Barre and Montrose; and from Philadelphia to Wilkes-Barre, *via* Easton; also from New York City to Montrose, by way of Newark and Morristown, in New Jersey, and Milford, in Pennsylvania. In 1826 Daniel Searle came as agent of these contractors, and the following year moved his family here. In 1830, through the assistance of his friend, Judge Mallery, he obtained the contract to carry the mails from Jersey City to Owego. Samuel Dimmick, of Milford, had some connection with it part of the time. It was one hundred and forty-nine miles from Jersey City to Montrose, and thirty miles from Montrose to Owego. The route was divided into sections of about fifteen miles each, and one four-horse coach would drive back and forth in one section each day. It required at least one hundred horses and twenty coaches, besides extra wagons, to run the stages. These coaches held ten passengers each comfortably, but were often crowded with fifteen persons. This route was one of three great thoroughfares to the West, the Newburg route and a route by a road farther north in New York being the other two routes of travel. Mr. Searle received twenty-two thousand dollars per year for carrying the mails, but it was not very profitable, as the Western mail would be so large that at times there would be nearly a two-horse load of mail matter alone. Mr. Searle had more or less to do with carrying the mails for a great many years. Rasselas Searle was agent at Milford a number of years.

About 1840 Mr. Randall got the route, and Leonard run it till 1846. He afterwards run a stage from Montrose to Great Bend until it was discontinued, when the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad came through New Milford, and a line of stages was established from Montrose to that point. When the Erie road got as far as Middletown the route ceased to pass through New Jersey, but passed up to Port Jervis, thence to Middletown. After the turnpike to Carbondale was completed, the stage-route lay through that city, thence to Honesdale and Narrowsburg, all of which has been discontinued. Leonard Searle run the stage-line from Montrose to New Milford until he died; then Azur Lathrop had charge of it for a number of years. He was succeeded by W. W. Williams, Williams & Son, W. E. Williams (now Williams & Pope). Montrose is not a railroad centre, but is a stage route centre for the surrounding country. There are two stages to Alford and return, two to New Milford and return, two to the Narrow Gauge Railroad depot and return; one daily to Friendsville, *via* Forest Lake and St. Joseph, returning through Birchardsville; one to Rushville, *via* Fairdale and Rush; one to Corbettsville, New York, *via* Franklin Forks, Lawsville and Brookdale; one to Auburn Centre, *via* Elk Lake and Auburn Four Corners; and another overland to Binghamton, *via* Richmond Hill, Sheldon, Silver Lake and Brackney.

We conclude our account of the early roads and mail-routes with a biographical sketch of Daniel Searle, the most prominent mail contractor that ever lived in Susquehanna County. He also kept the Milford and Owego turnpike in repair a number of years. From 1832 to 1836 he received two thousand dollars for the first year, and twenty dollars per mile thereafter, to keep the road in as good repair as the Cochecton road was kept.

Daniel Searle.—The Searle family came to the Wyoming Valley from New England.

Constant Searle (1728–78) was a native of Little Compton, Rhode Island, who fell at the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. His wife, Hannah, (1731–1813), a daughter of Simon and Hannah Miner, was a native of Stonington, Conn., and died at Pittston, Pa. Their children were Constant (1759–1806), born in Little Compton; William (1751–1817), born in Stonington, and died at Pittston, Pa.; Roger (1762–1813), a native of Preston, Conn., died at Pittston; Elizabeth (1757–1820), born in Stonington, died in Pittston (her husband was Capt. D. Hewitt, who fell at Wyoming, refusing to surrender); Sarah, born in Stonington in 1768, married Jedediah Collins, and died in Ohio, where she removed from Pittston, in 1817; and Hannah, born in 1754. At the time of the memorable Wyoming massacre Constant Searle was quite an old man. Followed by his grandson, Miner Searle, he sent the boy back with his silver sleeve buckles, brooch, etc. He was deeply impressed that he would never return, which proved true. He was bald and wore a wig, which was among the trophies the Indians sported with after their victory. His son Roger, then a lad of sixteen, was also in the battle. He fled to the river, and there, with the afterward celebrated Anning Owen and his brother-in-law, Benj. Carpenter, they concealed themselves under some grape-vines until after dark. It was here, while thus concealed, that both Owen and young Searle became deeply convicted, and both afterwards became active, useful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The sleeve buckles and brooch are still preserved by the decendants of Constant Searle. The children returned to Wyoming about 1780. Their farm, which they had before the war at Kingston, being occupied, all except Constant settled at Pittston, and he located at Providence, where he died. The Widow Hewitt subsequently married Ishmael Bennett, who owned a large tract of land below and adjoining the Lackawanna River, at its junction with the Susquehanna, where the Bloomsburg and Lehigh Valley Railroads intersect and have their depots. She reared a family of nine children, was one of the early Methodists of Pittston, a member of the first class formed in the place, of which her brother Roger was leader, and at their house, the early Methodist preachers found a resting-place. Here Rev. Benj. Bidlack used to hold forth, and on one of these occasions, when he was through, Mr. Bennett stepped up to him and said, "Here, Bidlack, is a dollar I give you, not so much that you are a preacher, but because you are a good old soger." Dollars in those days were very acceptable to the weary itinerants, as well as a good meal of Aunt Lizzie's well-cooked chickens.

Roger Searle married Catherine (1767–1849), a daughter of John Scott, of Pittston. He owned and occupied the farm in Pittston where the Ravine Coal-Works now are, and there reared his family. Dying in middle life, the charge of the family devolved on his widow, whose sagacity, industry and prudence were equal to the task. She survived her husband thirty-six years, and continued to reside on the old homestead, where she hospitably entertained her numerous friends. She was a member of the Baptist Church from girlhood, to which she adhered until her death. Their children were John, married Mary, daughter of Henry Stark, of the Plains, where he resided. He was carrying the mail from Wilkes-Barre to Milford as early as 1815. Daniel (1797–1879), married, in 1825, Johannah (1804–77), also a daughter of Henry Stark; they lived together fifty-two years, and celebrated their golden wedding with their children and friends. Leonard married Lydia, a daughter of Elder Davis Dimock, of Montrose. Rasselas married Anna Cross, of Milford, who died, when he married Nettie Tompkins, of Binghamton, and is living at Montrose in 1887. Milton never married and remained on the homestead with his mother. Clarissa became the wife of Joseph Dayton, of Binghamton; Betsey, wife of Solomon Brown, of Pittston; and Mehetable, wife of Thomas Fell, of Pittston. Of them, three sons—Daniel, Leonard and Rasselas—made Montrose their home, and were early and successfully employed as mail contractors and in the early staging business for a quarter of a century.

Daniel Searle, son of Roger and Catherine (Scott) Searle, was born on the old homestead at Pittston, and as early as the age of twenty-two he went to Tennessee, where, with Miller Hor-

ton, he engaged in driving stage on the National Pike. He remained there for some six years, and used to relate in after-years many incidents connected with his experiences, among which those relating to some of his distinguished passengers, like Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and the political magnates of their time, who were accustomed to journey by this route through the South on their errands of politics or business. Returning to Pittston, he purchased a farm (Wilson), on which he settled, at the head of the canal near the old forge, and about 1826, with his brother John, who lived on the Plains, began running a line of stages between Wilkes-Barre and Dundaff. In 1827, leaving the stage business with his brother John, he removed to Montrose and assumed the duties of general agent for Stogden & Stokes, of Baltimore, and Reasides & Co., who ran a line of stages from Jersey City to Owego. Upon the expiration of their contract, about 1830, Mr. Searle took the contract (being backed by Judge Mallory, of Philadelphia), and continued the management of this stage route until 1850, when he disposed of his interest to McCormick & Co., of Ithaca, N.Y. For many years, in connection with Jacob Peters, Philadelphia, Miller Horton, Wilkes-Barre, and Augustus Morgan, of Binghamton, he also ran a line of stages from Philadelphia to Utica, crossing the Jersey City and Owego line at Montrose. He had the contract for keeping in repair forty miles of the former, from Tunkhannock to Binghamton, and one hundred miles of the latter, from Milford to Owego. Associated with Hiram Mix, of Towanda, Ellsworth, of New York, and Thompson Peckins, of Bridgwater, he completed large contracts on the Croton Water-Works during their construction, and in building the aqueduct across Harlem River. He took contracts for many sections of the North Branch Canal, and built the outlet lock at Nanticoke, below Wilkes-Barre. In partnership with Asa Packer and Thompson Peckins, he built a large part of the Lehigh navigation from Easton, on the Delaware, to White Haven, Luzerne County. During the same time he also carried on general mercantile business at Montrose for many years, and latterly at Carbondale in partnership with Martin Curtis and his brothers Leonard and Rasselas, under the firm-name of Curtis & Searle; and a large lumber business in Lathrop township, this county, where he owned one thousand acres of timber-land, until he was succeeded in this latter interest by his son, Roger S. Searle, in 1847. He retained his interest in his father's estate at Pittston and added thereto other real estate, which has proved to be valuable coal lands. A part of the property is leased in perpetuity to Grove Bros., of Danville, Pa., and a part to the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. He was one of the directors of the old Susquehanna County Bank upon its organization, in 1838, was early interested in agriculture and, with David Post, Isaac Post, Wm. Jessup, Henry Drinker, Judge Baker, George Walker and others, organized the Susquehanna Agricultural Society. Politically, he was an Old Line Whig, an admirer of Henry Clay, and a warm friend of Philander Stephens—Congressman at one time from this county—and upon the birth of the Republican party, in 1855–56, he was among the strong men to support its principles and lead its cohorts to victory. He was twice the nominee of the Whig party for legislative honors, but failed of election, once only by sixty and again by two hundred, although the opposition had a majority of fifteen hundred. Mr. Searle was a generous man, and a liberal contributor to all interests of a worthy nature demanding support. Formerly an Episcopalian, in his later years he became a Universalist. For fifteen years before his death he resided at West Pittston, where he owned a residence on River Street, and there he spent the last years of his life, dying at the age of eighty-two years. His life-work left its impress upon all with whom he labored and associated, and the fond recollections of his many virtues will embalm his memory in the hearts of those who knew him best. In social life his genial nature animated any circle in which he moved, and the infirmities of age never took the merry twinkle from his eye or changed his cheerful disposition. His children are Roger S , born in 1826, resides at the foot of Jones' Lake, in Bridgewater township; Henry S., born in 1829, a merchant at Battle Creek, Mich.; Ellen (1831–67) was a

teacher and prominent in sanitary and charitable work at Montrose for many years, and died at Pittston; Johannah, born in 1834, widow of Charles D. Lathrop; Daniel W., born in 1836, a lawyer at Montrose; Dotha (1838–44); Mary Jane, born in 1841, wife of Judge J. B. McCollum, of Montrose; Hetty D. (1845–47); and Clara Maria, born in 1852, a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Leonard Searle was born in Pittston, Luzerne County, Pa., November 7, 1807. His father, Roger Searle, died while he was young, and his mother, while visiting her sister at Chenango Point (now Binghamton) often carried him in her arms as she went on horseback by a forest road that run through Montrose. On one of these occasions she stopped at the old Post Hotel, which he owned years afterwards. The Searles were early engaged in carrying the mails on horseback, as post-boys and afterwards as proprietors. Leonard was post-boy on the route that ran from Montrose to Silver Lake, thence by forest paths through old Lawsville to Great Bend. At fifteen years of age he became the regular post-boy, making weekly trips, and sometimes in the forests between Dr. Rose's and Great Bend he found himself in close proximity to howling wolves. This work had a tendency to develop his character and fit him for staging on a larger plan in after-years.

As a matter of convenience, in connection with the mail and stage business in which the Searle family were engaged, Daniel and Leonard came to Montrose in 1827. The former became proprietor of the old Post Hotel and the latter clerked for him. This arrangement continued some two years, when the hotel passed into other hands. Leonard engaged in the mercantile business first as partner with Martin Curtis and afterwards as sole owner. He continued the mercantile business about ten years, when he purchased the Post corner and erected a first-class hotel thereon, which he occupied for twenty-four years, keeping the best public-house in the place. In 1866 he leased the hotel and purchased the B. S. Bentley place, which became his home during the rest of his life.

About 1840 Leonard became interested in the staging business again and continued to run the stages for a great many years, meeting the Erie Railway at different points as it progressed westward. The route finally extended to Great Bend and at last from Montrose to New Milford. He died in December, 1880, aged seventy-three. He was a man of generous impulses and public-spirited. He made a home for his father-in-law, Elder Davis Dimock, in his last days, and lives in the kind remembrance of his children. He was married, October 23, 1832, to Lydia C. Dimock. Their children were David D., a broker in New York; Katharine E, wife of Gen. Wm. H. McCartney, a distinguished criminal lawyer at Wilkes-Barre; Josephine, wife of Benj. Stewart Bentley, Esq., of Williamsport; Hetty, wife of Wm. M. Miller, grocer in Wilkes-Barre.

Erie Railway.—In the summer of 1832 a reconnoisance or preliminary examination of the country through which it was proposed to build the road was conducted under the authority of the government of the United States, by Colonel De Witt Clinton, Jr., and it resulted in presenting strong inducements for obtaining a complete and accurate instrumental survey. In 1833 one million dollars was subscribed to the capital stock, and the company organized in August of that year by the election of officers and directors. A year passed, during which the company did not receive enough from its stockholders and others to make a survey, and in 1834 the aid of the State was invoked, and the Legislature passed a bill appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for that purpose. Governor Marcy appointed Benjamin Wright, Esq., to conduct the survey. During the year he and his assistants made a survey of the whole line, four hundred and eighty-three miles, and as the work was done under the authority of the State government, the reports, estimates and maps of Judge Wright were deposited by him with the secretary of the commonwealth. Much had been said in the Legislature and many of the public prints to discourage the undertaking; but the results of the State survey were so favorable as to dispel all reasonable doubts as to the feasibility of the improvement, and measures were taken to advance the project.

Subscriptions were stimulated to so great an extent that the capital stock of the company was increased to the handsome amount of over two million three hundred and sixty-two thousand dollars.

After several ineffective efforts had been made, the New York and Lake Erie Railroad Company was incorporated by the Legislature on the 24th of April, 1832, with power "to construct a railroad from the city of New York, or some point near, to Lake Erie, to transport persons and property thereon, and to regulate their own charges for transportation." Up to the time of the incorporation, the question as to whether animal or locomotive power should be used on the contemplated railroad was an open one, vigorously argued pro and con. A road for locomotives, it was commonly conceded, must cost from twelve to fourteen thousand dollars per mile, while one for horses could be built for five or six thousand dollars per mile, and as it was a portion of the latter plan to allow individuals to use their private conveyances upon the road, it was argued that the company would be at no expense for engines, carriages, etc., should that project be adopted. Let the reader imagine for himself what the Erie Railroad would be as a toll tramway! By the time that the company was incorporated, however, something approximating to the modern locomotive railroad had been decided upon.

In 1836 the entire route was re-surveyed, a portion of the road located and work upon it commenced, but the financial stringency which began to be felt in that year, and intensified in the panic of 1837, compelled a suspension of operations until 1838. In that year the Legislature granted to the company, in aid of its construction of the road, a loan of the credit of the State for three million dollars. At the session of the Legislature in 1840 the loan bill was further amplified, and this, together with the collections on the stock subscriptions, enabled the company to vigorously prosecute the work. The first portion, a section of forty-six miles, from Piermont to Goshen, was put in operation on the 23d of September, 1841.

But the following year complicated embarrassments, arising from the nature and amount of its indebtedness, made it necessary that the business of the company should be placed in the hands of assignees, and it was not until May 14, 1845, when the Legislature passed an act releasing the State claim, that the outlook again became propitious. Then the directors entered with a new feeling of confidence upon the work of resuscitating the project, and presented a plan to the public which placed the work in a position to be successfully completed. In response to their appeal for assistance, the merchants and business men of New York soon subscribed the sum of three million dollars to the capital stock. Work was recommenced and successive portions of the road were put in operation from time to time. The opening of the main line as far as Binghamton, N. Y., occurred December 27, 1848, and in the spring of 1851 (May 14th), "amid the firing of cannon that reverberated through all of the southern tier of counties, and the shouts of hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants, who lined the road at all stations," the entire route was formally opened to travel and traffic. Two trains of cars passed over the line on that memorable occasion, "bearing the President of the United States, Daniel Webster and a large and noble company of the most distinguished citizens of America as guests of the gratified and justly proud directors of the road, from the Hudson to Lake Erie."[1]

The company was required to run its original line within the limits of the State, and hence its first outlet on the Hudson at Piermont, the connection between Piermont and New York being by steamers and freight barges. This part of the line is now operated as a branch, while by lease of the Union Railroad, connecting the main line with the Paterson and Ramapo and the Paterson and Hudson Railroads (September 10, 1852), Jersey City was made the main terminus. In addition to the assignment of 1853, the property passed into the hands of a receiver in 1859, and again in 1875. By the last it was sold under foreclosure, and its name changed from New York and Erie to New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad.

[1] Lossing.

The Erie Railway follows the Susquehanna River through the northern part of Susquehanna County a distance of about fifteen miles and has two stations—Susquehanna and Great Bend—within the county. It was not the original intention of the Erie Company to enter the State of Pennsylvania, but it was found that a better route could be obtained by entering the State at Port Jervis and passing up the west side of the Delaware by Lackawaxen, and again by entering the State by way of Lanesboro' and Great Bend. There was a route by way of Nineveh which would have been nine miles farther. To determine the matter, three commissioners were appointed by the Governor of New York, who decided that the road should enter the State of Pennsylvania as it now runs, for which privilege the Erie Railway Company annually pay into the treasury of the State of Pennsylvania the sum of ten thousand dollars. The Starrucca viaduct, eighty feet high and twelve hundred feet long, is within Susquehanna County, built of stone, and is one of the most costly works on the road. James B. Kirkwood was the engineer who had charge of its construction. T. D. Estabrook was superintendent for Braton & Gonder, who built five miles of the road, including one and one-half miles of rock cut. The Cascade bridge, one hundred and twenty-five feet high and two hundred feet long, which has since been filled in, is also within the county. It was originally a broad-gauge road, six feet wide, but it has since adopted the regulation gauge—four feet eight and one-half inches in width.

The embankment made by filling in the gorge at the Cascade, on the Erie, after doing service for eighteen years, was washed away by a severe storm.

"It took three years to fill in this gorge when the trestle was first built. The work was not then made permanent. It lasted, however, until washed away in August. Engineer R. W. Ware, road-master of the Delaware Division, made a calculation, after the disaster, that the gorge could be so filled in as to make the embankment perfectly secure and permanent. Operations were begun under his directions.

"A steam-shovel, two trains and about a dozen men were the force employed. Conductor F. Long had charge of the trains, but the entire work was under the supervision of Superintendent Thomas, of the Delaware Division, with Engineer Ware in immediate charge. The work progressed rapidly, the great steam-shovel rendering invaluable aid. During the month of September 2094 cars of earth were hauled from the bank to the Cascade, and in October, 4188 cars. In each car were nearly seven yards of earth, making a total of nearly 43,978 yards of earth dumped into the gorge. This amount filled the great cavity, and was a little less than that which Mr. Ware had figured it would take.

"This great work has permanently changed the course of the stream that flowed through this ravine, and has made the embankment a fixture. No storm can again wash away the track at that spot. Great walls have been built on the one side so that the stream is forced against solid rocks on the opposite side."

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was the earliest, and is yet the principal, thoroughfare of steam travel in Susquehanna County. It had a very early inception, and Henry Drinker, a strong and prominent character in the herculean pioneer projects of Northeastern Pennsylvania, was the originator of this great line of traffic which built up the city of Scranton, and in the territory which is the especial province of this volume gave rise to many minor improvements, brought into existence thriving New Milford and other towns, and gave an outlet to New York.

The original Drinker family were old Quakers prominent in Philadelphia. Soon after the Revolutionary War Henry Drinker, the great-grandfather of Joe, was interested, with Benjamin Rush, George Clymer, Samuel Meredith, Robert Morris and others, in the purchase of Pennsylvania wild lands. This portion of the State was then an entire wilderness, and in 1789–91 Henry Drinker purchased from the State twenty-five thousand acres of land in what are now the counties of Lackawanna, Wayne, Pike and Susquehanna. A great portion of this land was on the head-waters of the Lehigh River, in the first-named county, then a part of Luzerne.

To open this isolated settlement to the outside world and make the region accessible, Henry built, in 1819, the first turnpike road into the Lackawanna Valley. This he had chartered as the Philadelphia and Great Bend turnpike. It was sixty miles long and extended from Stanhope, N. J., to Drinker's Beach. It is known

as the "Old Drinker road" to this day, and is a landmark in fixing boundary lines.

In 1819, also, Drinker became aware of the presence of anthracite coal in the valley, and, although it was then comparatively valueless, efforts to introduce it having, up to that time, met with little success, he believed in its actual importance, and foresaw the advantages of a better communication between the Delaware and Susquehanna Valleys. His idea was a railroad, although there was not one in existence in the world at that time, except the crude English mine tramways. Drinker blazed with an axe a route from the mouth of the Lackawanna, now Pittston, through the unbroken forest, across the lofty Pocono Mountains to the Water Gap, a distance of sixty miles, and satisfied himself that such a scheme as he proposed was feasible. In 1826 he obtained a charter from the Pennsylvania Legislature for the Susquehanna Canal and Railroad Company. The commissioners appointed by the act were Henry W. Drinker, William Henry, Jacob D. Stroud, Daniel Stroud, A. E. Brown, S. Stokes, James N. Porter and John Coolbaugh.

Drinker's idea was a railroad with incline planes or a canal, horse-power to be used if a railroad, between the planes, and water-power to raise the cars upon the planes. He interested a number of prominent men in his project, and in 1831 a survey of the route was made. The engineer employed, Major Ephraim Beach, reported that the road could be built for six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

After considerable work, Henry Drinker induced George and Seldon Scranton, of Oxford, N. J., to become partners in the scheme, associating them with the project. After inducing the Morris Canal Company to take one hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of stock, a road known as the Lackawanna and Western Railroad was built from Scranton to Great Bend, by the Scrantons, Drinker dropping out on account of severe losses which he had sustained in opening up the country with roads, and endeavoring to develop the coal and iron resources so abundant in that region. This was completed in 1851.

This was an outlet for coal, formed by groping blindly among the hills in the wrong direction, and apparently diverging towards Great Bend, sixty miles away, before starting for New York.

A practical movement was made in the right direction in 1849, when, chiefly through the influence of the Scrantons, a company was chartered to run a road from the Delaware Water Gap to some point on the Lackawanna, near Cobb's Gap, called "The Delaware and Cobb's Gap Railroad Company." The commissioners named in the act and invested with authority to effect an organization were Moses W. Coolbaugh, S. W. Shoemaker, Thomas Grattan, H. M. La Bar, A. Overfield, I. Place, Benjamin V. Rush, Alpheus Hollister, Samuel Taylor, F. Starbird, James H. Stroud, R. Bingham and W. Nyce, who met at Stroudsburg, December 26, 1850, and chose Colonel George W. Scranton, a man in whom the people had entire confidence, president of the company. He had been the owner of the original charter of the old Drinker Railroad, and this the company purchased of him for one thousand dollars, in 1853. A joint application was then immediately made by the Delaware and Cobb's Gap Railroad Company, and the Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, for an act of the Legislature consolidating them, and such an act was passed March 11, 1853. Thus was consummated a union under the present name of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and a solution of the problem of connecting Scranton and its coal-mines with the New York market was assured. Colonel Scranton was elected as president of the consolidated company, and long continued by repeated re-elections to hold that responsible office.

Measures were immediately adopted to construct the road from Scranton to the Delaware River, at a point five miles below the Water Gap. The necessary surveys had been previously made by E. McNeill, chief engineer of the company, who, by indefatigable labor, had procured Crestline and other preliminary surveys, which enabled him to establish a favorable line with easy grades, practicable for a heavy traffic, over the barren heights and perplexing undulations of the Pocono.

Books were opened for subscriptions to increase the capital stock, which had at the time of the consolidation amounted to $1,441,000, and such was the confidence felt in the success of the enterprise, not only by the original stockholders, but by other capitalists, that the whole sum required, $1,500,000, was obtained in a few days.

The contract for the construction of the Southern Division—the original Delaware and Cobb's Gap Railroad—was put under way in June, 1853. As heretofore explained, this section, sixty-one miles in length, extended from Scranton, through Cobb's Gap, and so on in a general southeasterly direction, through the western part of Luzerne (now Lackawanna) County and across the county of Monroe, through the Delaware Water Gap, to a point on the river five miles below, where it connected with the Warren Railroad of New Jersey. Going by this railroad nineteen miles to New Hampton Summit, and there making connection by the Central Railroad of New Jersey with Jersey City, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company found a market for the product of the extensive coal-fields of which it had become possessed, and a few years later the relations between the Lackawanna Valley and the sea-board were rendered still more intimate by the leasing of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

"[1] Shortly after leaving Nicholson, the road reaches Martin's Creek, finds the summit at New Milford, and goes down Salt Lick to Great Bend, where it joins the New York and Erie.

"The Valley Railroad is of great importance to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company. It completes their line of three hundred and twenty-five miles from New York to Oswego, leading to the greatest coal markets in the State. The divisions are as follows: Morris and Essex, from New York to Scranton, 149 miles; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, from Scranton to Great Bend, 47 miles; Valley, from Great Bend to Binghamton, 14 miles; Syracuse and Binghamton, 80 miles; Oswego and Syracuse, 35 miles.

[1] Miss Blackman's "History."

"The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company formerly paid about four hundred thousand dollars a year for the privilege of running their coal and freight trains over fourteen miles of Erie track.

"The Lackawanna and Susquehanna Railroad is a branch of the Albany and Susquehanna, connecting with the latter at Nineveh, N. Y., and with the Jefferson Railroad near Starrucca Viaduct, at Lanesboro', Susquehanna County. It is twenty-two miles in length.

"A charter was obtained at an early day, we believe as early as the year 1828, for a railroad from the Lackawanna Valley to Lanesboro'. Other charters were also obtained at later dates, but nothing was effected toward building a railroad until Col. C. Freeman, member of Assembly from Wayne County, at the session of 1851, secured a charter for the Jefferson Railroad Company, with Earl Wheeler, Charles S. Minor, Francis B. Penniman and Benjamin B. Smith as corporators."

This chartered organization was to have the right to build a railroad from any point on the Delaware River in Pike County, by the best route through that county and the county of Wayne, and terminating in the county of Susquehanna at the New York State line. An effort to get the Erie Railroad Company to build the whole or a portion of the line failed; the Jefferson Railroad Company remained practically inert, and nothing was accomplished for more than ten years. The commissioners and the Erie Company, however, both had the proposed line surveyed.

In 1862–63 the Pennsylvania Coal Company built along the Lackawaxen from Hawley to the Delaware, connecting with the Erie at Lackawaxen Station, and leased the line to the Erie Company.

On March 18, 1863, a supplement to its charter was passed, giving the Jefferson Company the right to build a "branch"—so-called—from the Moosic summit (in Susquehanna County) to Carbondale. Work upon the line was not begun, however, until 1869, though Charles S. Miner, Esq., had in the mean time secured the right of way. The pseudo-branch was finished in 1870 by the Jefferson Company

—the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company furnishing the money—and shortly after its completion the line was leased to the Erie, under a lease which is still in effect.

About 1864 the Jefferson Company raised capital and issued bonds for building along the line which they had originally contemplated, from Honesdale to Hawley, thus making, with the road built by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, a continuous line from Honesdale to Lackawaxen, and placing the former town in direct connection with the Erie. Members of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in individual capacity, took much of the stock. Among the people of Honesdale most prominently identified with the project at this period and later, were Judge C. P. Waller, Samuel E. Dimmick and Zenas H. Russell.

No attempt has ever been made to connect, by an independent line over the Moosic range, the two railroads built under the charter of the Jefferson Company, and it is probable that none ever will be made, for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Gravity Railroad, from Honesdale to Carbondale, is a suffieient connecting link.

PROPOSED RAILROAD ROUTES OUT OF MONTROSE.—As early as 1868 the subject of an outlet from Montrose began to be agitated by leading citizens of the borough and county and men influential in railroad circles outside of the county. Judge Asa Packer, then president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, proposed to the projectors of a railroad running from Montrose to some point on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to furnish the equipments for the same, and everything except to pay for the right of way and grading. The matter was informally discussed by Joseph D. Drinker, B. F. Blakslee, Abner Griffis, Azur Lathrop, Samuel H. Sayre, F. B. Chandler, C. M. Gere, George Walker and others, and the routes from Montrose to Meshoppen and also from Montrose to New Milford or Great Bend were discussed. The people of Meshoppen objected to the former and opposed the plan; the latter was partially surveyed, but what seemed to be impassable barriers for a railroad route were met and the survey was abandoned. After feeling the pulse of the people and ascertaining the amount that could be depended upon by subscription from people at Montrose, along the line of the proposed railroad in the county and others outside of the county, it was decided to survey a route from Montrose to Tunkhannock, build a narrow-gauge road of three feet in width and accept the proposition of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. In accordance with this, the State Legislature was petitioned for a charter of privilege, which was granted at the session of 1869, and Abner Griffis, of Forest Lake, paid the necessary amount, one hundred dollars, at Harrisburg, and, with other delegates, formally received the charter. The capital stock is one million dollars—shares of fifty dollars each.

MONTROSE RAILWAY COMPANY.—In pursuance of the charter granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, incorporating the Montrose Railway Company, a meeting was held at the public school-house in Springville on the 27th day of April, 1871, when the following gentlemen were duly elected:

President: James I. Blakslee, 1871–86.

Directors: W. H. Cooper, 1871; Samuel H. Sayre, 1871–86; H. K. Sherman, 1871–86; Samuel Stark, 1871–77; C. L. Brown, 1871; C. M. Gere, 1871–86; S. D. Thomas, 1871–86; G. E. Palen, 1871–79; W. H. Jessup, 1871; S. Tyler, 1871–86; B. F. Blakslee, 1871–86; Felix Ansart, 1871.

The following other gentlemen have also served as directors:

Robert Klotz, 1872–86; W. J. Mulford, 1872–86; C. D. Gearhart, 1880–86; Azur Lathrop, 1872–79; Charles O. Skeer, 1872–86; Paul Billings, 1878–86; J. S. Tarbell, 1880–86.

Secretaries: C. L. Brown, 1871–86; J. R. Raynsford, 1878–86.

Treasurers: W. H. Cooper, 1871–84; Asa P. Blakslee, 1884–86.

At the first meeting of the board, held at Springville on May 27, 1871, it was directed that a corps of engineers be at once employed under the supervision of Mr. F. Ansart, Jr., to survey and locate a cheap route for a narrow-gauge railroad extending from Tunkhannock to Montrose. President Blakslee reported at this meeting that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company had agreed to furnish the rails, ties, spikes

and splices necessary for the superstructure as soon as the grading had been completed and paid for by receipts from stock subscriptions, they agreeing also to receive the payment due them in stock at par. On December 14, 1871, the engineer, Felix Ansart, Jr., reported to the president that he had located, marked and determined a route for a railroad from Tunkhannock, in the county of Wyoming, to Montrose, in the county of Susquehanna, the line running from the depot of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, at Tunkhannock, to Marcy's Pond, thence along the west bank of the pond to a summit between the waters of Marcy's Pond and the Meshoppen Creek. Crossing the same, it runs in a nearly direct line to the village of Springville, thence by the village of Dimock into the borough of Montrose. The length of the road is $27\frac{12}{100}$ miles. The terminus at Montrose is 1045 feet higher than the Tunkhannock terminus. There are six principal summits: The Marcy's Pond Summit, Lemon, Springville, Woodbourne, Decker and Montrose.

The average ascending grade per mile to the first summit is ninety-three feet, the heaviest ninety-five feet and the lightest eighty-six feet. The average descending grade from Lemon Summit to Meshoppen Creek is forty feet per mile, the heaviest seventy-three feet, and the lightest sixteen feet. The average ascending grade from Meshoppen Creek to the Springville Summit is eighty-five feet, the heaviest ninety-five feet and the lightest seventy-six feet. From Springville Summit the grade for one mile is level; from this level grade to Woodbourne Summit, nineteen and one-half miles from Tunkhannock, the average ascending grade is seventy-one feet per mile, the heaviest eighty-eight feet and the lightest sixty-nine feet. From Woodbourne Summit to Decker Summit there is no ascending grade exceeding eighty-five feet per mile, and no descending grade exceeding sixty-three feet per mile. From Decker Summit to Montrose there is no ascending grade exceeding eighty feet per mile and no descending grade exceeding sixty-three feet per mile. There are two eighteen-degree curves having a radius of three hundred and twenty feet; with this exception, the maximum curve is sixteen degrees.

The contract for grading the Montrose Railway road-bed was taken by Colonel Perry Marcy, of Tunkhannock, to be built ready for the track for $101,000, and to be completed August 1, 1872; but during that year the road was only completed from Tunkhannock to Springville and cars run on it, a distance of fourteen miles.

By the middle of May, 1873, passenger and baggage cars commenced running regularly between Tunkhannock and Hunter's, and the road was graded as far as Jessup's or the Brooklyn road. This near approach of the railroad to Montrose reduced the price of coal two dollars per ton, notwithstanding the price of coal at the mines was one dollar per ton higher than when the building of the road was begun. At the meeting of the board of directors, January 11, 1875, President Blakslee reported the road-bed completed, the track laid through to the borough limits of Montrose, and that regular trains had been running over the entire road since June 1, 1874. He also reported that the subscriptions for stock were 6277 shares, amounting to $313,850, of which 5689 shares had been paid in full, and $6584 had been paid on the balance, leaving still unpaid $22,816; and that if this balance due on stock was paid in, it would place the road out of debt. Many of the stockholders having failed to pay their subscriptions, a committee was appointed at the meeting of the board in January, 1874, to solicit $20,000 additional subscriptions to the stock of the company. At the close of the year 1873 the equipment of the road consisted of two fifteen-ton locomotives, built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works; two passenger, one baggage, three box, two flat, and eight gondola cars. T. G. Walters, who had the contract for laying the track of the road, up to this time had acted as conductor, freight agent, road-master and superintendent, while the engineer, Wm. Luckenbill, had also acted as master mechanic, *both of which gentlemen have continued as employes of the road* up to this time, 1886.

The receipts for carrying passengers on this road in 1874 were $9560.16; for freight, $13,-

301.60; total receipts, $24,838.56. Total expenses for the same year, $14,657.34.

For the twelve months ending November 30, 1885, the receipts for passenger transportation were $6999.23; for freight, $18,398.88; total receipts, $27,778.53. Total expenses for the same year, $20,832.50. The general balance-sheet at the last-mentioned date shows as follows:

Construction account	$332,741.18
Equipment	41,308.13
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., due on special account	1,249.43
W. H. Cooper estate	1,276.10
C. D. Gearhart	29.03
Cash	7,193.25
	$383,797.12
Capital stock	$304,900.00
Funded debts	15,000.00
Capital stock (part paid)	2,527.21
Profit and loss	61,369.91
	$383,797.12

CHAPTER VIII.

ERECTION OF COUNTY.

Erection of Susquehanna County—Erection of Townships and Chartering of Boroughs—Census—Civil List.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.—The provincial government erected the county of Northumberland March 21, 1772, from Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Northampton and Bedford, taking in an immense stretch of territory. [1] The southern line ran from the Mohontongo, on the western side of the Susquehanna, through Snyder, Mifflin, Centre, Huntingdon, Blair, Clearfield, Elk, Cameron and McKean Counties, to the New York line; thence eastward to near the eastern line of Susquehanna County; thence southward to Lehigh, and thence along or near the present lines of Luzerne, Columbia, Monroe, Carbon, Schuylkill and Dauphin to the beginning. The act of September 30, 1779, curtailed the limits of Northumberland on the Juniata, and added a much larger area on the northwest. September 25, 1786, Luzerne County was erected from Northumberland, and so named in honor of Chevalier De la Luzerne, Minister of France to the United States during the Revolutionary struggle. By act of the Legislature, February 21, 1810, Susquehanna County was set off from Luzerne; Ontario (now Bradford) was erected under the same act from Luzerne and Lycoming. The act provided that the line should run "from the fortieth mile-stone standing on the north line of the State to a point due east of the head of Wyalusing Falls, in the Susquehanna; thence due east to the western line of Wayne County; thence northerly along the said western line of Wayne County to the aforesaid north line of the State (at the sixth mile-stone, counting from the Delaware River westward), and thence along the said State line to the fortieth mile-stone, the place of beginning." The dividing line between Wayne and Susquehanna was surveyed by H. L. Stephens, on the part of Wayne, and J. W. Chapman and C. M. Gere, on the part of Susquehanna, in 1870. They found that the line between the counties struck the State line one hundred and twenty perches west of the sixth mile-stone; hence Susquehanna County extends from one hundred and twenty perches west of the sixth on the New York State line to the fortieth mile-stone, and is thirty-three and five-eighths miles in length by about twenty-four and one-half miles average width; the east line being twenty-four and three-quarters miles precisely, and the west about twenty-four and one-quarter; the true polar course of the east line north two and one-quarter degrees west, and the north line due west, embracing an area of about eight hundred and twenty-four square miles.

"The county derives its name from the fact that the Susquehanna River first enters the State of Pennsylvania within its limits. The county is fortunate in having the sweet-sounding Indian name retained for constant local use. 'Hanna' signifies *a stream of water*, and 'Susque' is generally believed to mean *crooked*, though one writer gives its signification as *muddy*, for which there is no justification in point of fact; and the Indians gave no arbitrary names. A more winding, crooked stream than the Susquehanna, as to general course, is not to be found in the North-

[1] Hon. J. Simpson Africa's Address, page 7.

ern States; in this county it varies directly three times. In the grand sweep of the river, from Lanesboro' to Pittston, it completely drains the county, every stream within its borders eventually falling into it. When the north line of the State was determined, in 1786, it was found to cross twelve streams running south, and nine running north between the sixth and fortieth mile-stones from the Delaware River—the limits of the north line of Susquehanna County. Prominent among these were the 'Appelacunck,' 'Chucknut,' and 'Snake Creeks.' (See 'Pennsylvania Archives,' No. 29.)

"Running north into the Susquehanna, but not crossing the State line, there are, besides minor streams, Wylie Creek, the Salt Lick, Mitchell's, Drinker's, the Canawacta, and Starrucca; though the latter and Cascade Creek may rather be said to enter the river from the east."

Tioga township, in old Northumberland, extended from the western line of Bucks (now Wayne) County to Big Meadows, in Tioga County, and was eighteen miles in depth from the State line. In 1790 that portion of Luzerne County now constituting the county of Susquehanna, was in two townships, Tioga and Wyalusing. By order of the justices of Luzerne, Tioga was bounded on the north by the State line, and east and west by the lines of that county, and on the south by an east and west line which should strike the standing stone. Wyalusing was bounded on the north by Tioga township, on the east and west by lines of the county, and on the south by the east and west line passing through the mouth of the Meshoppen Creek.

In March, 1791, the court of Luzerne ordered the erection of the township of Willingborough from the northeast corner of Tioga, but its boundaries were not defined until April, 1793, when the bounds were defined as follows: "From the twenty-first mile stone on the north line of the State, south six miles; thence east until it shall intersect the line to be run between Luzerne and Northampton Counties; thence north to the State line; thence west to the place of beginning." This made a township six miles north and south by fifteen miles east and west, but the early pioneers had very little knowledge of township boundaries, and Willingborough included the settlers in the northeastern quarter of the county.

August, 1795, Nicholson, so named from John Nicholson, comptroller of the State, was erected from parts of Tioga and Wyalusing, with the following boundaries:

"Beginning at the place where the north line of the township of Tunkhannock crosses a small creek west of Martin's Creek; running thence due north thirteen miles; thence east to the east line of the county; thence south on the county line to the place where it shall intersect the north line of Tunkhannock township; thence west on said line to place of beginning."

"In January, 1797, the court approved, but not 'finally' until January, 1798, the petition of Ephraim Kirby, and others, for the erection of the township of Lawsville. (See Franklin.)

"In 1799 Braintrim was set off from Wyalusing and Tunkhannock; the portion taken from the former by Susquehanna County retains nearly its original dimensions in the present town of Auburn.

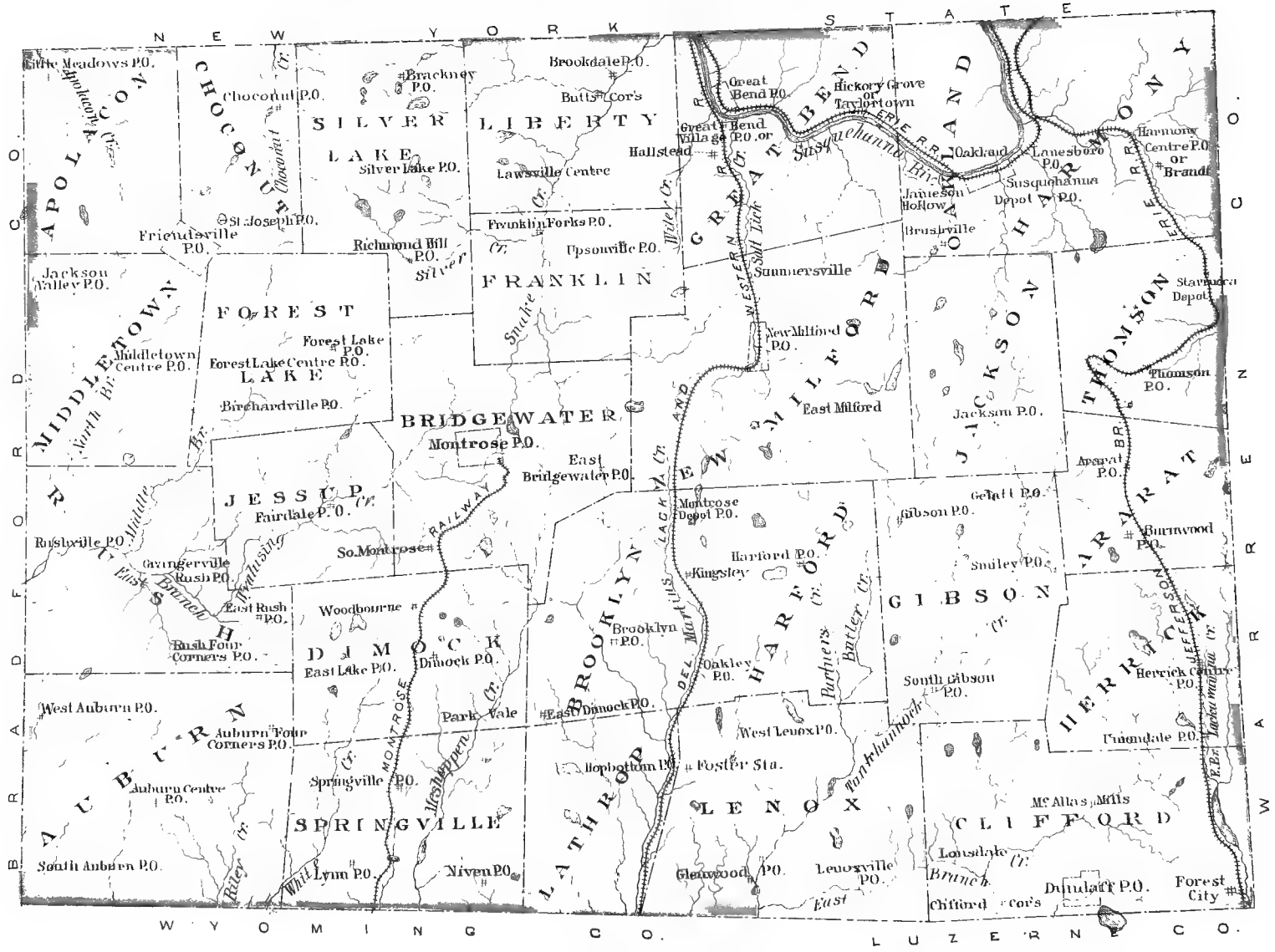
"January, 1801, Ezekiel Hyde, Justus Gaylord and M. Miner York were appointed commissioners to set off the township of Rush, and in November of the same year their report was accepted. The township was eighteen miles north and south by thirteen miles east and west, except that on the south line it extended five miles farther, this extension being five miles square. The whole comprised 172,660 acres.

"Though the township mentioned did not absorb the two townships of 1790, the latter are not again mentioned in this section on the Luzerne records. Practically, the line of Willingborough extended to Nicholson on the south, and both, to Rindaw (district) on the west.

"In 1805 the court was petitioned to erect the townships of Clifford, Bridgewater and New Milford. The first-named was approved 'finally' in April, 1806, the second in November following, and the last in August, 1807. The northeast corner of Clifford was then twelve miles below the State line, being also what was the northeast corner of old Nicholson, and its area was one hundred and eight square miles. The eastern limit of New Milford, like that of Clifford, was the line of Wayne County. Bridgewater extended north and south about twenty-five miles.

"At August sessions, 1807, a petition from the 'Nine Partners' was promptly considered, and

OUTLINE MAP OF SUSQUEHANNA CO. PA.



Harford was granted January, 1808. For eleven years the inhabitants had desired township organization, but two or three previous petitions had failed to secure the result."

In 1809 Harmony was organized, the last township ordered by the court of Luzerne in the section constituting Susquehanna County. It formed the northeast corner of the latter, as it had of the former, extending from the State line twelve miles south, and from Wayne County nine miles west. The original ten townships when the county was organized were Willingborough, now Great Bend; Nicholson, since August, 1813, Lenox; Lawsville, embracing Liberty and a greater part of Franklin; Braintrim, now Auburn; Rush, embracing, besides its present limits, Middletown, Choconut, Apolacon and the western parts of Jessup and Forest Lake; Clifford, embracing, besides its present limits, Gibson, Herrick and the southern part of Ararat; Bridgewater, embracing, besides its present territory, all of Brooklyn, Lathrop, Springville, Dimock, Silver Lake, the eastern parts of Jessup, Forest Lake and the south part of Franklin; New Milford; Harford, long known as Nine Partners; and Harmony, embracing Oakland, Jackson, Thomson and the northern part of Ararat. After the county was organized, Silver Lake and Gibson were erected in 1813, and Nicholson was named Lenox that year. In 1814 Rush was reduced to its present limits, and Choconut and Middletown were erected therefrom. Springville was also erected that year, likewise Waterford, called Hopbottom, in 1823, and Brooklyn in 1825. Jackson was erected in 1815; Herrick, 1825; Dimock, 1832; Thomson, 1833; Franklin, 1835; Forest Lake, 1836; Lathrop, Jessup and Apolacon, 1846; Ararat, 1852; Oakland, 1853; Lawsville became Liberty in 1836.

Boroughs.—Montrose, incorporated 1824; Dundaff, 1828; Friendsville, 1848; Susquehanna Depot, 1853; New Milford, 1859; Great Bend, 1861; Little Meadows, 1862; Thomson, 1876; Hallstead (formerly Great Bend Village Borough), 1874; Hopbottom, 1881; Oakland, 1883; Uniondale, 1885.

Early in 1808 a division of Luzerne County was contemplated, and a public meeting to favor the object was held July 13th, at the house of Edward Fuller, in Bridgewater, about four miles below Montrose—Asa Lathrop presiding, and J. W. Raynsford acting as secretary. Owing to a disagreement as to county lines, it was proposed that all the townships should send delegates to a meeting to be held at the house of Salmon Bosworth, in Rush, September 1st following, and then endeavor to decide the matter; but it was not until a year and a half later that the act of Legislature was passed which erected Susquehanna County, and it was two years more before the county was fully organized with officers and courts of her own.

In 1811 all moneys in the county district of Susquehanna were, by act of Legislature, to be kept separate from those of Luzerne, and within the bounds of that district. February 25, 1812, a meeting was held at the house of Isaac Post, in Bridgewater, to recommend proper persons to the Governor to fill the several offices necessary to the organization of Susquehanna County—Davis Dimock, chairman, and J. W. Raynsford, secretary. The citizens of each township were recommended to nominate officers at their annual town-meeting in March, 1812, and make returns the Monday following at the house of I. Post.

Previous to the erection of Susquehanna County, Luzerne was divided into twelve election districts, of which Willingboro', Lawsville and Nicholson constituted the tenth, and Rush, or Rindaw, the ninth. In 1810 Bridgewater contained 1418 inhabitants, Clifford, 675; Harford, 477; Willingboro' and Harmony, 413: New Milford, 174; and Lawsville, 169. In 1812 proclamation for elections were issued from Luzerne to Susquehanna County District; but the Legislature had decreed that "after the second Tuesday of October, 1812, Susquehanna shall enjoy and exercise in judicial matters, all powers and privileges, etc." The new county was included with Wayne, Tioga and Bradford, in the Eleventh Judicial District. Isaac Post was appointed treasurer, Edward Fuller, sheriff: Dr. Charles Fraser, prothonotary and clerk of the several courts, register and recorder; Hon. J. B. Gibson, president judge; Davis Dimock and William Thomson, associate judges. At

the time of organization Thos. Parke, of Bridgewater, was commissioner of Luzerne, but he resigned; Bartlett Hinds, Laban Capron and Isaac Brownson were appointed commissioners for the new county. Governor Simon Snyder also commissioned Asahel Avery justice of the peace for Willingboro' in 1812, Isaac Brownson for Rush, Joshua W. Raynsford, for Bridgewater, Laban Capron for Harford—all appointed March 28, 1812, for life, or during good behavior. In 1813 Asa Dimock was appointed for Clifford; Charles Dimon, Willingboro'; Zenas Bliss, Bridgewater; Jabez Tyler, Willingboro'; Rufus Lines, Lawsville; Hosea Tiffany, Harford. In 1815, David Post, Bridgewater and Springville; 1817, Edward Paine, Harford; Samuel A. Brown, Bridgewater and Springville.

"The county-seat was located at Montrose as early as July, 1811, by three commissioners appointed by the Governor. They were permitted to locate it at a distance not exceeding seven miles from the centre of the county. Stakes were set at several places proposed—one in Brooklyn, one in Harford, and one in New Milford. But, in addition to a greater political influence existing, a stronger pecuniary interest was brought to bear for its location in Montrose. Dr. R. H. Rose, whose extensive tracts of land reached this vicinity, made more liberal offers to secure this location than any that could be made elsewhere. Besides, a gift of a public square at this point for the erection of the county buildings, as also of other lots, was made by Bartlett Hinds and Isaac Post."

The land given by Bartlett Hinds had been granted by the commonwealth to Thos. Cadwallader, who by deed conveyed it to Samuel Meredith, who by deed conveyed it to George Clymer, who by deed, October 19, 1804, conveyed it to Bartlett Hinds. Another portion was granted by the commonwealth to Jos. Bullock and Isaac Franks, who by deed conveyed it to Tench Francis, whose widow, by her attorney, conveyed the same to Bartlett Hinds, July 9, 1804. The land given by Isaac Post (consideration $1.00) was first granted to the same parties as the portion last-mentioned, who by their deeds conveyed it to Tench Francis, who by his last will and testament, April 4, 1800, devised his estate to his widow, Anne Francis, who by deed, February 18, 1809, granted the land to Robert H. Rose, which sale was confirmed to the said Robert H. Rose, by deed, February 25, 1809, from Richard Penn (her attorney), and on the 5th of October of the same year was conveyed by him to Isaac Post. July 24, 1812, the aforesaid lands were deeded to Susquehanna County by Isaac and Susannah Post and Bartlett and Agnes Hinds; and, on the 31st of the same month, the conveyance was acknowledged as a free act and deed, before J. W. Raynsford, justice of the peace.

Soon after the organization of the Board of Commissioners, Isaac Post, the treasurer, was charged with the subscription papers of donations made towards building the court-house, etc. It will be seen by the following list of subscribers, with the sums given by each, that the amounts were graduated somewhat by the nearness of their property to the new county-seat, as well as by the length of their purses:

Robert H. Rose, whose lands reached near the village, gave $200; Stephen Wilson, whose farm was a little south of it, gave $100; Abinoam Hinds, Conrad Hinds and Isaac Peckins gave each $50; David Harris, Jonathan Wheaton and James Trane gave each $25; Simeon Tyler, Cyrus Messenger, Samuel Quick, Joseph Hubbard and Samuel Coggswell gave each $20; Joseph Chapman, Edward Fuller, Jos. Butterfield, Henry Post, Levi Leonard, John Bard, Zebulon Deans, Edmond Stone gave each $10; Freeman Fishback, Thos. Scott and Samuel Scott gave each $5; Bartlett Hinds, Isaac and David Post, on whose lands the county-seat was located, gave a number of village lots.

The first court was held in Isaac Post's tavern, and the basement of Keeler's hotel was the first jail. Commissioners Butler, Sutton and Dorrance, of Wyoming Valley, fixed the location for the court-house. The corner-stone of the first court-house was laid in 1812, but the building was not erected until June, 1813. It was built by Oliver C. Smith, at a cost of $4500. Besides the court-room, in the second story, the jail and jailor's residence were in the first story, and the corner rooms in front, above and below, were made to accommodate all the county offices. A small stone fire-proof building was erected in 1818 by Daniel Lyon, at a cost of $2562.60 in the rear of the court-house, to keep the county records in. The first telegraph office at Montrose was in the attic of this building. In



SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, ERECTED 1854-5.

1853 a jail was erected by Boyd & Smith, at a cost of $5768.34. It is now used for an engine-house.

The present court-house was built in 1854–55. The contract cost of the building was $18,500; architect, $320; furniture, including bell, $1425,-70; total, $20,245.70. The ground dimensions, including stylobate, are fifty-four by eighty-two feet. The county offices are on the first floor, the court-room on the second floor and jury-rooms on the third floor. The contract was made between John Hancock, Amos Williams and Amherst Carpenter, commissioners, and Levi B. Guernsey, Wm. L. Post, I. L. Post, W. H. Boyd and Avery Frink, contractors. In 1870 repairs were made on the new court-house amounting to $3025.09. In 1883 an addition was built on the rear end of the court-house, twenty-six by fifty-five feet, containing rooms for the janitor, chambers for the judge, waiting-rooms and a law library room. There is a cellar under the entire building, which is heated by steam. Boyd, Corwin & Cooley built the annex for $6500. The town clock was purchased by the citizens of Montrose and placed in the cupola of the court-house,

Where to the North and the South, to the East and West,
It points with its hands to the minutes as they fly;
While, with slow-measured stroke, it wakes a sad unrest,
To hear its midnight toll on the winds as they sigh.

The new jail was erected in 1867–68 by Avery Frink at a cost of $34,707.07. The stones of which it is built were mostly quarried from the immediate vicinity.

The following is the list of collectors, with the amount of their duplicates, in the year 1813:

Bridgewater,	Jonah Brewster,	$1265 04
Clifford,	Walter Lyon,	442 22
Rush,	Philo Bostwick,	418 37
Harford,	David Aldrich,	273 71
Willingboro' (Gt. Bend),	Silas Buck,	220 61
New Milford,	Benjamin Hayden,	194 99
Lawsville,	Titus Smith,	151 80
Harmony,	Isaac Hale,	71 22
Braintrim (Auburn),	William Cooley,	58 77
Nicholson (Lenox),	Solomon Millard,	57 27
	Total,	$3154 00

The following statement from the county commissioners' clerk for the year 1886 will show the increase in the aggregate wealth of the county,—the aggregate amount of real and personal property taxable for county purposes as returned by the assessors in the year 1886 (real estate valued at about one-fourth its *real* value), taxable for both county and State purposes, real and personal and money at interest. The light additional assessment in June, when voters are registered, is not included.

	Real and Personal. Taxable for County purposes for 1886.	Money at Interest for 1886. Taxable for State purposes.
Apolacon,	$60,885 00	$6,331 00
Ararat,	49,600 00	14 878 00
Auburn,	223,521 00	27,586 00
Bridgewater,	233,976 00	43,583 00
Brooklyn,	136,551 00	124,306 00
Choconut,	66,307 00	9,292 00
Clifford,	163,272 00	54,986 00
Dimock,	129,412 00	116,178 00
Dundaff Borough,	17,320 00	2,790 00
Forest Lake,	112,018 00	30,704 00
Franklin,	107,481 00	20,784 00
Friendsville Borough,	17,361 00	13,415 00
Gibson	173,134 00	100,504 00
Great Bend Township,	118,159 00	30,845 00
Great Bend Borough,	59,805 00	84,311 00
Hallstead Borough,	43,265 00	14,994 00
Harford,	142,721 00	77,217 00
Harmony,	124,094 00	92,718 00
Herrick,	83,311 00	15,036 00
Hopbottom Borough,	20,856 00	26,768 00
Jackson,	128,650 00	28,588 00
Jessup,	81,908 00	27,023 00
Lathrop,	70,528 00	28,128 00
Lenox,	143,106 00	39,108 00
Liberty,	96,100 00	28,547 00
Little Meadows Borough,	18,970 00	6,118 00
Middletown,	81,052 00	22,792 00
Montrose Borough,	212,963 00	335,186 00
New Milford Township,	192,000 00	31,033 00
New Milford Borough,	89,945 00	80,903 00
Oakland Township,	50,224 00	8,533 00
Oakland Borough,	27,117 00	6,947 00
Rush,	118,386 00	31,494 00
Silver Lake,	103,529 00	21,211 00
Springville,	138,328 00	36,721 00
Susquehanna Depot Borough,	180,530 00	61,649 00
Thomson Township,	51,183 00	15,187 00
Thomson Borough,	13,935 00	32,690 00
Uniondale Borough,	26,915 00	15,641 50
	$3,908,418 00	$1,764,725 00

E. G. Ball, *County Commissioners' Clerk.*

The Census.—In 1810 Susquehanna County, although erected by act of Legislature, was still officially connected with Luzerne; and the population of several of the townships included those of both counties, as Nicholson, Clifford, Braintrim, Rush and Bridgewater. The last-named, however, was almost entirely above the line of division, and its population 1418; that of Willingborough, 351; Harmony, 80; Lawsville, 169; New Milford, 178. The census was taken by Isaac A. Chapman.

POPULATION IN 1820. (Taken by BELA JONES.)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Auburn,	113	93	206
Bridgewater,	1027	956	1983
Choconut,	257	249	506
Clifford,	349	332	681
Gibson,	455	455	910
Great Bend,	289	236	525
Harford,	321	319	640
Harmony,	80	93	173
Jackson,	128	137	265
Lawsville,	229	237	466
Lenox,	110	104	214
Middletown,	276	253	531
New Milford,	324	286	610
Rush,	134	108	242
Silver Lake,	258	198	456
Springville,	385	326	711
Waterford,	401	378	779
Total whites,	5145	4760	9908
Total blacks,			51
Total number inhabitants,			9958

Of the above there were the following classifications: Farmers, 1864; mechanics, 261; merchants, 23; foreigners not naturalized, 309.

There were in the county: Sheep, 12,259; horses, 857; oxen, 1358; cows, 2586; grist-mills, 29; saw-mills, 62; fulling-mills, 7; carding machines, 8; tanneries, 5; grain distilleries, 12.

There was manufactured in the county during the year ending August 1, 1820: Of woolen cloth, 37,797 yards; of linen cloth, 52,762 yards.

There was in the county (1820): Of improved lands, 33,780 acres; of unimproved lands, 171,831 acres; of unseated lands, 224,935 acres. Total acres in county, 430,546 acres.

The valuation of taxable property, as collected from assessment rolls of 1821, amounted to $1,007,698. Number of taxables, 1821, 2061.

	1830.	1840.	1850.
Auburn,	516	1113	1837
Apolacon,	.....	.....	748
Bridgewater,	2440	2082	1548
Brooklyn,	1350	1474	1082
Choconut,	782	952	894
Clifford,	866	1068	1647
Dimock,	....	998	1056
Dundaff,	298	304	296
Forest Lake,	.....	666	780
Friendsville,	.....	.....	185
Franklin,	.....	515	703
Gibson,	1081	1219	1459
Great Bend,	797	859	1150
Harford,	999	1179	1258
Harmony,	341	523	1578
Herrick,	468	629	824
Jackson,	641	754	978
Jessup,	.....	.....	840
Lathrop,	.....	.....	510
Lawsville,	878	.....	.....
Lenox,	546	800	1443
Liberty,	.....	554	833
Middletown,	683	589	1140
Montrose,	415	632	917
New Milford,	1000	1148	1433
Rush,	643	1039	1159
Silver Lake,	516	907	1213
Springville,	1514	926	1148
Thomson,	.....	.....	509
Totals,	16,782	21,195	29,168

	1860.	1870.	1880.
Apolacon,	910	528	539
Ararat,	500	771	639
Auburn,	2164	2006	2089
Bridgewater,	1785	1459	1517
Brooklyn,	1213	1128	1100
Choconut,	1068	939	537
Clifford,	1624	1532	1454
Dimock,	1181	1124	1071
Dundaff,	245	187	171
Forest Lake,	1125	995	990
Franklin,	805	849	815
Friendsville,	202	223	176
Gibson,	1439	1368	1350
Great Bend Borough,	.....	855	1136
Great Bend Township,	1976	1431	1301
Hallstead,	.....	.....	546
Harford,	1441	1595	1505
Harmony,	1072	1212	1924
Herrick,	904	950	1104
Jackson,	1121	1175	1095
Jessup,	867	804	762
Lathrop,	876	983	1054
Lenox,	1791	1751	1730
Liberty,	995	1030	1108
Little Meadows,	.....	.....	159
Middletown,	923	871	833
Montrose,	1268	1463	1722
New Milford Borough,	414	600	803
New Milford Township,	1515	1647	1465
Oakland Township,	522	1106	1415
Rush,	1471	1418	1357
Silver Lake,	1313	1079	1105
Springville,	1346	1424	1410
Susquehanna,	2080	2729	3467
Thomson Borough,	.....	.....	249
Thomson Township,	558	701	656
Totals,	36,714	37,933	40,354

THE CIVIL LIST.—The following are the chief officers of Susquehanna County, including members of Congress and members of the Legislature, who represented Susquehanna County, although not always residents therein. The judges and district attorneys will appear in the Bench and Bar chapter.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.[1]—1812, Isaac Smith, Jared Irwin, for Northumberland, Union, Columbia, Luzerne and Susquehanna; 1814, David Scott, Wm. Wilson, for Northumberland, Union, Columbia, Luzerne and Susquehanna; 1816, David Scott, Wm. Wilson, for Northumberland, Union, Columbia, Luzerne and Susquehanna; 1817, J. Murray (in place of Scott, resigned), for Northumberland, Union, Columbia, Luzerne and Susquehanna; 1818, J. Murray, Geo. Denison, for Northumberland, Union, Columbia, Luzerne and Susquehanna; 1820, W. C. Ellis, Geo. Denison, for Northumberland, Union, Columbia, Luzerne and Susquehanna; 1822–24–26, Samuel McKean, George Kremer, Espy Van Horn, for Luzerne, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Northumberland, Columbia, Union, Lycoming, Potter, McKean; 1828, *Philander Stephens*, Alem Marr, James Ford; 1830, *Philander Stephens*, Lewis Dewatt, James Ford; 1832–34, John Laporte, for Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, McKean; 1836–38, Sam'l W. Morris, for Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, McKean; 1840, *Davis Dimock, Jr.*, died January, 1842; 1842, *Almon H. Read*, elected in March, for Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter, McKean; 1842, *Almon H. Read* (died),

[1] Those in *italics* are from Susquehanna County.

for Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga; 1844, *G. Fuller*, elected to fill vacancy, for Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga; 1844, D. Wilmot, for Twenty-ninth Congress, for Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga; 1846–48, D. Wilmot, re-elected, for Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga; 1850–52–54–56–58–60, *Galusha A. Grow*, for Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga; 1862–64–66, Charles Denison, for Susquehanna and Luzerne; 1868, Geo. W. Woodward, for Susquehanna and Luzerne; 1870, L. D. Shoemaker, for Susquehanna and Luzerne; 1872, L. D. Shoemaker, for Susquehanna and Luzerne. In 1874 Joseph Powell represented the Fifteenth Congressional District, composed of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming; 1876–78, Edward Overton, Jr.; 1880, C. C. Jadwin; 1882, *George A. Post;* 1884–86, F. C. Bunnell.

STATE SENATORS.—The following is a list of State Senators representing the district of which Susquehanna County has been a part. New apportionments are supposed to be made every ten years, after taking the census. These apportionments should be made from territory as nearly contiguous as possible, but the political necessities of the party which happens to be in the majority at the time the apportionment is made is usually the controlling principle which governs in arranging the districts. From 1812 until 1822 Northumberland, Union, Columbia, Luzerne and Susquehanna formed a senatorial district. The following are the persons who represented the district during that time:

1812, William Ross; 1814, Thomas Murray, Jr.; 1816, Charles Fraser; 1818, Simon Snyder; 1819, Robert Willet; 1820, Redmond Conyngham; 1822, Jonah Brewster represented the district, which was composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford and Wyoming; 1825, John Ryon; 1829, Samuel McKean; 1830, Reuben Wilber; 1833, Almon H. Read; 1837, Elihu Case represented Susquehanna and Bradford, and in 1841 Asa Dimock represented the same; in 1844, William H. Dimmick represented Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming; in 1847, F. B. Streeter represented the same; in 1850, George Sanderson represented Susquehanna, Bradford and Wyoming; in 1853, Wm. M. Piatt; in 1856, E. Reed Myer; 1859, George Landon; 1862, William J. Turrell; 1865, George Landon; 1868, P. M. Osterhout; 1871, L. F. Fitch; 1874, W. W. Watson.

After the new Constitution went into effect Susquehanna and Wayne were placed together, and constitute the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District. The term was lengthened from three years to four years. Under the arrangement the even-numbered districts were to elect their first Senator for two years, and for four years thereafter.

In 1876 Eugene B. Hawley was elected for two years; 1878, William M. Nelson was elected for four years; 1882, William M. Nelson; 1886, Orrin A. Lines.

Of these Senators, Charles Frazer, Jonah Brewster, Almon H. Read, Asa Dimock, F. B. Streeter, William J. Turrell, L. F. Fitch, W. W. Watson, Eugene B. Hawley and Orrin A. Lines were from Susquehanna County.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.—Representatives to the State Legislature were elected for one year, and the Legislature met annually, until the new constitution went into effect, in 1874, since which time Representatives have been elected for two years, and the sessions are biennial.

Luzerne and Susquehanna were together from 1812 until 1829, then Susquehanna was alone until 1843, after which Wyoming was added until 1850, after which Sullivan was added until 1857, when Susquehanna was alone again until 1864, then Susquehanna and Wyoming were together until 1874, when Susquehanna alone was entitled to two representatives.

1812, Chas. Miner, Benj. Dorrance, for Luzerne and Susquehanna; 1813, *Jabez Hyde, Jr.*,[1] Joseph Pruner; 1814, *Putnam Catlin*, Benj. Dorrance; 1815, Redmond Conyngham, Benj. Dorrance; 1816, *Jonah Brewster*, Geo. Denison; 1817, *Jonah Brewster*, James Reeder; 1818, *Jonah Brewster*, James Reeder; 1819, *Jonah Brewster*, Benj. Dorrance; 1820, Cornelius Cartright, Benj. Dorrance; 1821, *Jabez Hyde, Jr.*, Andrew Beaumont; 1822, *Jabez Hyde, Jr.*, Andrew Beaumont, Jacob Drumheller; 1823, *Jabez Hyde, Jr.*, Elijah Shoemaker, Jacob Drumheller; 1824, *Philander Stephens*, G. M. Hollenback, Jacob Drumheller; 1825, *Philander Stephens*, G. M. Hollenbeck, Samuel H. Thomas; 1826, *Philander Stephens*, Garrick Mallery, Samuel H. Thomas; 1827, *Almon H. Read*, Garrick Mallery, George Denison; 1828, *Isaac Post*, Garrick Mallery, George Denison; 1829, *Almon H. Read*, Susquehanna alone; 1833, *Bela Jones;* 1834, *Joseph Williams;* 1835, *Bela Jones;* 1836–37, *Asa Dimock;* 1838–39, *Charles Chandler, Jr.;* 1840, *Franklin Lusk;* 1841, *Dr. Calvin Leet;* 1842, *Franklin N. Avery;* 1843–44, *Lewis Brush*, Thomas Morley, for Susquehanna and Wyoming; 1845–46, *David Thomas*, Schuyler Fasset; 1847–48, *Samuel Taggart*, R. R. Little; 1849, *Sidney B. Wells*, E. Mowry, Jr.; 1850, *Isaac Reckhow*, E. Mowry, Jr., for Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan; 1851, *Isaac Reckhow*, Michael Meylert, for Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan; 1852, *Ezra B. Chase*,

[1] Those in *italics* were residents of Susquehanna.

John W. Denison, for Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan; 1853, *Ezra B. Chase*, James Deegan, for Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan; 1854, *Charles J. Lathrop*, John Sturdevant, for Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan; 1855, Thomas Ingham, John V. Smith, for Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan; 1856, *Simeon B. Chase*, Alfred Hine, for Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan; 1857–58, *Simeon B. Chase*, for Susquehanna alone; 1859–60, *George T. Frazier*, for Susquehanna alone; 1861–62, *D. D. Warner*, for Susquehanna alone; 1863, *George H. Wells*, for Susquehanna alone; 1864, *George H. Wells* and P. M. Osterhout, for Susquehanna and Wyoming; 1865, *J. T. Cameron*, P. M. Osterhout, for Susquehanna and Wyoming; 1866, *J. T. Cameron*, Jacob Kennedy, for Susquehanna and Wyoming; 1867, *Loren Burritt*, Ziba Lott, for Susquehanna and Wyoming; 1868, *Loren Burritt, A. P. Stephens*, for Susquehanna and Wyoming; 1869, *A. P. Stephens, Harvey Tyler*, for Susquehanna and Wyoming; 1870, *E. B. Beardslee*, A. B. Walker, for Susquehanna and Wyoming; 1871, *E. B. Beardslee*, M. Brunges, for Susquehanna and Wyoming; 1872, *H. M. Jones*, M. Brunges, for Susquehanna and Wyoming; 1873, *H. M. Jones*, Robert R. Little, for Susquehanna and Wyoming.

In 1874 Susquehanna County alone became entitled to two representatives. The following is the list to the present, 1886:

1874, Samuel Falkenburg, W. W. Williams; 1876, Monroe J. Larrabee, Eben P. Hines; 1878, John W. Cargill, John C. Morris; 1880, Chas. H. Ellis, Chas. A. Hungerford; 1882, Stanley N. Mitchell, Watson T. Barns; 1884, Eugene H. True, George R. Resseguie; 1886, Eugene H. True, William Maxey.

SHERIFFS AND CORONERS.—Prior to 1839 two persons were elected sheriff, of whom the Governor appointed one. Sheriffs and coroners are elected for three years. A sheriff cannot be his own immediate successor. The following-named persons have been elected in Susquehanna since its organization:

	Sheriffs.	Coroners.
1812.	Edward Fuller.	Stephen Wilson.
1815.	Austin Howell.	Philander Stephens.
1818.	Samuel Gregory.	Chapman Carr.
1821.	Philander Stephens.	Daniel Trowbridge.
1824.	Samuel Gregory.	Charles Chandler, Jr.
1827.	Charles Chandler, Jr.	Benjamin J. Dimock.
1830.	Joseph Williams.	Davis D. Warner.
1833.	Charles Avery.	Hiram Finch.
1836.	William Hartley.	Walter Follett.
1839.	Walter Follett.	Thomas Johnson.
1842.	Thomas Johnson.	Jonas Carter.
1845.	Nelson C. Warner.	Wm. B. Handrick.
1848.	Christopher M. Gere.	John Baker.
1851.	Gabriel B. Eldred.	William H. Boyd.
1854.	Fred. P. Hollister.	Benjamin Dix.
1857.	John Young.	Dr. J. Blackman.
1860.	Elias V. Green.	Dr. C. C. Halsey.
1863.	David Summers.	Dr. Braton Richardson.
1866.	S. F. Lane.	Dr. L. A. Smith.
1869.	Wm. T. Moxley.	Dr. C. C. Halsey.
1872.	M. B. Helme.	Dr. C. C. Halsey.
1875.	William White.	Dr. Calvin C. Halsey.
1878.	Benjamin F. McKune.	Dr. Calvin C. Halsey.
1881.	E. P. Pope.	H. D. Baldwin (1 year).
1884.	Zachariah D. Jenkins.	Samuel Birdsall.
1886.		W. W. Strange.

PROTHONOTARIES.—Under the Constitution of 1790 the Governor appointed all the county officers, and in new counties one person frequently held the offices of prothonotary, clerk of the courts, and register and recorder; such was the case in Susquehanna County until 1821.

1812–16, Dr. Charles Fraser, by appointment of Governor Snyder; 1816–20, Jabez Hyde, by appointment of Governors Snyder and Findley; 1816–20, Judge De Haert, as deputy, did all the writing during Mr. Hyde's term; from January, 1821–36, Asa Dimock, Jr., by appointment of Governors Heister, Shulze and Wolf; 1836–39, George Walker, by appointment of Governor Ritner; 1839, George Fuller, by appointment of Governor Porter.

In 1839 the office became elective, and George Fuller was elected.

1842–45–48, John Blanding; 1848, Frederick M. Williams; 1851, Frederick A. Ward; 1854, Sidney B. Wells; 1857, George B. R. Wade; 1860, Edwin M. Turner; 1863–66, Gabriel B. Eldred; 1869. W. F. Simrell, who died in 1870; 1870, J. F. Shoemaker, appointed; 1870, G. B. Eldred; 1873, David Summers; 1876, William W. Simrell; 1879–82, Myron Kasson; 1885, Dewitt A. Titsworth.

REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.—In Susquehanna County the register and recorder is also clerk of the Orphans' Court. This office became separated from the prothonotary's office in 1821.

In 1821, David Post was appointed by Governor Heister; in 1824, William Jessup, and held it nine years under Governors Shulze and Wolf; 1833, Christopher L. Ward held three years under Governor Wolf; 1836, Simon Stevens held one year under Governor Ritner; 1837, Charles Avery held two years under Governor Ritner; 1839, Hiram Finch was appointed by Governor Porter, and he was elected the fall following for three years.

The following persons have been elected since. Hiram Finch held by re-elections until 1848:

1848, Charles L. Brown; 1851, J. T. Langdon; 1854, Jas. W. Chapman; 1857, Charles Neale; 1860, Harmon K. Newell; 1863, Joseph McCain; 1866, J. F. Shoemaker; 1869, Jerome R. Lyons; 1872, H. N. Tiffany; 1875–78, Henry F. Beardsley; 1881, L. H. Lincoln; 1884, Charles S. Page.

TREASURERS.—1812, Isaac Post; 1815, David Post; 1818, Justin Clark; 1821, Charles Avery; 1824, Mason S. Wilson; 1825, J. W. Raynsford; 1826, Hiram Finch; 1828, Davis Dimock, Jr.; 1831, C. L. Ward; 1832, William Foster; 1834, Davis Dimock, Jr.; 1835, George Fuller; 1837, Henry J. Webb; 1839, Moses C. Tyler; 1841, Moses C. Tyler (elected); 1843, Davis D. Warner; 1845, Walter Follett; 1847, Harvey Tyler; 1849, O. G. Hempstead; 1851, William K. Hatch; 1853, D. R. Lathrop; 1855, S. A. Woodruff; 1857, C. W. Mott; 1859, D. W. Titus; 1861, Amos Nichols; 1863, Nicholas Shoemaker; 1865, Charles B. Dodge; 1867, Richard V. Kennedy; 1869, Benjamin Glidden; 1871, Tracy Hayden; 1873, Edwin G. Taylor; 1875, Henry C. Tyler; 1878, A. B. Burns; 1881, H. L. French; 1884, William A. Southwell.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—County commissioners are elected for three years, and it was arranged so that one commissioner should be elected each year. To inaugurate this plan, it became necessary to elect the first Board of Commissioners for terms of one, two and three years. This arrangement continued from 1812 until 1875, when the new Constitution went into effect. This Constitution provides for the election of all three of the commissioners at one time for the term of three years, and each qualified elector is only permitted to vote for two persons for that office, thereby securing one commissioner to the party which is in the minority. The county auditors are also elected in the same manner since 1875.

COMMISSIONERS.—1812, Bartlett Hinds, 1 year; 1812, Laban Capron, 2 years; 1812, Isaac Brownson, 3 years; 1813, Jonah Brewster, 3 years; 1814, Hosea Tiffany; 1815, Stephen Wilson; 1816, Sylvanus Hatch; 1817, Daniel Ross; 1818, Philander Stephens; 1819, Samuel Warner; 1820, Joseph Washburn; 1821, Philo Bostwick; 1822, Hosea Tiffany, Jr.; 1823, Simon Stevens; 1824, Edward Packer; 1825, Charles Avery; 1826, Walter Lyon; 1827, Ansel Hill; 1828, Joseph Williams; 1829, William Hartley; 1830, Joseph Washburn; 1831, Calvin Summers; 1832, Arad Wakelee; 1833, Jonathan C. Sherman; 1834, Cyrus H. Avery; 1835, Charles Tingley; 1836, Robert Griffis; 1837, John Comfort; 1838, Edward Heald; 1839, Thomas Burdick; 1840, Nathaniel Norris; 1841, William G. Handrick; 1842, Abel Hewitt; 1843, Alonzo Williams; 1844, Isaac Reckhow; 1845, Jonas Carter; 1846, Nathaniel West; 1847, Elisha P. Farnam; 1848, David O. Turrell; 1849, John Murphy; 1850, Shubael Dimock; 1851, John Hancock; 1852, Amos Williams; 1853, Amherst Carpenter; 1854, Joseph Smith; 1855, William T. Case; 1856, Perrin Wells; 1857, Orange Mott, Jr.; 1858, Levi S. Page; 1859, C. M. Stewart; 1860, J. B. Cogswell; 1861, James Leighton; 1862, Nelson French; 1863, John B. Wilson; 1864, David Wakelee; 1865, J. T. Ellis; 1866, B. M. Gage; 1867, Samuel Sherer; 1868, J. T. Ellis; 1869, Preserved Hinds; 1870, Edward L. Beebe; 1871, Oscar Washburn; 1872, Lyman Blakeslee; 1873, Edwin G. Ball; 1874, Eli Barns.

In 1875 David O. Minklin, Edward G. Ball and Matthew E. Ryan, were elected for three years each, being the first Board of Commissioners under the new Constitution; 1878, William H. Sherwood, Merrick T. Whitney and Chas. Delhanty; 1881, M. T. Whitney, Esick P. Bailey, L. Griffis; 1884, Frederick M. Woodhouse, James E. Curtis, Dennis Casey.

COMMISSIONERS' CLERKS.—Jonah Brewster was the first commissioners' clerk, and served for one year, 1813. Dr. Asa Park was the second clerk, and Almon H. Read served for five years, from January 1815, to January 1820. He was succeeded by William Jessup, who served from January 1820, to January 1826, a period of six years. George Fuller was then appointed, and served three years and two months, and was succeeded in March, 1829, by E. Kingsbury, Jr., who served one year and ten months. B. Streeter served eight months, and Jas. W. Chapman four months of the year 1831. Davis Dimock, Jr., served for the year 1832, and Charles Avery for the year 1833; then Secker Meylert was appointed and served for seven years, from January 1834, to January, 1841. Asa Dimock served for the year 1841, when Robert J. Niven was appointed, and served eleven years and four months, from January 1842, until May, 1853, when William A. Crossmon was appointed, and served twenty-three years and eight months, and was succeeded, January 1, 1876, by G. B. Eldred, who served one year and three months, when he resigned to take a position in the Montrose Bank, and was succeeded by D. W. Gidden, who served one year and nine months, when he was succeeded by E. G. Ball, the present incumbent.

JURY COMMISSIONERS. — 1870, Charles Sprout, James O. Bullard; 1873, William A. Crossmon, Daniel Brewster; 1876, Henry P. Robbins, Stephen E. Carpenter; 1879, David Marsh, James Lonagan; 1882,

Leander Lott, George Harvey; 1885, Alonzo W. Miles, Charles E. Lowe.

AUDITORS.—The following persons have been elected auditors since 1840:

1840, John Young; 1841, Daniel B. Sneden; 1842, Joel Turrell; 1843, Benj. Thomas; 1844, Loren T. Farrar; 1845, Ira N. Hawley; 1846, Francis Quin; 1847, John Smiley; 1848, George Baldwin; 1849, Almon Spoor, C. D. Cobb, 2 years; 1850, M. J. Mumford; 1851, James E. Howe; 1852, Norman Foot; 1853, J. M. Cargill; 1854, O. S. Beebe; 1855, D. D. Brown; 1856, D. P. Tiffany; 1857, G. T. Frazier; 1858, John F. Dean; 1859, Chauncey Wright; 1860, Stephen W. Budd; 1861, R. S. Ashby; 1862, W. M. Singly; 1863, Mahlon C. Stewart; 1864, John F. Deans; 1865, L. M. Turrell; 1866, Eli Barnes; 1867, F. B. Chandler; 1868, Tracy Hayden; 1869, Henry M. Jones; 1870, Amos Nichols; 1871, M. S. Catlin; 1872, J. T. Ellis; 1873, John B. Johnson; 1874, M. Prichard; 1875, William Wheelock, Martin L. Catlin, Lewis B. O'Doud; 1878, Joseph Jameson, J. H. Munger, Abner Griffis; 1881, A. W. Kent, E. C. Inderlied, Abner Griffis; 1884, Jeremiah H. Munger, Harry H. Craver, Ernest D. Sutton.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.—Prior to 1827 Susquehanna and Bradford Counties constituted a deputy-surveyors' district. From this time until 1850, when the office became elective, the following persons were appointed deputy-surveyors for Susquehanna County:

1827, Adolphus D. Olmstead; 1830, Jas. W. Chapman; 1833, John Boyle; 1836, Issachar Mann; 1839–47, John Boyle; 1847–50, O. S. Beebe; 1850, O. S. Beebe; 1853, Timothy Boyle; 1856, Joel Turrell; 1859, Wilson J. Turrell; 1862–65–68, Jas. W. Chapman; 1871, O. S. Beebe; 1874–77, Jas. W. Chapman; 1886, Lorenzo D. Benson.

CHAPTER IX.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

IN 1682 William Penn divided the province of Pennsylvania into the three counties, Philadelphia, Chester and Bucks. Bucks embraced the northeastern portion of the province. In 1752 Northampton County was organized. In order to govern the Yankees more effectually, Northumberland County was formed March 21, 1772. It was found that the Connecticut claimants did not recognize the authority of the proprietaries any better from Sunbury, the county-seat of Northumberland, than they did from Easton, the county-seat of Northampton; consequently the northern part of Northumberland was elected into the county of Luzerne, by act 25th of September, 1786; and by act February 21, 1810, Susquehanna County was set off from Luzerne. The pioneer settlers attended court at Wilkes-Barre until 1812. This court was organized under the first Constitution of this State, May 27, 1787, at the house of Colonel Zebulon Butler, in Wilkes-Barre, by Timothy Pickering, James Nesbitt, Obadiah Gore, Nathan Kingsley, Benjamin Carpenter, Mathias Hollenback and Wm. H. Smith, who had been commissioned justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

After proclamation made by Lord Butler, high sheriff, for all persons to keep silence, the commissions of the county officers were read and the oaths administered by Timothy Pickering and Colonel Dennison. Timothy Pickering, who was a lawyer of fine abilities and who had great tact in managing the Connecticut claimants, was chosen prothonotary, register and recorder and clerk of the court. The second court was held September, 1787, Obadiah Gore, president.

In 1790 the county was divided into townships under Pennsylvania authority. These townships were organized into ten districts, for the election of justices of the peace. Among these districts were the Sixth District, which was formed from Braintrim and Wyalusing, having two hundred and twenty-five taxables, who elected H. D. Champion, Jonathan Stevens and Guy Wells justices. The Ninth District was Rush, with one hundred and three taxables, who elected Isaac Hancock justice. The Tenth District, which was composed of Willingborough, Lauesville and Nicholson townships, with two hundred and eighty-six taxables, elected John Marcy, Thomas Tiffany and Asa Eddy justices. The county of Susquehanna was comprised in these ten election districts. Those first townships were somewhat indefinite as to boundaries, and have since been divided and changed by the erection of new townships and new counties. Some of these township names also

have disappeared. The first court-house in Wilkes-Barre was located on the site of the old fort, in the public square. It was built of hewn logs, twenty-five by fifty feet, and two stories high, with outside steps leading to the court-room on the second floor.

The first story was used as a jail and jailor's residence, and the second story contained the court-room. "[1]This primitive temple of justice was completed in 1791, and Stephen Tuttle, whose good wife placed her cake and beer sign over the door of the first story, was appointed first jailor." In 1804 a new court-house was erected on the site of the old one. The judges of the Supreme Court, who sat in these court-houses, were McKean, Tilghman, Breckenridge, Smith and Yeates. Judge Conyngham, in his address in 1856, on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the third court-house at Wilkes-Barre said: "There were some ceremonies connected with the courts now entirely abrogated. At the opening of every term the sheriff, with his staff of office, attended by the crier of the court, and frequently by several constables, waited upon the judges at their lodgings, and then conducted them in formal procession to the court-house. Judges McKean, Smith and others, of the Supreme Court, always wore swords when they attended court, some bearing rapiers and other heavier weapons." These Supreme Court judges started from Philadelphia on horseback, with their library in a pair of saddle-bags, holding about half a bushel, and their law in their heads. They were usually accompanied by lawyers, and after they arrived at Easton, usually more lawyers would join this itinerant court. They had to take such fare as they could get, and that was not always the best. There was a log tavern in the backwoods of Pike County, on one of the old State roads, where the "court" sometimes stopped over-night. One time they came there late at night, after the occupants had all retired. After making considerable noise they succeeded in rallying the host, who stuck his head out of the window and asked, "What do you want?" The judges, who were sitting on their horses, replied, "We want to stay here all night." "Stay there then," said the host, and down went the window; but he finally relented and gave them shelter for the night. Judge Jessup, in his address at the inauguration of the Wilkes-Barre court-house, in 1859, says that he well remembered "when the court set out from Wilkes-Barre, followed by the bar on horseback, through Cobb's Gap, Wayne, Pike and Susquehanna Counties, bringing up at Bradford County." These old-time judges put on a great deal of dignity in court, but when they and the lawyers were traveling together they were as jovial a set of fellows as could be found in the State. "Court week" had a significance then which is not attached to it now. The traveling court, with the attending attorneys, created quite a stir at the county-seats in the pioneer days. The common people looked upon judges and lawyers with more awe and reverence then than now, and there was more litigation in proportion to the number of inhabitants. There were land titles to adjust, and suits growing out of the bark and lumber interests came a few years later. This class of civil suits has disappeared with the forests, and land titles are becoming settled. Jacob Rush, Thomas Cooper and Seth Chapman presided over the courts of Luzerne from 1790 to 1812.

In 1813 John Bannister Gibson, one of the ablest judges that Pennsylvania ever produced, held the first court in Susquehanna County, in the house of Isaac Post.

The first organization of the courts of Susquehanna County was made under the Constitution of 1790.

The act of February 21, 1810, erecting Susquehanna County, provided in the third section thereof, "That for the present convenience of the inhabitants of the said counties of Ontario (now Bradford) and Susquehanna, and until an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of the said counties shall be made; and it shall be otherwise directed by law, the said counties of Ontario and Susquehanna shall be and the same are hereby annexed to the counties of Luzerne and Lycoming, in like manner as before the passage of this act, and the jurisdiction of the several courts of the counties of Luzerne and Lycom-

[1] "Annals of Luzerne," page 243.

ing, and the authority of the judges thereof shall extend over and shall operate and be effectual within the said counties of Ontario and Susquehanna, and that the electors within the said counties shall continue to elect at the same places, and with the counties of Luzerne and Lycoming, as heretofore." As the counties of Northumberland, Lycoming and Luzerne constituted the Eighth Judicial District, the above act continued Susquehanna County in that district until the act of March 24, 1812. Section I. changed the name of Ontario to Bradford; Section II. enacted "that from and after the second Tuesday of October next, the inhabitants of the counties of Bradford, Tioga, Wayne and Susquehanna shall each enjoy and exercise in judicial concerns, all and singular, the jurisdictions, powers and privileges whatsoever, within the same, which the inhabitants of other counties do, may or ought to enjoy, by the constitution and laws of this commonwealth."

Section III. provides "that the counties of Bradford, Tioga, Wayne and Susquehanna be, and the same are hereby erected into a separate judicial district or circuit, to be called the Eleventh District, and a person of legal knowledge and integrity to be appointed and commissioned by the Governor to be president and judge of the Courts of Common Pleas within the said district," and two other proper persons were to be appointed in each county as associate judges, to have jurisdiction after the second Tuesday of October, as judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery, Orphans' Court and Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace. These judges were to be sworn by the prothonotary of Luzerne County and their oaths filed in the respective counties. Section VII. provided for the election of commissioners in each county to erect a courthouse, prison and county offices; and the first court of Susquehanna is ordered to be held at Montrose, in the house of Isaac Post.

The first record of any court in Susquehanna County reads as follows:

"SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY SS.

"At a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Montrose, in and for the County of Susquehanna, on the fourth Monday of January, 1813, Before the Honorable John B. Gibson, President of the Court of Common Pleas, and William Thomson and Davis Dimock, Judges of the same Court, came the Sheriff of the said county and returned the several writs and processes to him directed and returnable here the same day, among which he produced a certain 'venire facias juratores,' with a panel thereto annexed, which, being called over, the following persons appeared: Walter Lyon, Phineas Aims, Jacob Roberts, Isaac Brownson, Jonathan West, James Thayer, Jedediah Salmon, Luther Dean, Wright Chamberlain, Joseph Chapman, William C. Turrel, James Cook, Edward Dimock, John Belcher, Amos Harding, Noah Alden, Jirah Stephens, Noah Tiffany, Asahel Swelt, Joseph Raynsford, Thomas Scott."

This first grand jury was dismissed by the court. The commissions of the judges, sheriff and prothonotary were read. "25th January, 1813, on motion by Mr. Wilson, Ebenezer Bowman was admitted and sworn as an attorney of this court." Then, on motion of Mr. Bowman, David Scott, Garrick Mallery, Nathan Palmer, Putnam Catlin and Henry Wilson were admitted and sworn as attorneys of this court. Benjamin Lathrop was appointed constable of Bridgewater township, and it was ordered that all applications to be recommended to the Governor for tavern licenses be made at the April sessions. There were petitions presented to this court for the appointment of viewers for eighteen different roads and the review of two others. These viewers were all appointed, and most of the roads asked for were subsequently granted. Another petition asked for viewers for a bridge across the Wyalusing, near Joab Picket's. Joshua W. Raynsford, Isaac Post, Luther Dean, Isaac Peckins, Stephen Wilson and Jonah Brewster were appointed. There were also petitions praying for new townships to be called Choconut, Gibson and Lenox. Joab Picket was appointed constable of Rush. The first suit in Quarter Sessions was brought by the overseers of the poor of Clifford against David Taylor, for the maintenance of a pauper —Scott for the plaintiff, and Mallery for the defendant. Both of these men who were engaged in this petty suit afterwards became distinguished judges. The first commonwealth case was against Obadiah Green, David Green and Charles Mattison, who were ordered "to give security to keep the peace and be of good

behaviour towards all the good citizens of this commonwealth, and more particularly towards Isaac Post and John Bennet." Hon. John B. Gibson presided over the Eleventh District for about three years, until 1816, when he was elevated to the Supreme Bench of the State, where he maintained his position until his death, May 3, 1853. He was a Pennsylvanian, born 1780. His clear and forcible opinions given in the Supreme Court reports are regarded as among the very best by the legal profession. Hon. Thomas Burnside, who also became a Supreme Court judge (a quarter of a century later, January 2, 1845, commissioned by Governor Shunk), succeeded him in September, 1816. He presided until 1818, when, by act of February 25, 1818, the Thirteenth Judicial District was erected, embracing the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga. Hon. Edward Herrick was appointed presiding judge of this new district, and held his position from August, 1818, until his term expired by constitutional limitation under the Constitution of 1839. He had presided for nearly twenty-one years. Hon. John N. Conyngham succeeded him in May, 1839.

By the act of April 12, 1840, taking effect from and after the 1st of the following January, Luzerne was transferred from the Eleventh District to the Thirteenth, and Susquehanna from the Thirteenth to the Eleventh. Hon. William Jessup then presided in the Eleventh District, and by this transposition the residences of Judges Conyngham and Jessup were placed within their respective districts. Jessup first presided in Susquehanna County at April term, 1841.

By act of April 1, 1836, Monroe County was erected out of portions of Northampton and Pike and placed in the Eleventh Judicial District. This continued until the act of April 10, 1844, detached Monroe from the Eleventh District and united it with Carbon and Schuylkill, to form the Twenty-first District, leaving the Eleventh composed of Susquehanna, Wayne and Pike. No further change was made until act of April 5, 1849, when Wayne, Pike, Monroe and Carbon were erected into the Twenty-second District, and the Eleventh District was composed of Luzerne, Susquehanna and Wyoming.

In 1850 a constitutional amendment was adopted making the judiciary elective, fixing the term of the president judge at ten years from the first Monday of December following the election, and that of associate judges at five years; and vacating the commissions of all judges holding by appointment on the first Monday of December.

By act of 15th April, 1851, Bradford and Susquehanna Counties constitute the Thirteenth District.

Hon. David Wilmot was the first judge elected under the new Constitution, in October, 1851. He held the office until the summer of 1857, when he resigned to accept the Republican nomination for Governor. Hon. Darius Bullock was appointed to fill the vacancy, with the understanding that he should resign in case Wilmot was defeated. It so happened that Wilmot was defeated in his gubernatorial aspirations by William F. Packer, and Judge Bullock resigned after having presided a few months, and Mr. Wilmot was reappointed to preside in January, 1858, and re-elected the following fall for ten years. He resigned the judgeship to accept the United States Senatorship in March, 1861, and Hon. Ulysses Mercur was appointed to succeed him, and the following October he was elected for a full term of ten years. He resigned the judgeship March 4, 1865, to accept a seat in the Thirty-ninth Congress, which he held by re-election through the Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, when he was elevated to the Supreme Court, and eventually became chief justice, a position which he held at the time of his death, in 1887.

Hon. Farris B. Streeter was appointed to fill the vacancy in 1865, and the following October elected to the same office for a full term.

By act of March 1, 1870, it was enacted that an additional law judge should be elected in the Thirteenth District.

Hon. Paul D. Morrow was appointed to this office March 1, 1870, and elected the following October for ten years from December, 1870.

By act of April 9, 1874, under the new Constitution, Susquehanna County constitutes the Thirty-fourth Judicial District. As Judge

Streeter resided in Susquehanna, and Judge Morrow resided in Bradford, it accommodated them both to have each preside in his home district. Judge Streeter accordingly presided in Susquehanna. He was re-elected over Ralph B. Little, in 1875, for a full term, and died in August, 1877.

Hon. William H. Jessup was appointed to fill the vacancy by Gov. Hartranft, and presided for about sixteen months, until the first Monday of January, 1879. Hon. J. B. McCollum, the present judge, having been elected the fall previous, was commissioned for a full term from the first Monday of January, 1879.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.[1]

Davis Dimock and William Thompson were appointed associate judges for this county at its organization, in 1812. The terms of all the judges were then "during good behavior;" but the resignation of Judge Thompson, after serving twenty-five years, created a vacancy which was filled by the appointment of Isaac Post in October, 1837, who served a little over five years. The limitation imposed by the Constitution terminated Judge Dimock's services after nearly twenty-eight years, and Jabez Hyde was appointed in his place, March, 1840. His death, about eighteen months afterward, created a vacancy, and Benjamin Lathrop was appointed in his place, November, 1841. He served five years.

Dr. Calvin Leet succeeded Judge Post, February, 1843, for five years.

Moses C. Tyler succeeded Judge Lathrop, March, 1847, for five years, nearly.

Charles Tingley succeeded Judge Leet in March, 1848. His term lasted only three and one-half years, as the amendment to the Constitution for the election of judges cut him off, and John Boyle and Davis D. Warner were elected associate judges for five years, in the Fall of 1851.

Urbane Burrows and Charles F. Read were elected in the fall of 1856.

Charles F. Read (second term) and I. P. Baker were elected in 1861.

Alfred Baldwin and R. T. Ashley were elected in 1866.

James W. Chapman and Judson H. Cook were elected in 1871.

ATTORNEYS FROM OTHER COUNTIES ADMITTED TO THE BAR OF SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, FROM THE YEAR 1813 TO 1840.

WHEN ADMITTED.	NAMES.	COUNTIES.
1813, Jan. Term ...	Eben'r Bowman	Luzerne.
"	David Scott	"
"	Garrick Mallery	"
"	Nathan Palmer	"
"	Putnam Catlin[1]	"
"	Henry Wilson	"
1813, Apr. Term ...	Ethan Baldwin	Bradford.
1813, Aug. Term ...	Roswell Welles	Luzerne.
	Alpheus C. Stewart	"
	George Denison	"
	Thomas Graham	"
	John Evans	"
	Thomas Dyer	"
	Edward Herrick[2]	Bradford.
1813, Nov. Term ...	Luther Barstow	"
1814, Aug. Term ...	Thomas B. Overton	Luzerne, Bradford.
1817, Sept. Term ...	Josiah H. Minor	Wayne.
"	Nathaniel B. Eldred	"
1818, May Term ...	Thomas Welles	
1818, Dec. Term ...	Amzi Fuller	Wayne.
1819, Aug. 31 ...	Horace Williston[3]	Bradford.
1819, Sept. 2 ...	Latham A. Burrows	
1820, Jan. 31 ...	Oristus Collins	Luzerne.
1821, Jan. 29 ...	Chester Butler	"
"	John N. Conyngham	"
1821, Feb. 2 ...	Simon Gages Throop	"
1821, Sept. Term ...	Dan Dimmick	Pike.
"	James W. Bowman	Luzerne.
"	Thomas W. Morris	"
1824, Feb. Term ...	Stephen Strong	Oswego.
1824, Aug. Term ...	Wm. Seymour	
1825, Aug. Term ...	Henry Pettebone	Luzerne.
"	Benjamin A. Bidlack	"
1826, Sept. Term ...	Thomas Fuller	Wayne.
1826, Dec. Term ...	Ezra S Sweet	Owego.
"	David Woodcock	
1830, May Term ...	George B. Westcott	Wayne.
1830, Aug. Term ...	Robert Charles Johnson	Broome.
1831, Aug. Term ...	George W. Woodward	Luzerne.
1833, Dec. Term ...	Volney L. Maxwell	"
1834, Dec. Term ..	Luther Kidder	"
1835, May Term ...	David Wilmot	Bradford.
1836, May Term ...	Lewis Jones	Luzerne.
1840, Nov. Term ...	Hendrick B. Wright	"
	And many later admissions	

RESIDENT ATTORNEYS.

WHEN ADM'D	NAMES.	WITH WHOM STUDIED.
1814, Apr.	Charles Catlin	Attorney from Luzerne.
1816, Sept.	Almon H. Read	Attorney in Vt. Ex'd.
1817, May 5	Benjamin T. Case	Attorney in Bradford Co.
1818, Dec.	George Catlin	At Wilkes Barre (?)
1820, Feb. 2	William Jessup	A. H. Reed.
1821, Apr.	Balthazer De Haert	
1823, Feb. 3	James A. Gordon	
1826, May 1	Earl Wheeler	
1828, Sept. 1	Benjamin Parke	Attorney from Harrisburg.
1828, Sept. 2	Ebenezer Kingsbury, Jr.	Wm. Jessup.
1830, Aug. 30	Barzillai Streeter	
1830, Nov. 29	John J. Wurts	

[1] Under the Constitution of 1874, a single county having forty thousand inhabitants is entitled to have a presiding judge, and constitutes a separate judicial district, in which case the office of associate judge is abolished. This provision of the Constitution abolished the office of associate judge in Susquehanna County.

[1] 1787, first court, May 29. In 1794, when he and E. Bowman, the only lawyers in Luzerne, declined to serve, two lawyers from Connecticut were imported.

[2] Now president judge.

[3] Horace Williston was a native of Sheffield, Conn., and the youngest brother of the late Seth Williston, D.D. He studied law in Elmira; practiced in Binghamton, and also in Susquehanna County courts, many years, even after his removal to Athens, Bradford County. He was eminent in his profession, and distinguished for strict integrity and love of justice. He was president judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District. He died August 14, 1855.

When Adm'd.	Names.	With whom Studied.
1830, Dec. 3	Cephas J. Dunham	Attorney from Northampton.
1831, Jan. 31	Franklin Lusk	
"	Norman I. Post	
1831, Aug. 30	Rinaldo D. Parker	
1832, May 1	William Wurts	J. J. Wurts.
1832, Apr. 30	Thomas P. Phinney	Attorney from Luzerne.
1833,	Davis Dimock, Jr	B. T. Case
183 ,	Albert L. Post	Wm Jessup.
1834, Nov. 17	Wm. C. Tiffany	B. T. Case.
1836, May 5	James C. Biddle	Wm. Jessup.
1836, Nov. 22	Ralph B. Little	Wheeler, Case, & D. Wilmot Dimock.
1837,	Chris'r L Ward	Wm. Jessup.
1837,	Philip Fraser	"
1838, May 8	Joseph T. Richards	"
"	Harris W. Patrick	A. L. Post.
1838,	Lyman De Wolf	Attorney from Bradford.
1838, Sept. 4	Ariel Carr	A. L. Post.
"	Wm. J. Turrell	"
"	Robert J. Niven	Wm. Jessup.
1839, Feb. 5	Benjamin S. Bentley	"
"	J. R. Barstow	"
1839, May 8	Sylvester Abel	"
1840, Apr. 27	George H. Welles	
"	Almon Virgil	Attorney from Warren.
1840, Nov.	Sabin Hatch	F. Lusk.
1841, Apr. 20	Peter Byrne	
"	Farris B. Streeter	Davis Dimock, Jr.
1841, Aug. 18	S. S. N. Fuller	F. Lusk.
1842, Apr.	Franklin Fraser	Wm. Jessup.
"	Ezra Maxon	
"	Wm. C. Salmon	F. Lusk.
1843, Aug. 21	Albert Chamberlin	Bentley & Richards.
"	Benjamin F. Smith	
"	William Fordham	Wm. J. Turrell & A. Carr.
1844, Aug. 19	John H. Dimock	D. Dimock, Jr.
"	Samuel B. Mulford	Wm. Jessup.
"	George Perkins	A. L. Post.
"	George Baldwin	F. Lusk.
1844,	Charles Kellum	Attorney from N. Y.
1845, Aug. 19	Nahum Newton	Bentley & Richards.
1847, Apr. 19	Galusha A Grow	Little & Streeter.
1847, Aug. 16	John H. McKune	B. S. Bentley.
1847, Nov. 15	E. Henry Little	Attorney from Wayne.
1848, Apr. 17	Owen B. Tyler	R. B. Little.
1848, Aug. 21	La Fayette Fitch	B. S. Bentley.
"	Homer H. Frazier	"
"	John C. Truesdell	R. B. Little.
1849, Aug. 20	Philo C. Gritman	
1849, Aug. 21	John C. Fish	
1850, Aug. 19	Ezra B. Chase	F. B. Streeter.
"	John C. Miller	Wm Jessup.
"	Martin L. Truesdell	B. S. Bentley.
1851, Jan. 22	Simeon B Chase	F. B. Streeter.
1851, Nov. 17	William H. Jessup	Wm. Jessup.
"	William H. Cooper	"
"	Leonard B. Hinds	
"	Lucius Robinson, Jr	F. B. Streeter.
"	G. Clark Lyman	B. S. Bentley.
1852, Aug. 16	Andrew J. Davis	E. B. Chase.
1854, Jan. 16	Frederick A. Case	B. T. Case.
1855, Aug. 20	Urial C. Johnson	W. J. Turrell.
"	J. Brewster McCollum	R. B. Little.
1855, Nov. 19	C. Judson Richardson	Jessups.
1855, Nov. 20	Albert Bushnell	B. S. Bentley.
1856, Apr. 7	Wm. M. Post	R. B. Little.
1857, Aug. 17	H. L. Emmons	Jessups
1857, Nov. 16	C. A. Lyman	S. B. Chase.
1858, Aug. 16	Ira Vadakin	Attorney from Wayne.
1859, Aug 15	Truman L. Case	Jessups.
1859, Nov. 21	Alfred Hand	"
"	Daniel W. Searle	"
"	Orlando C. Tiffany	"
"	Wm. D. Lusk	Little & Post, Sam'l Sherrod.
1859,	F. E. Loomis	Jessups.
1860, Aug. 20	B. S. Bentley, Jr	Bentley & Fitch.
"	Milo J. Wilson	R. B. Little.
"	Rienzi Streeter	F. B. Streeter.
"	Casper W. Tyler	"
1860,	David A Baldwin	Attorney from N. Y.
1862, Jan. 20	Isaac J. Post	Jessups.
1862, Aug. 11	E. W. Smith	J. B. McCollum.
1862, Aug. 22	A. O. Warren	F. B. Streeter.
"	U. F. Hollenback	Bentley & Fitch.
1862, Aug 25	L. M Bunnell	R. B. Little.
1863, Apr. 6	Wm. A. House	"
"	George P. Little	"
1863, Nov. 25	Edwin M. Turner	Attorney from Wyoming.
1865, Apr. 3	James Edward Carmalt	Law School, Cambridge, F. B. Streeter and Jessups.
1866, Aug. 13	Jonathan J. Wright	Bentley & Fitch.
1866, Nov. 12	William H. Frink	A. Chamberlin.
"	Aaron Watson Bertholf	Bentley, Fitch & Bentley.
1868, Apr. 17	Thomas H. B. Lyons	J. B. McCollum.
1868, Aug. 10	Charles L. Catlin	Attorney from D. C.
1868, Aug. 24	Monroe J Larrabee	W. J. Turrell.
1868, Nov. 9	William A. Crossman	F. B. Streeter.
"	Byron O. Camp	J. B. McCollum.
"	Willoughby W. Watson	L. F. Fitch.
"	Huntting C. Jessup	Wm. H. Jessup.
1869, Apr. 12	Charles A. Warren	A. O. Warren.
"	E. L. Blakeslee	Michigan Union Law School and Little.
1869, Aug. 9	Alex. H. McCollum	J. B. McCollum
1869, Nov. 16	George H. Allen	Attorney from Luzerne.
1870, Apr. 27	Eugene B. Hawley	Wm. D. Lusk.
1870, Aug. 17	Benjamin L. Baldwin	Jessups, Crossmon.
1871, Aug. 15	Edgar A. Turrell	Attorney N. Y. Sup. Court
1871, Oct. 17	C E. Baldwin	
1872, Jan 8	Stanley N. Mitchell	Carmalt, Crossmon.
"	J. Ferris Shoemaker	Jessups, Crossmon.
1872, Nov. 11	J. T. Richards	Wm A. Crossmon.
"	Wilbur F. Lathrop	Little & Blakeslee.
1875, Apr.	Eugene O'Neill	Hon. J. B. McCollum.
1875, Aug.	Freeman I. Lott	Little & Blakeslee.
1875, Nov.	Chas. N. Warner	" "
1876, Jan.	Mathew M. Riley	" "
"	John S. Courtright	D. W. Searle.
1876, Sept.	D. T. Brewster	L. F. Fitch.
1879, Apr.	Geo. G. Watrous	Wm. J. Turrell.
"	Watson T. Barnes	Little & Blakeslee.
"	Miller S. Allen	" "
1879, Jan.	Samuel F. Lane	Wm. D. Lusk.
1880, Aug.	E. R. W. Searle	Daniel W. Searle.
"	C. E. Lyman	
"	Edson W. Safford	J. B. & A. H. McCollum.
1880, Nov.	Andrew B. Smith	McCollum & Watson.
1882, Aug.	Thomas J. Davis	Little & Blakeslee.
"	George A. Post	M. J. Larrabee.
"	W. Nelson Barnes	Little, Blakeslee & Allen.
1883, Apr.	H. W. B. Hewen	W. T. Barnes.
1884, Apr.	John M. Kelly	McCollum & Watson.
1884, Jan.	William E. Williams	" "
1885, Aug.	Brown, David W	Little & Allen.
1886, Apr.	Wm H. Jessup, Jr	W. H. & H. C. Jessup.
1887, Jan.	Richard J. Manning	Miller S. Allen.
	Wm. D. B. Ainey	E. L. Blakeslee.

District Attorneys.—Prior to the year 1850 the attorney-general appointed deputies, who prosecuted commonwealth cases. Since that time the following persons have been elected district attorneys:

1850. John H. Dimock.	1871. James E. Carmalt.
1852. John C. Fish.	1874–77. B. L. Baldwin.
1853–56. Frank Fraser.	1880. Freeman I. Lott.
1856–62. A. Chamberlain.	1883. E. W. Safford.
1865–68. Dan'l W. Searle.	1886. F. I. Lott.

The first lawyers who practiced at Montrose were from outside of the county, mostly from Wilkes-Barre. These itinerant lawyers followed the judges around on horseback, and naturally the Wilkes-Barre lawyers, who had probably many clients among the people of the new county, that they had gained while Susquehanna was under the jurisdiction of Luzerne, were the first to come here. Ebenezer Bowman, David Scott, Garrick Mallery, Nathan Palmer, Putnam Catlin and Henry Wilson were admitted the first term, in January, 1813. The adjoining counties of Bradford and Wayne also furnished some of these itinerants—many of them became men of renown, high in the councils of the nation as legislators or as Supreme Court and presiding judges. Horace Williston, of Athens, Bradford County, practiced here for many years. The members of Susquehanna

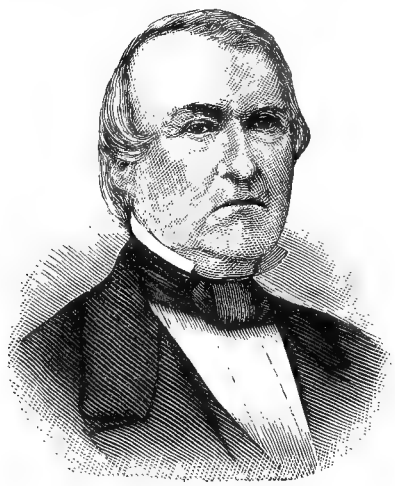
County bar who became residents of the county, or who were born here, will compare favorably in point of ability and honesty with the members of any bar in the State.

Charles Catlin, who did not remain more than five or ten years; Almond H. Read, Benjamin T. Case, George Catlin, the artist, who never practiced law to any great extent; William Jessup, Balthazer De Haert, who was a deputy prothonotary; James A. Gordon, who soon removed; Earl Wheeler, of Dundaff, who removed to Wayne County, where he lived to a good old age, and was noted for his accuracy in drawing legal papers; Benjamin Parke, who, after living in Harrisburg, became a farmer in this county; Ebenezer Kingsbury, Jr., who removed to Wayne County and became editor of the *Herald*, the Democratic organ of that county; Barzillai Streeter, John J. Wurtz and Cephas J. Dunham were all the resident lawyers that were admitted between 1814 and 1830. Almon H. Read, Benjamin T. Case and William Jessup were the first trio of able lawyers in the county. Franklin Lusk was admitted in 1831, and may be added to the list of able lawyers. From 1831 to 1836 there were admitted Norman I. Post, who soon after became a merchant; Rinaldo D. Parker, William Wurtz, Thomas P. Phinney, of Dundaff; Davis Dimock, Jr., who died in the prime of life when in Congress; Albert Post, who was deputy State attorney in 1836, and who became a Baptist minister and philanthropist, after practicing about eight years; William C. Tiffany, of Harford; James C. Biddle and Ralph B. Little—the latter became one of the most brilliant lawyers that practiced at the bar; Christopher L. Ward, a newspaper man, who afterwards removed to Bradford; Philip Fraser, Joseph T. Richards, Norris W. Patrick, Lyman D. Wolf, Ariel Carr, William J. Turrell, another able counselor and politician; Robert J. Niven, Benjamin S. Bentley, a good lawyer; J. R. Barstow and Sylvester Abel were admitted prior to 1840. In the decade between 1840 and 1850 the following persons were admitted: George H. Welles, Almon Virgil, Sabin Hatch, Peter Byrne, the first Irish lawyer, who afterwards removed to Scranton; Farris B. Streeter, S. S. N. Fuller, Franklin Fraser, Ezra Maxon, William C. Salmon, who removed to Milford; Albert Chamberlain, Benjamin F. Smith, William Fordham, John H. Dimock Samuel B. Mulford, George Perkins, Charles Kellum, George Baldwin, Nahum Newton, Galusha A. Grow, John H. McKune, who became a president judge in California; E. Henry Little, Owen B. Tyler, La Fayette Fitch, Homer H. Frazier, John C. Truesdell, Philo C. Gritman, John C. Fish.

There are now some forty members of the Susquehanna County bar in active practice. The living members of the bar practicing in the county, in the order of their admission, are William H. Jessup, J. Brewster McCollum, William M. Post, Daniel W. Searle, A. O. Warren, George P. Little, James E. Carmalt, Monroe J. Larrabee, Byron O. Camp, Huntting C. Jessup, Charles A. Warren, E. L. Blakeslee, A. H. McCollum, B. L. Baldwin, Eugene O'Neill, Freeman I. Lott, Charles N. Warner, John S. Courtright, D. T. Brewster, George G. Watrous, Watson T. Barnes, Miller S. Allen, Samuel F. Lane, E. R. W. Searle, C. E. Lyman, Edson W. Safford, A. B. Smith, Thomas J. Davis, George A. Post, W. Nelson Barnes, John M. Kelly, William E. Williams, D. W. Brown, Richard J. Manning, William D. B. Ainey. We follow this brief review of the bar with biographical sketches, beginning with the judiciary.

Hon. William Jessup was born at Southampton, L. I., June 21, 1797, and was graduated at Yale College in 1815. He came to Montrose in 1818, and entered the law-office of Almon H. Read, Esq. The following winter he taught the first term of the Montrose Academy. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1820. His progress at the bar was slow at first. It required several occasions of excitement and deep interest to bring out his ample but at that period latent powers as an advocate; and the doubts and struggles which attended his novitiate only strengthened him for his future brilliant and successful career. January 2, 1824, he was commissioned register and recorder by Governor Shulze, and held the office by re-appointment of Governor Wolf nine years, when

he declined another appointment in 1833. In 1838 he was appointed by Governor Ritner president judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, which then comprised the counties of Luzerne, Wayne, Pike and Monroe. Upon the accession of Hon. John N. Conyngham to the presidency of the adjoining district, the Legislature made a transfer of the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna, that accommodated both judges in respect to residence. The Eleventh District then comprised the counties of Susquehanna, Wayne, Pike and Monroe. April 10, 1844, Monroe was detached, leaving the Eleventh District composed of Susquehanna, Wayne and Pike. Upon the expiration of his first constitutional term of ten years on the bench, in 1848, he was re-appointed by Governor Johnston president judge of the Eleventh District, which was changed April 5, 1849, so as to comprise the counties of *Luzerne*, *Susquehanna* and *Wyoming*. He discharged the duties of judge with conscientious fidelity until the first Monday of December, 1851, when his official term expired by virtue of a constitutional amendment, making the judiciary elective. During the thirteen years that he presided in the courts Judge Jessup's district, by various changes, comprised the counties of Bradford, Tioga, Susquehanna, Luzerne, Wayne, Pike and Monroe. He thus gained a wide celebrity in Northeastern Pennsylvania, which extended throughout the State, resulting in his being nominated by the Whigs as one of their five candidates for judge of the Supreme Court, which was then first made elective. Judge Jessup shared the fate of his distinguished compeers: the Whigs, being in the minority, were defeated. He was still in the prime of life, and returned to his favorite profession with all the prestige and experience which he had gained while on the bench. At this time his reputation as a lawyer and advocate was second to none in this section of the State. He was the chosen counsel of the Erie and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, and from 1853 to 1857 was president of the Lackawanna Railroad Company, and had an office on the corner of Wall Street and Broadway, New York. One of his most brilliant forensic triumphs was his defence of the Rev. Albert Barnes, the leader of the New School movement in the Presbyterian Church, who was charged with heresy and tried before the General Assembly of the Church. His style at the bar was perspicuous, pleasing and strongly impressive. As a judge "he was remarkable for clearness and readiness upon any subject within the range of his profession, and for a prompt and proper dispatch of business." "No official entrusted with the power of a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this State ever held the balances with a deeper-settled conviction to administer the law with purity and impartiality." "Upon the bench his unrelaxed features gave no clue to the working of the mind within. He had a way of tearing slips of paper from his notes, and chewing them rapidly when his mind was in labor, but this only showed agitation; it gave no clue; and counsel on both sides did not know the drift of the matter till it came, in well-measured and strong utterances, to the jury. Then there was no mistaking the legal current, nor was there the least flinching from putting down what would prevent a higher court from having ample means to know what had been done below." Judge Jessup was not so far buried in his profession as to be lost to the social, educational, agricultural, religious and even military interests of the country. Socially he was affable and courteous in his bearing to the humblest of his acquaintances. As early as 1838 he addressed a circular letter to the school



HON. WILLIAM JESSUP.

directors of the county, asking them, upon his own responsibility, to attend a convention of school directors at the court-house for the purpose of consulting together upon the best method of advancing the school interests. He often made addresses at agricultural fairs at home and elsewhere. In 1856 he delivered an address before the New York State Agricultural Society, at its sixteenth annual fair. He took his stand in favor of the true dignity of labor, and said: "I can never consent that the non-producing class shall claim in any respect a superiority over those who rise in the morning of every day to daily toil, 'who work laboring with their own hands.'" In his earlier days he was colonel of a regiment of militia, and he had the best-drilled regiment in the division. In politics he pursued the course which suited his convictions. In early life he was a Democrat, and was defeated as a candidate of that party for Congress in 1836. In the conflict between Jackson and Adams he took sides with Mr. Clay and remained a Whig until the formation of the Republican party. He was a friend of General Scott, and went to Washington to see him when the War of the Rebellion began. January 5, 1861, he wrote to Hon. Jeremiah Black, Secretary of State, assuring him that the people "demanded bold, strong and decided measures in sustaining the Constitution, the laws and the Union against all aggression." He was appointed, in connection with Colonel Swaim and Judge Swan, of Ohio, to visit Washington in May, 1861, and present the views of the "Nine War Governors," who held a meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, and sent assurances to Lincoln of their support and co-operation. Judge Jessup was zealous in his support of the government during the war. He was also an advocate of temperance. In fact, every good cause seemed to find in him an earnest and able advocate. His scholarship was recognized by Hamilton College, in 1848, by conferring upon him the degree of LL.D. He was a ruling elder and Sunday-school superintendent in Montrose Presbyterian Church for a great many years, where his "glowing arguments and pathetic appeals fitly supplemented the pastor's sermons." His life and character influenced the community where he lived in a marked degree. He was widely known and highly honored in his church; was vice-president of the A. B. C. F. M., and cheerfully gave up two of his sons as foreign missionaries. In July, 1820, he married Amanda Harris, of Long Island, and they had a family of eleven children,—among them Jane R., wife of Col. J. B. Salisbury, of New York; Mary G., wife of F. B. Chandler, of Montrose; Harriet A., wife of Isaac L. Post, of Scranton; Hon. William H. Jessup; Rev. Henry H. Jessup, D. D., professor in the theological seminary at Beirut; and Rev. Samuel Jessup, who has charge of the printing department at Beirut; Fannie M.; George A., vice-president of the Scranton City Bank; Phœbe Ann, deceased, first wife of Judge Alfred Hand, and Huntting C. Jessup, Esq. Judge William Jessup died at Montrose, September 11, 1868, aged seventy-one. His wife died June 13, 1883, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

Hon. David Wilmot, author of the "Wilmot Proviso," was a native of Bethany, Wayne County, where he was born in 1814. His father, Randall Wilmot, settled in Dimock township from Bethany about 1832, where he kept a store for some time, but subsequently removed to the shore of Elk Lake, and afterwards left the county. David Wilmot in early life evinced a great love for books, and, with the aids obtained from the library at Woodburne, became well-read in many of its most valuable volumes, and especially versed in those advocating anti-slavery principles. He read law at Wilkes-Barre, was admitted to practice, and subsequently settled at Towanda, Pa. In 1844 he received the unanimous nomination of the Democracy of the Twelfth Congressional District, comprised of Bradford, Tioga and Susquehanna Counties, afterwards known as the "Wilmot District," and was chosen by a large majority. In the Twenty-ninth Congress, which met in December, 1845, was consummated the annexation of Texas, and the "Wilmot Proviso" provided that in any territory acquired from Mexico "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of the territory, except for crime, etc." Mr. Wilmot was returned to Congress by a unanimous nomination and re-election in 1846,

the slavery question not entering into the canvass. In 1850, having received the nomination from his party, the pro-slavery branch of the Democracy set about defeating his return to Congress, whereupon Mr. Wilmot at once offered to give way to any man who should be chosen that would represent the principles for which he had so long and earnestly labored, and, accordingly, Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna County, was named, accepted and elected. Under the provisions of the amendment to the Constitution making the judiciary elective, Mr. Wilmot was chosen president judge of the judicial district comprised of Bradford and Susquehanna Counties in 1851, and presided on the bench until 1857, when he resigned, and became the candidate of the Republican party for Governor. He was defeated by William F. Packer, through the treachery of the Conservative and Know-Nothing leaders, and was restored to his place on the bench, by appointment, in place of Judge Bullock, who had been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by his resignation. Judge Wilmot was re-elected to fill the place, and served until he was elected to the United States Senate, where he took his seat on March 18, 1861, thereby filling the vacancy caused by the selection of Gen. Simon Cameron, by President Lincoln, to be Secretary of War. At the conclusion of his Senatorial term he was appointed by President Lincoln a judge of the Court of Claims, which office he held up to the time of his death, March 16, 1868. David Wilmot obtained a world-wide reputation by his historic "Wilmot Proviso," and honored the district that he represented. He believed in tariff for revenue, and made powerful speeches in advocacy of that doctrine in Congress. He was fearless and outspoken in his opposition to the extension of slavery in the Territories, and by his powerful and persuasive eloquence on the stump carried the district with him, changing it from a strong Democratic to a Republican district, which Hon. G. A. Grow represented with credit to himself and the district for a number of terms, carrying out the views of Mr. Wilmot.

Hon. Farris B. Streeter was born in Harford township September 24, 1819. His father, Dr. Joseph B. Streeter, a native of Connecticut, settled in the township in 1812, where he practiced medicine nearly half a century and died at an advanced age. Farris B. was next to the eldest of six children and was educated at the district school, Harford Academy (an institution then just opened by Preston Richardson) and at Clinton Liberal Institute, Clinton, N. Y. After teaching at Harford Academy for about one year he commenced reading law with Hon. George W. Woodward, of Wilkes-Barre, and finished his course with Davis Dimock, at Montrose, and was admitted to the Susquehanna County bar at April term, 1841, where he continued the practice of law until his appointment as judge. He won his way to honorable distinction as a lawyer in competition with some of the most eminent men who have graced the profession in the county.

He was appointed district attorney by the Governor in 1843 and held the office until 1847. In the fall of 1848 he was elected State Senator from the district composed of Bradford, Susquehanna and Wayne, and served one term of three years. In the summer of 1853 he was appointed solicitor of the treasury, at Washington, by President Pierce, which position he resigned at the beginning of Buchanan's administration. Disapproving of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the whole policy of the administration in its dealings with Kansas, he severed his connection with the Democratic party and became a Republican. In March, 1865, on the resignation of Judge Mercur, Governor Curtin appointed him president judge of the Thirteenth District, composed of Bradford and Susquehanna, and he was elected the following fall for a full term. After Susquehanna County became a separate judicial district (the Thirty-fourth) he was elected president judge thereof in the fall of 1875 for the term of ten years. He resigned August 14, 1877, to take effect the 20th inst., but before the expiration of that time, Sunday, August 19th, death closed his earthly career.

In all the relations of life he was an amiable and accomplished man, of tender sensibilities and a kind heart. Modest and unassuming in deportment, he was firm and unyielding in the

discharge of duty and in the maintenance of his natural convictions. Cautious and safe as an adviser, fluent and entertaining as a speaker, calm, candid and forcible as an advocate, he commanded the confidence of the jury and enlisted the attention of the court. In a resolution drafted by a committee composed of W. H. Jessup, Franklin Frazer, J. B. McCollum, W. W. Watson and E. L. Blakeslee his character as a judge is summarized in the following resolution:

"That in the discharge of his official duties his well-considered decisions were the result of an impartial and thorough investigation; always cautious, he was slow to act when he feared injustice might be done, and in acts of discretion ever ready to follow the leadings of the moral sense of the community; affable and courteous, he still always maintained a true dignity, and while justice was ever administered with firmness, it was so kindly done as to impress all that it was for the highest good."

His only child, Harry Streeter, is a practicing lawyer at Towanda, Bradford County, Pa.

Paul Dudley Morrow, son of John Morrow, a farmer who settled at Wilmot, Bradford County, in 1823, was born February 17, 1828. He attended the common schools, and was a teacher for two winters. In 1846 he entered Harford Academy, where he prepared for college. He entered Hamilton College in 1848, from which he graduated in 1852. Having read law in the senior year under Professor Dwight, he entered the law-office of Ulysses Mercur, at Towanda, and was admitted to the bar September term, 1853. He was elected district attorney of Bradford County in 1856, and appointed additional law judge of the Thirteenth District, which was composed of Bradford and Susquehanna Counties, March 1, 1870. He was elected to the same office the following fall for ten years. After the new Constitution went into effect, in 1874, Bradford and Susquehanna becoming separate judicial districts, Judge Morrow remained in Bradford and Judge F. B. Streeter resided here. In 1879 Hamilton College conferred the degree of LL.D. on Judge Morrow. In 1880 he was re-elected president judge of Bradford. He occasionally comes to Montrose to try causes in which Judge McCollum is interested.

Hon. William H. Jessup, son of Hon. William Jessup, was born at Montrose February, 1830, and was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1849. He came home and entered as a law student in his father's office. The year following his graduation he taught the Montrose Academy, and was admitted to the bar November 17, 1851. His father took him into partnership, under the firm-name of William & William H. Jessup. Judge Jessup had a wide reputation and an extensive practice in Susquehanna, Bradford, Wayne, Pike and Wyoming Counties. William H. first had charge of the Pike County practice. From this time he gradually took charge of his father's practice, and has been retained in important cases in a number of the adjoining counties. His father was counsel for several railroad companies, and he is counsel for the Erie Railway, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and Montrose Railway, besides holding several important trusts, the most extensive of which is the trusteeship of the Joseph Fellows estate. August 7, 1863, he was appointed assessor of the Twelfth Internal Revenue District, comprising Luzerne and Susquehanna Counties, to succeed his father, who had resigned, having been appointed by Lincoln the year previous. He held this office until 1865, when Andrew Johnson appointed A. J. Gerritson to succeed him. May 11, 1871, Governor Geary commissioned him major-general of the Tenth Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Susquehanna and Wayne. Upon the death of Judge Streeter, which occurred in August, 1877, General Jessup was appointed presiding judge of the Thirty-fourth District, a position which he held for about sixteen months, until January, 1879. After his successor was chosen he immediately resumed law practice in connection with his brother, Huntting C. Jessup, Esq. January 1, 1885, he established a law-office in Scranton in partnership with Isaac J. Post, which continued until Mr. Post died, July 10, 1885. He then associated his son, William H. Jessup, Jr., and Horace C. Hand in partnership with him. He has an extensive corporation



Engd by A.H. Ritchie



and general practice in Lackawanna County; also at Montrose, where his family still reside. Judge Jessup is an able lawyer, studious, and a good speaker. He is a man of restless energy and force; one of those nervous organizations whose mind can never remain idle. In manner brusque and business-like, he impresses you as one who has no time to waste on the common foibles of life. He is a good corporation lawyer and special pleader. He prepares his cases with care, using great diligence in legal research. During the trial of a cause he is alert and ready with objections to his opponents' questionings; still, he is straightforward in presenting a case, trying it upon its merits, without recourse to politic allusions to matters outside of the main issue for the purpose of prejudicing the jury. He does not become all things to all men in order to win the jury, but relies wholly upon the soundness of his legal positions, which he fortifies by an extensive array of precedents and the justness of his cause, which he presents with frankness and candor. These qualities of Judge Jessup impel his contemporaries to admit that he is one of the fairest men at the bar to try a case against, as there is no danger of any side-issue that does not pertain to the case, or jury-fixing at his hands. Mr. Jessup is an active member of the Presbyterian Church and Sunday-school at Montrose, and is esteemed as a conscientious Christian man. He married Sarah W. Jay, of Belvidere, New Jersey. Their children are Lillie, wife of Albert Leisenring, William H. Jessup, Jr., Mary, George, Louisa and Ann.

Hon. J. Brewster McCollum was born in Bridgewater township September 28, 1832. He worked on the farm and attended district school until he was seventeen. He attended Harford Academy more or less from 1849 to 1853, and subsequently the State National Law School at Poughkeepsie, where he graduated with the degree of LL.B. He returned to Montrose and read law with R. B. Little, Esq., and was admitted to the bar at August term, 1853. He immediately went to Geneva, the county seat of Kane County, Ill., and entered the law-office of Wm. B. Plato, an old practitioner, under a salary, where he remained about one year. He returned to Montrose in 1856, and in August of that year, in company with A. J. Gerritson, purchased the Montrose *Democrat*. They conducted the paper until January 1, 1858, when McCollum sold his interest to Gerritson. He then formed a partnership with Nahum Newton in law practice, which lasted about two years. He next formed a partnership with Daniel W. Searle, which continued until Mr. Searle entered the army, in August, 1862. Mr. McCollum had an office over Dessauer's store at that time, and continued alone until November, 1867, when he formed a partnership with Albert Chamberlain, which continued until January 1, 1871, when Chamberlain removed to Scranton to act as internal revenue collector. J. B. McCollum then associated his brother, A. H. McCollum, with himself, which partnership was dissolved when the former was elected presiding judge of the Thirty-fourth District, composed of Susquehanna County. Mr. McCollum took an active interest in politics when a young man, and acted as chairman of the County Committee and occasionally made speeches in the interest of the Democratic party. In 1859 he was the Democratic candidate for district attorney. In 1861 he was nominated for State Representative, and in 1870 he was also nominated for Congress from Luzerne and Susquehanna, but, there being a large Republican majority to overcome, he was defeated in each case. In 1877 he was nominated for presiding judge, and, notwithstanding the county is largely Republican, he was elected by one thousand two hundred and forty majority. Judge McCollum's practice as a lawyer had a steady growth until he was elevated to the bench. While in active practice he gave careful and conscientious attention to all matters that were placed in his hands. He prepared his cases carefully and tried them well. His arguments were concise and pointed; sometimes, when pressed in a forensic contest, he was somewhat sarcastic, but never without provocation. He impressed the jury with his candor by admitting many facts in his opponent's favor, but he reasoned logically and contended earnestly for the main issue. Judge McCollum has a profound knowledge of the law, a discriminating

judgment and an equitable disposition—qualities which make him an exceeedingly fair and impartial judge. In his charges to the jury he states the law clearly, comments upon the evidence fairly, and leaves the question of fact to the jury without indicating his opinion. These equitable qualities of mind command the respect and confidence of the Montrose bar and the general public, not only at home, but in other counties where he has been called upon to preside. When Judge McCollum first took his seat on the bench the trial-list docket was loaded down with cases and the court business was about two years behind. The cases have been disposed of and causes can now be heard in a reasonable time. Judge McCollum is affable and courteous to all without affectation; young and old alike find him a pleasant and companionable man. The confidence of the bar in his decisions is well shown by the fact that only twelve writs of error to the Supreme Court have been taken from Susquehanna County during the eight years that he has presided, and the Supreme Court have reversed his decisions only twice in this district during that time. He married Mary Jane, daughter of Daniel Searle, and has two sons—Searle and Charles.

Charles Catlin, son of Putnam Catlin, Esq., was admitted to practice in Susquehanna County in April, 1814, from Luzerne County, and became a resident a few years later. He built the house on the corner, across from the court-house, where Mr. Webb lives. He advertised lands for sale and did some business for several years, and finally went up to Buffalo or Rochester, and here we lose track of him. Charles Catlin, Almon H. Read, Benjamin T. Case and the artist, George Catlin, were the first resident lawyers. Probably George resided with his father a short time here, but his inclinations soon led him into the wilds of America in search of savages as subjects for his pencil and brush. James Catlin, the other brother, was a printer at Montrose a short time. Putnam Catlin, the father, was a lawyer, and in 1787–88, when Luzerne County Courts were organized, he was the attorney-general's deputy for Luzerne. He was also admitted here in 1813, but it does not appear that he ever practised law in Susquehanna County. He was cashier of the Silver Lake Bank when it was first organized, treasurer of the Milford and Owego Turnpike for seven or eight years, agent for the Wallace lands, and, generally speaking, a prominent man in the early affairs of the county. His wife was Polly Sutton, a daughter of one of the early Wyoming Valley settlers.

Benjamin T. Case, son of Captain Benjamin Case, was born in Newburg, N. Y., about 1786. He was educated at Newburg Academy, and read law in the same office with William H. Seward and Martin Van Buren, and was admitted to the bar when he was only about twenty years of age. He came to Great Bend with his father in 1808. After a few years his father removed to Warren, Pa., where Benjamin T. married Anna Coburn, and returned to Susquehanna County and located at Montrose in 1816. May 5, 1817, he was admitted to the Montrose bar, and was one of the first resident attorneys in the place. Mr. Case was a surveyor also, and was employed by Henry Drinker, Dr. Rose, Mr. Cope and other large land-holders to look after their real estate interests in Susquehanna County. He soon became one of the best land lawyers in this part of the State, and had a better knowledge of land titles than any other man in the county. He was secretary of the Owego Turnpike Company for some time, and tried to correct the route and not run the road over all the high hills, but the road was too well established to admit of much change. Mr. Case had an extraordinary memory, and could quote a page of law after reading it once. He was a man of rough exterior, and did not attempt to make an impression by any rhetorical flourish or high-sounding eloquence; yet he was a man of more feeling than appeared on the surface. He was very accurate as a conveyancer, taking great care to leave no defect in the title. He was a man of ability, and somewhat eccentric. He died in 1862, aged seventy-six. He had four sons and two daughters. The sons were William, Charles, Frederick and Benjamin, all of whom are now dead.

Hon. Franklin Lusk was born in the State of New York in 1803, and was graduated

at Union College. Daniel S. Dickinson and he read law together in the same office. About 1828 he came to Montrose, and finding it necessary to do something to supply his pressing needs, he taught in the Montrose Academy two winters. January 31, 1831, he was admitted to the Susquehanna County bar, and that same year he married Jane A. Niven. Their only son is William D. Lusk, Esq. In 1840 Col. Lusk represented his district in the Legislature. He was colonel of militia for a number of years. He took Ralph B. Little into partnership at Montrose, under firm-name of Lusk & Little. He also had an extensive practice at Honesdale, in Wayne County, which he conducted in connection with F. M. Crane, Esq., then a young man, under firm-name of Lusk & Little. He was one of the best scholars at the bar, and a fine orator on the stump or before a jury. He was a man of fine presence and exceedingly brilliant and effective before a jury. He was forceful and aggressive, storming the argumentative barriers of his opponents, carrying the war into their own camp regardless of consequences. These qualities rendered him successful as an advocate. During the last few years of his life he lived on a farm at Great Bend. He died in February, 1853, and was buried in the family burying-ground on his farm.

Hon. Davis Dimock, Jr., son of Elder Dimock, was born September 17, 1801, and educated at the Susquehanna County Academy. He read law with Benjamin T. Case, Esq., while he was editor of the *Susquehanna Register*, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He was appointed county treasurer in 1834, and was elected to Congress in 1840, and died before his term expired, in January, 1842, when he was just in the prime of manhood, being but thirty-eight years of age. Mr. Bidlack, in the House, and Mr. Buchanan, in the Senate, paid tributes to his worth. Mr. Buchanan said "that he acted well his part in all the relations of life. His judgment was excellent, and under its dictates his course through life was steady, honest and consistent." He married Lydia M. Ward, and left four daughters,—Sarah, wife of D. R. Lathrop; Anna, wife of William L. Cox; Frances, wife of Charles Gee, of Chicago; and Victoria A. Dimock, of Washington.

John H. Dimock, son of Elder Dimock, was born October 30, 1815, and was educated at Susquehanna Academy. While at Harrisburg, as principal of the academy, he commenced reading law. He also read with his brother, Davis, at Montrose, where he was admitted to the bar August 19, 1844. He was the first elected district attorney in 1850. He became a land speculator in the West, and died at Chicago.

Almon Heath Read[1] was born at Shelburne, Vermont, June 12, 1790. He remained at home with his father, working on the farm, until seventeen years of age. He then entered Williams College, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1811. During his collegiate course, on one of his visits home, he gave his views on political affairs, favoring a Democratic policy; and his father, a stern old Whig, threatened that unless he gave up his Democratic notions, he would take him from college and set him to work on the farm. It appears, however, that after his graduation he studied law for two years in Albany, where his political notions were not disturbed.

In 1814 he was drafted into the military service, just before the battle of Plattsburg, and arrived there the day after the battle; his company was disbanded, and thus suddenly ended his military career.

Soon after, he left his home in Vermont, on horseback, with a pair of saddle-bags and a few dollars in his pocket, for the State of Ohio—then *the far West*—where he expected to settle. But, on reaching Mott's tavern, on the old Newburg turnpike, in New Milford township, the roads were nearly impassable, the mud being knee deep to the horse. He learned that one of his young associates, Col. Wm. C. Turrell, had settled a few miles south of Montrose, and he concluded to turn aside from his route and spend a few days with him, hoping the roads would im-

[1] He was often called the "honest lawyer," from the fact that he was never known to engage in a case for a client unless he honestly thought him *in the right;* and always discouraged the petty litigation so prevalent at the present day.

prove, and that he might then proceed on his journey.

On reaching Montrose, which was then a new county-seat—the first court having been held the year previous—he was prevailed upon to remain, and was offered the position of clerk to the county commissioners. He applied for admission to the bar of Susquehanna County; but the only settled (?) lawyer then in practice here objected, as he had not pursued the requisite course of study in accordance with the rules of Pennsylvania courts. He was therefore compelled to enter his name as a student in the office of Judge Scott, of Wilkes-Barre. Very soon after, the objection was withdrawn, and he became a regular practitioner.

In 1816 Mr. Read married Miss Eliza Cooper, of Southampton, Long Island, and then settled permanently in Montrose, where he prosecuted his profession[1] (at the same time holding the office of county clerk from January 1, 1815, to January 1, 1820), and became much interested in the progress and growth of the town. He took a lively interest in the establishment of the academy, and later, when the temperance movement was first agitated, he became one of its warmest supporters.

It does not appear that he took any prominent part in politics until about 1827, when he was elected as Representative.

In 1828 he was not a candidate, but was elected in 1829, '30, '31 and '32.

In 1833 he was elected State Senator and served for four years. He was soon after elected State treasurer, which office he held one year, and was then elected a member of the convention to revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania. He took a prominent part in this convention. After its close the chairs occupied by the members were sold at public auction. The one used by Mr. Read was sold for fourteen dollars (being the first choice), and the remaining one hundred and thirty-one seats for prices varying from three to ten dollars.

Soon after he accepted an invitation of the citizens of Erie County to a banquet at Erie, and they there presented him with a beautiful oak cane, having upon it six silver plates bearing the following inscription:

"Presented by the Democratic citizens of Erie County, to Almon H. Read, for his distinguished services in the Convention to reform the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

"Commodore O H. Perry's Victory, Lake Erie, September 11, A.D. 1813.

"'We have met the enemy and they are ours.'

"Taken from the Flag-ship Lawrence, August 4, A.D. 1883."

His name was sent by Gov. Porter to the Senate as president judge of one of the western judicial districts of the State; but the Senate being equally divided between the Democrats and Whigs, the vote was a tie, and his nomination was not confirmed.

In March, 1842, he was elected to Congress to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Davis Dimock, Jr.; and in the fall of 1842 he was re-elected for the years 1843 and 1844. In October, 1843, his wife died, after a short illness; and soon afterwards, whilst on his way to Washington, he took a severe cold, which terminated in consumption, and which, during that session, prevented him to a great extent from participating in its deliberations. Even his political enemies esteemed him a pure legislator.

During his sickness at Washington, in order to show his regret at having been a politician, he said to his son: "Never accept an office from the people. I have always been successful whenever my name came before the electors, for fifteen years, never having been defeated, and all I have ever received as compensation is *this* (holding up his Erie cane), and a few newspaper puffs; leaving my family in a far different position from that which they probably would have held had I pursued my profession." He died June 3, 1844 in the fifty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Read was a Democrat of the old school, as opposed to the Whig party.

Ralph B. Little, Esq., was born January 21, 1816, in Delaware County, N. Y. When he was about eight years old his parents moved to Bethany, then the county-seat of Wayne. He made the most of the limited opportunities which that small town then afforded for obtain-

[1] Blackman's "History."

ing an education. He studied Latin and Greek under the instructions of Rev. Alexander Campbell, the Presbyterian clergyman of the place, and the natural sciences under Dr. Strong. When about eighteen he commenced to read law with Earl Wheeler, at Bethany, and subsequently removed to Montrose with his parents and entered the law-office of B. T. Case, Esq., where he continued his law studies and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna County November 23, 1836. Mr. Little was studious in early life, a habit which continued throughout his career. His great ambition was to achieve success as a lawyer, and he bent all his energies to the accomplishment of that object. During his entire brilliant legal career he made and kept at hand a short memorandum of all the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State, commencing with 1st Binney and ending with 28th Smith. Mr. Little was endowed by nature with a superior intellect, and by the practice of strictly moral and temperate habits and untiring and persevering industry as a student he became an able advocate at the bar and a formidable opponent. What he deemed right in law, politics, or anything else, he had the undaunted courage to stand up and advocate or defend, regardless of denunciation or opposition from any source; and men of prudence took issue with him with caution, and those who lacked care in their contests with him were doomed to disaster and defeat. As a speaker his style, in the use of language, was rich, without ornament, natural, bold and concise, with a wonderful facility in the selection of the fittest words to express every shade of thought. His memory was a perfect storehouse of legal authorities, which, with his easy and vigorous style of elocution, made him an advocate of uncommon power, whether before courts or juries. He was the leader of the bar in his time, at Montrose, and commanded the attention of the Supreme Court whenever he advocated a case before them. With all his



R. B. Little

peculiar gifts, there was one of which he himself seemed scarcely conscious, which was not always a source of gratification even to his friends. This was an aptitude for indulgence, upon occasions of sharp and heated controversy, in a vein of sarcasm so keen as to inspire resentment, yet so adroit as to render resentment powerless for reprisals. Naturally enough, some sores so created were slow to heal; but this sarcastic method was only used under the spur of excitement in his professional zeal. Socially, his manner was eminently kindly and agreeable—sometimes thoughtful and pre-occupied, but never offensive.

During the first few years of his manhood he acted with the so-called Liberty party—when that party failed to put a ticket in the field he generally voted with the Democratic party; and during the last fifteen years of his life he was an active and leading member of the Democratic party, not as an office-seeker, but from principle. He was the choice of the Democracy of Susquehanna County for Congress in 1868, and was the candidate of that party for presiding judge against F. B. Streeter. Mr. Little was at first a member of the Baptist Church, and during the last years of his life he was a Methodist. His pastor said of him: "Both in the Baptist and Methodist Church, he was granted license to preach as occasion might afford or demand, which permit he improved quite frequently to the edification and profit of the people. His religion was not in name or mere profession. In this, as in everything else, he manifested a distaste for mere assumption or announcement. He sought the reliable, the assurance in his own experience, and he prized it in others. The ostentatious and external to him were secondary. The real spirit was all in all. Modest, retiring, humble himself, he was attracted by the same in others." In his family Mr. Little was the same pure and sincere man as in all the other relations of life. In 1840 he married Phila Ann, one of the daughters of David Post, of Montrose, who survived him about one year. Their children are George P., David and one daughter—Mary—wife of Dr. E. L. Blakeslee, all residents of Montrose.

George Little, father of Ralph B. Little, married Mary Estabrook and was the ancestor of the several families of that name now residing in the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford, Wyoming and Columbia, and also of one located in Illinois; George H., the eldest son, having located at Leraysville, Ralph B. at Montrose, William E. at Joliet, Ill., Robert R. at Tunkhannock, Ephraim H. at Bloomsburg, and Mary E., widow of S. S. Grover, deceased, now resides in Florida. Ralph B. Little died January 26, 1877, aged sixty-one years.

Hon. Philip Fraser, son of Dr. Charles Fraser, was born, January 27, 1814, at Montrose. He was graduated from Union College in 1836. He read law with William Jessup, and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna County in 1837. He removed to Florida in 1841, and married a Spanish lady there. During the War of the Rebellion the Federal fleet came there, and the Unionists in the vicinity held a meeting, expressing their sentiments in favor of the Union. The fleet sailed away, and Mr. Fraser and some others found it prudent to leave the South for a time. He purchased a place at Elizabeth, N. J., which his family still own. President Lincoln appointed him judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Florida in 1862, a position which he held until he died, July 26, 1876. He came to Montrose on a visit, and died at his old home. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, N. J., where he was buried. He wrote some poetry. One poem, entitled "Evermore," though written two years before his death, was, by a singular coincidence, published at the time of his death, and was considered as being almost prophetic of his death.

Hon. Franklin Fraser was born at Montrose April 23, 1819. He was graduated at Union College, and read law with William Jessup, and was admitted to Susquehanna County bar in April, 1842. He was a man of varied information. There was hardly any subject, no matter how obscure, that he did not know something about it. He was a better office lawyer than before the court and juries. He was slow in forming an opinion, but when





once formed he held to it with tenacity to the end. He went to Florida to assist his brother, and became register in bankruptcy, and finally became one of the three Supreme Court judges of the State. He resigned and returned to Montrose, and died suddenly November 10, 1879, just as he was preparing a case for court. He married Jane B. Clark, of Elmira, and had one daughter, Fannie, a school-teacher.

JOSEPH T. RICHARDS, son of Daniel and Lydia Richards, read law with William Jessup, and was admitted to the bar May 8, 1838. He practiced law at Montrose for about twelve years, in partnership with B. S. Bentley a portion of the time. He was a well-read lawyer, and accurate in office-work. He went to California for his health, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Here he contracted a fever. He partly regained his health, and formed a partnership with Judge John H. McKune, a former student of Bentley's. The partnership had been in existence only two weeks when they were burned out in the great fire that occurred at Sacramento, escaping only with his life, in his night-clothes. The exposure and excitement incident to this calamity soon terminated his life. He died in 1852. His wife was Anna M., daughter of Benjamin Sayre. His son, J. T. Richards, read law with W. A. Crossmon, and was admitted to the bar Nov. 11, 1872. He practiced law at Philadelphia, and was connected with the fast mail service for a number of years. He died recently. Lieut. Benjamin S. Richards is a naval officer, and was present at the great earthquake at St. Thomas Island, when the ship was set on beam's end.

HON. WILLAM J. TURRELL was born March 13, 1814, in Litchfield County, Conn. He came to Montrose with his parents in the spring of 1816, and learned the trade of saddle and harness-maker with his father, William Turrell, working at that business until he reached his majority. He is remembered as a young man of correct habits, and possessing excellent mental endowments. After attaining the age of twenty-one he entered the office of Rev. A. L. Post as a law student, and while thus engaged he became a Christian and united with the Baptist Church, of which he remained an earnest and faithful member until his decease, August 31, 1881. After being admitted to the bar he became the law partner of Mr. Post, and continued a member of this law-firm until Mr. Post gave up the law for the Gospel ministry, when he assumed control of the whole business. His business was done in a quiet, unostentatious way, but it led generally to success and finally to a competence. In 1862 he was elected Republican State Senator without opposition, to represent the Fourteenth District, then comprising Bradford, Wyoming and Susquehanna Counties. He took an active part in the councils of the commonwealth, and through those trying years of her history acquitted himself nobly and well. His kindness to soldiers and their families is still gratefully remembered by many. In 1865, the last year of his term as Senator, he was chosen Speaker of that body, —an honorable position and at that time a very important one, as the Speaker of the Senate would then have been called to be Governor had that office become vacant. He was a member of the convention to amend the State Constitution, which met December 27, 1873, and served through the long session of one hundred and eight days, taking a very active part and addressing the convention on important questions about one hundred and fifty times. When called upon to preside as master in Chancery his work ranked with the best and gave general acceptance. He was president of the Legal Association of Susquehanna County and also of the First National Bank from their organization.

He married, March 20, 1854, Miss Huldah Van Valkenburgh, of New York City. Recollections of their happy home life will long remain with those who have shared it. On Monday, September 5th, following his death, while court was in session, appropriate resolutions were introduced by Hon. William H. Jessup and passed relative to this honored member of the Susquehanna bar, and the following are extracts from remarks made on that occasion:

By Hon. William H. Jessup:

"Mr. Turrell was the oldest member of the bar—a man of unsullied character, a man of fine legal at-

tainments, a man wise as a counselor and faithful as a friend. There are many of the young members of the bar who will look back to him almost as a father. His wise counsels, his constant encouragement and his earnest wishes for their advancement and prosperity will be gratefully remembered by them. He was a lawyer, while not in full practice before the courts, who possessed a practice well known to many of us in the capacity of advisory counsel in many important cases and upon many important questions, and for many years he enjoyed that confidence of the court which made him almost invariably an auditor where legal questions complicated and difficult were likely to arise. And I may say that his decisions as an auditor have been, perhaps, as seldom reversed as those of any other member of the bar who has occupied such a responsible position before the court. . . ."

By Hon. J. Brewster McCollum:

"In boyhood, manhood and in ripe age he so conducted himself that he secured and retained the esteem and confidence of the people. In the positions of public trust to which he was called he acquitted himself creditably, and was recognized as a faithful and efficient representative and defender of the interests committed to his care. The record of his official life is without stain. For nearly forty-three years he was a resident and practicing member of the Susquehanna County bar, and in his intercourse with his professional brethren he was ever courteous, obliging and honorable. He was in many respects a model lawyer,—true to his client, to the court and to his own sense of duty and honor. He was a conscientious and safe counselor. I think he did not enjoy the strife and excitement of jury trials, that he rather shunned than sought a litigating practice; but he seemed to take pleasure in the discussion of legal questions, and his law arguments were clear, exhaustive and convincing. In all that concerned the welfare of the legal profession, its dignity and honor, he manifested a lively interest, and his efforts and his influence were always favorable to its elevation and its advancement. . . ."

By William M. Post, Esq.:

"It is with no unmeaning words and formal phrase, and I but express the sentiment of all my brethren of the bar, when I say that William J. Turrell was no ordinary man. The architect of his own fortunes and success in life, he carried out and achieved for himself a career of which any of us might be proud. Few men of our county have been so widely known —none more honored and respected—none would be more missed and mourned by all the people of our county. His magnificent physique—his stately, almost majestic form—and noble manhood attracted attention and commanded admiration wherever he appeared. His manners were characterized by dignity without arrogance—were elegant and courtly without being insincere. His friends and acquaintances ever found him an affable, genial, good-hearted companion. He appreciated wit and humor, but while he had a hearty laugh for the mirthful, his soul was full of tenderness, and he had ever a tear of pity for misfortune and misery. His culture, knowledge of the world, his acquaintance with men and things from study, travel and observation, were extensive and varied—while his tastes were more than ordinarily exact and refined. . . . From early youth he turned away from the temptations and vices over which so many promising young men have stumbled and fallen, and his moral character and conduct have ever been free from reproach and stain. . . . In the early part of his career he was somewhat ardent in politics, and more than once was a successful candidate for political honors; but although true to his own convictions, he was liberal towards those with whom he differed, and was never a place-hunter, a 'trimmer' or a demagogue. His religious opinions and principles, like every other element in his nature, were decided and firm, but he was charitable and tolerant towards all. . . ."

Hon. Benjamin Speese Bentley was borne in Cairo, Greene County, N. Y. His early boyhood was spent under the shadow of the beautiful Catskill Mountains, where his ancestors had lived for many years. A rise in the Catskill Creek produced the greatest flood ever known before or since, and carried away the iron-works of his father. Being discouraged by his great loss, he decided to move to Pennsylvania with his little family. Benjamin received his education at the seminary in Hamilton, N. Y. He returned to Montrose and taught the academy from 1833 to 1836, and subsequently read law with Hon. William Jessup, and was admitted to the bar February 5, 1839. He worked his way to the front and practiced law at Montrose until October, 1866, when he located in Williamsport, Pa. He was appointed president judge of Lycoming County after it had been constituted the Twenty-ninth Judicial District, which position he held nearly a year, and came within a few hundred votes of defeating Judge Gamble in the face of a strong Democratic majority and the admitted personal strength of his competitor. In August, 1878, he was appointed president judge of the new district of Lackawanna County, serving until January, 1880. He was twice married and left



Engd by A.H. Ritchie.

L. F. Tuttle

a widow. His first wife was a sister of Hon. L. F. Fitch. Of his four children, three survived him—Mrs. Geo. G. Waller, of Honesdale, Pa.; B. Stuart Bentley, Esq., of Williamsport; and P. W. Bentley, a druggist of the same place. His second son, Geo. F. Bentley, Esq., died in Honesdale, Pa., October 4, 1881, of whom it was said "that death does not destroy, but catches, crystallizes and makes permanent the character of a good man, leaving it a priceless bequest to society."

Judge Bentley was a gentleman of culture, one of the brightest and best men that ever practiced law in Susquehanna County; a lawyer of fine attainments, he always took great interest in public affairs, and was a frequent contributor to the press upon political, religious, educational and other subjects. As a husband and father, citizen and lawyer, there are living witnesses to his worth in all these relations. For many years he was a member of the Presbyterian Church and gave much attention to church and Sunday-school work. Kindness was one of his great characteristics. He was affable and courteous in manner, sincere and truth-loving. One, in speaking of him, said "that he was pre-eminent in his grasp of the equities of the cases he tried, and presented them with a master hand to the court and jury." Another said, "Judge Bentley, in his long professional life, exemplified that great fact that a man may be a true Christian and a great lawyer." He rose in the respect of the people as a true Christian, letting his light shine wherever he went. Another says, "From the bench he administered the law with authority, and we all remember with what firmness and impartiality he performed his judicial duties, and with what gentleness he ruled against us when he knew we were wrong. He was a sound lawyer, a righteous judge, a kind and indulgent husband and father, a warm friend, a useful citizen and a good man." Another said to the members of the bar, "The daily beauty of his life was almost like a continual benediction." He died March 6, 1882, at Williamsport, aged seventy-three. The daily papers announced the death of "the eminent jurist." "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my last end be like his."

SAMUEL BUEL MULFORD, son of S. S. Mulford, was born at Montrose, Dec. 9, 1821. He read law with Hon. William Jessup and was admitted to the Susquehanna County bar Aug. 19, 1844. After this he entered Yale College in the class with his cousin, Wm. H. Jessup, and was graduated in 1849. The California excitement was then at its height, and he went to the Isthmus of Panama, which he crossed, having to wait three months for transportation to California. He located at Marysville and practiced his profession with success until he died, September 6, 1863. He was a popular stump-speaker and a brilliant lawyer. He was announced for a political speech just before he was taken with the fever which resulted in his death.

HON. LAFAYETTE FITCH (1825–77) was a native of Eaton, Madison County, N. Y., and the son of Stephen and Alta Sheldon Fitch, farmers at that place. Upon the death of his mother, when he was only thirteen years of age, he came to live with his sister at Montrose, who had married Benjamin S. Bentley, Esq., a lawyer. Here he attended the academy, studiously applied himself, and early became a teacher in the free school of the place, and in the district schools in the vicinity, where he taught for several terms, and he was always afterwards interested in school-work as director most of the time. He read law with his brother-in-law, Mr. Bentley, was admitted to practice August 21, 1848, and became the law partner of his tutor, which business relation continued until Mr. Bentley went to Williamsport, in 1866. With the exception of a short time during the existence of the business relations with Mr. Watson, under the firm-name of Fitch & Watson, Mr. Fitch continued his law business alone the remainder of his active life. He was elected State Senator in 1871, from the district comprised of Susquehanna, Bradford and Wyoming Counties and served one term. He was proffered a re-nomination, but declined, and his law partner, Mr. Watson, was elected to take his place. Mr. Fitch in early life was religiously inclined, was active in Sunday-school work as a teacher, and at the time of his death a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church at Montrose. He was

one of the first to interest himself in assisting widows and orphans, to secure their pensions from the government after the close of the late war; and when Pennsylvania was invaded by the rebels in 1863, he responded to the call for troops, and served as first lieutenant of an emergency company, which, however, saw no active service, but was returned home. Upon the occasion of his death, the trustees of the Presbyterian Church, recognizing the great loss sustained by his death to the church, met and passed appropriate resolutions and ordered them entered upon the records of the society. The Rough and Ready Fire Company, of which Mr. Fitch had once been foreman, draped their hall in mourning, and by resolutions adopted at their meeting May 18, 1877, publicly recognized their high sense of his worth and honor. At a meeting of the Legal Association, held in the court-room at Montrose, on the same day, of which Hon. Wm. H. Jessup was elected president and Hon. W. W. Watson secretary, resolutions fitting the occasion of the death of their honored associate were adopted, and appropriate remarks on his life and character were made by Hon. Wm. J. Turrell, Hon. Wm. H. Jessup, Hon. J. B. McCollum, Hon. W. W. Watson, Hon. Franklin Frazier, E. L. Blakeslee and A. O. Warren, Esqs., and it was resolved that the officers of the court and the members of the bar proceed in a body to the funeral of the deceased, who had passed away the day before.

At the time of Mr. Fitch's decease the *Independent Republican*, of Montrose, said of him,—

"Mr. Fitch was a man of sterling integrity, whether as a citizen, a lawyer, a statesman or a Christian. In the dignified retirement of his late years he ever manifested an eminent example of modest talent, substantial learning and unpretending wisdom, with exceedingly affable manners, strong social affection, absolute fidelity in every relation of life, and probity beyond the slightest suspicion of reproach, as rarely adorns even the highest walks of professional excellence.

"His public services in political life were both useful and incorruptible. His Senatorial career at Harrisburg was earnest, beneficial, and patriotic. The members of the bar of this county have lost a companion who was an honor to his profession, a model to themselves and an example of virtue and excellence to all.

"Mr. Fitch was a man of ardent feelings and of ingenuous temperament. He was strong in his attachments to true men and to opinions, and was not easily turned from any course of speculation or action which he had once satisfied himself was right. He put on no airs and assumed no superiority on the ground of his intellectual attainments, but placed himself on a level with every one with whom he had any concern. He was ever a conscientious man. He was always true to his moral as well as intellectual convictions, and followed them whithersoever they led. His straightforwardness and frankness were among the secret causes of the remarkable influence which he confessedly exercised over the minds and judgments of others. By his honesty, as well as by his resoluteness and decision, he was the mainspring of everything with which he was connected. By this moral influence he controlled and swayed all men with whom he was associated. As Ben Jonson says of Lord Bacon, 'he *commanded* where he spoke.' He has left an example full of instruction and encouragement to the young men of our county, and especially those of the legal profession. He has shown them to what heights of greatness and usefulness they may ascend by truth, temperance and toil. He has left to all a most glorious and precious legacy in his example of integrity, moral courage and independence. He has taught the young men that there is nothing so grand and beautiful as moral principle, nothing so sublime as adherence to truth, and nothing so adventitious as integrity, pursued through all circumstances, adverse or propitious."

His wife, whom he married in 1855, was Mary Sayre, a daughter of Mason S. and Mary Sayre Wilson, of Montrose, whose ancestors were the first settlers of Bridgewater township. She survives him and cares for her aged father in his declining years.

ALBERT CHAMBERLAIN was born in Choconut township, and obtained his education at the common schools, teaching winters and studying summers. He was ambitious, and



Wm. M. Rose

read law with Bentley & Richards, and was admitted to the Susquehanna County bar in August, 1843. He was elected district attorney twice, from 1856–62, and was justice of the peace a number of years, also revenue collector. He removed to Scranton, where he died.

LEONARD P. HINDS, son of Stephen Hinds, was born at Montrose in March, 1828, and died at Susquehanna December 23, 1882. He attended the academy at Harford, and was a student at Alexandria, Va., where he devoted considerable time as a writer for the local press. He read law with Ralph B. Little, of Montrose, and was admitted to the bar November 17, 1851. He was a member of the Baptist Church. He settled in Susquehanna in 1849, and practiced law there until his death, a period of thirty-three years. His ability was marked as a lawyer, especially in the prime of life, and was equally divided in the two departments of law, as a pleading and counseling advocate.

FREDERICK A. CASE read law with his father, Benjamin T. Case, and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna County January 16, 1854. He was remarkable for his great memory of cases and legal forms. It is said that he could write deeds without printed forms, entirely from memory. He was a modest, retiring man of many eccentricities. He died, while yet in his prime, February 3, 1880.

ALBERT BUSHNELL, son of Hezekiah Bushnell, was born in Ararat December 30, 1815. With no school privileges but the common schools of his time, he early developed great fondness for books and study. At the age of seventeen he taught a district school near where Susquehanna now stands. He taught each year thereafter until the second year after his marriage, in 1842. He then located on a farm in Ararat. Few men, with no resources but their own labor, would have undertaken to prepare for admission to the bar of Susquehanna County; but with a large family to support, he commenced reading law under the direction of Bentley & Fitch, and was admitted to the bar November 20, 1853, and the following spring removed to Susquehanna, where he devoted the remainder of his life to the practice of his profession.

ISAAC J. POST, only child of Rev. Albert L. and Eleanor C. Post, was born at Montrose June 21, 1837, and was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1860. He read law in his native village with William & William H. Jessup, and was admitted to the bar January 20, 1862; but in September following he entered the army of the Union and served one year. He next held a position under the solicitor of the Treasury Department, at Washington, two years; he then resigned and removed to Scranton, and formed a law partnership with Alfred Hand, which was dissolved in 1879, when Mr. Hand was appointed judge. He continued to practice alone until January, 1885. He formed a partnership with his preceptor, William H. Jessup. Isaac J. Post was no ordinary man. A close student, with a clear, logical mind, he had mastered the intricacies of the law, and was, by almost universal consent, acknowledged to be the best real estate lawyer at the Lackawanna bar. He was particularly strong as a consulting lawyer. His integrity and candor gained for him a large clientage of business men in Lackawanna County. His clients became warmly attached to him both for his merits professionally and his genial characteristics socially. A thorough knowledge of legal principles and a practical knowledge of business demands made him of great value to clients when intricate problems in business needed to be harmonized with the principles of law. He had a keen perception of right and a disposition to follow it. He loved his profession for the principles it presented, and despised cunning and trickery, and was always equal to its designs and would almost invariably circumvent it. He was a man of few words, simple and courteous to men in every condition of life. He was a multifarious reader, a close observer of scientific progress, a successful student of geology. He kept pace with all the attacks of scientists upon the Christian faith, but never wavered from the choice of his youth in his belief in the power of a sincere, humble Christian faith on the soul. His faith was grounded in the truths of revelation—in life a solace and comfort to him, in death it did not fail him. He was married, June 23, 1868, to Eliza Blake

Todd. He died July 10, 1885, at Montrose, and was buried with his fathers in the peaceful cemetery of his ancestral home.

Hon. Alfred Hand was born in Honesdale, Pa., March 26, 1835, and was graduated from Yale in 1857. He commenced to read law with William & William H. Jessup in 1857, and was admitted to the bar November 21, 1859. He married one of Hon. William Jessup's daughters for his first wife, and located in Scranton, where he practiced law successfully until he was elevated to the bench, first by appointment as judge of the Eleventh Judicial District (Luzerne), March 4, 1879, and the following fall he was elected law judge of the Forty-fifth Judicial District (Lackawanna County), and is now president judge, commissioned in January, 1880, for ten years. Judge Hand enjoys the confidence of the bar, and is esteemed for his many excellent qualities, not only as a judge, but as a leading citizen and Christian gentleman.

Wm. M. Post was born February 10, 1825, at Montrose. In his boyhood he assisted in the work upon his father's farm; but, at the age of twenty, having received a fair academical education at the Montrose Academy, he read law with his brother-in-law, the late Ralph B. Little, at that time one of the ablest lawyers in this part of the State. Hon. J. B. McCollum was his fellow-student in the same office. After his admission to the bar, in 1856, Mr. Post became a partner in the well-known law-firm of Little & Post.

In 1864 he moved to Susquehanna Depot, whither he was attracted by interests in real estate of considerable value, consisting principally of a tract of land lying across the river from Susquehanna, upon which the largest portion of the present village of Oakland has since been built up. He opened an office in Susquehanna, and, besides giving attention to his own business affairs, continued the practice of law there until about 1880, when he returned to his former home in Montrose, and now lives on the old homestead where he was born—still one of the most comfortable and attractive homes in the village. Connected with his residence he still owns a small farm—about sixty acres of the old farm his father cleared up—to the cultivation of which, since his return, he has given much of his time.

Mr. Post has a comprehensive knowledge of the law, and in the trial of a cause he is collected and self-possessed. No member of the Susquehanna bar, of the past or present, has excelled him as an orator, and but few have equaled him in his influence with juries. His mind is logical, and his reasoning powers remarkably clear and strong. He has been the trusted, confidential legal adviser of many of the most prominent and successful business men in the county, because of his rare business sagacity. In dealing with his clients he is always candid and invariably favors settlements where they are possible, and, so far as his influence can be consistently exerted, discourages litigation.

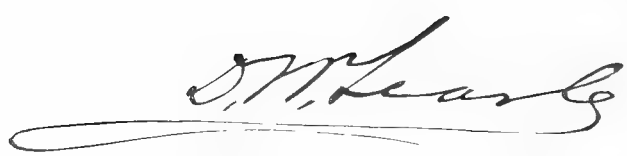
Being a large owner of real estate, he has made sales of building lots to a greater number of persons than any one else in the county during the same period of time. He has assisted a large number of men to build homes on lots sold to them by him, and many poor men owe it to his liberality and leniency that they now have homes of their own.

Mr. Post's family were Whigs, and his first vote was for that party. But when, on the defeat of Henry Clay, of whom he was an ardent admirer, the Whig party disbanded, he became a Democrat, and has steadfastly remained such, although he has never taken an active part in mere partisan politics. His personal and social relations have ever been as cordial and friendly with those with whom he differed as with those with whom he was affiliated by party relations.

The poor and distressed have always found in him a sympathizing friend; and to the young, struggling for advancement, he has always extended words of encouragement and, in many cases, actual assistance. He has never been an office-seeker, but has preferred the retirement and comforts of private life.

He was recently president of the Borough Council, although two-thirds of the Council was composed of Republicans. He is a vestryman in the Episcopal Church. He has long been an





honored and respected member of the Masonic order—having presided over a lodge and chapter in Montrose, also a lodge in Susquehanna, and is now one of the oldest members of Malta Commandery, of Binghamton.

The only political office ever held by Mr. Post was that of United States assessor for the Twelfth District, composed of Susquehanna and Luzerne Counties. This, at the time, was an office of great labor and responsibility, requiring the aid of ten or twelve assistants, mostly in Luzerne County, and a competent clerk. Nearly four hundred thousand dollars was at that time annually assessed in the district. The office had been previously filled by the late Judge Jessup, and, after him, by the present Judge Jessup. A vacancy had been made in the office of assessor and the business was being conducted by one of the assistants. President Johnson, at the suggestion of Judge Woodward, then Congressman of the district, had nominated some half-dozen good men for the position, all of whom had been rejected by a Republican Senate upon political grounds. Mr. Post was then nominated, and, upon the recommendation of leading Republicans of Susquehanna County, General Cameron, then in the Senate, favored this nomination, and it was confirmed without dissent. Mr. Post assumed the arduous duties of the office and discharged them to the entire satisfaction of both the Revenue Department and the people. He went out with the administration which appointed him, and the office itself gradually declined in importance until it was finally consolidated with that of collector.

In 1886 Mr. Post received the Democratic nomination of the district composed of Susquehanna and Wayne Counties for State Senator. The district is largely Republican, and Mr. Post was defeated, although he ran six hundred votes ahead of his ticket.

Mr. Post has been twice married. His first wife was Lucy J., a daughter of Sabin Hatch, Esq., of the Montrose bar. They had three daughters,—Fannie M., wife of Stanley M. Mitchell, Esq., also a member of the bar, residing at Binghamton; Nancy J., wife of D. W. Mabee, died at Binghamton, aged twenty; and Agnes also died there while on a visit to her sister, aged eighteen. Mrs. Lucy J. Post died in 1877, and Mrs. Harriet Blossom, his second wife, died in 1883.

Daniel W. Searle is the son of Daniel Searle and Johanna Stark, who came from Wyoming Valley and located at Montrose in 1827, where Daniel W. was born, January 7, 1836. He received his education at Montrose Academy, where he prepared for college under the tuition of Professor Crampton. He entered Yale in the class of 1858, but sickness compelled him to relinquish his design, and he returned to Montrose. He entered the law-office of Honorable William Jessup and William H. Jessup, and, after a thorough preparation under the direction of his able preceptor, was admitted to the bar in November 1859. He commenced the practice of law with his brother-in-law, Honorable J. B. McCollum, under the firm-name of McCollum & Searle, and continued this business relation until the second year of the late war. In 1862 he enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. This company was recruited in Susquehanna County by Captain Tyler and Mr. Searle, who was first lieutenant when the company started out; but when the regiment was formed at Harrisburg, he was appointed adjutant, a position which he held until he was discharged, June, 1864. He served with the heroic One Hundred and Forty-first until only thirty-five men reported for duty, after the battle of Gettysburg, where he was wounded. (For a fuller account of the gallantry of the men who served in Company H, the reader is referred to the military chapter of this history.) After the war Mr. Searle was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of militia, on the staff of General Jessup. After his return from the army he resumed the practice of law, and was elected district attorney in 1865, and again in 1868. He has been an active partisan in the Republican party, acting as chairman of the County Committee a number of times, and was the choice of the Republicans of Susquehanna County for Congress in 1874,' 80,'82; but, through combinations among the conferees of the other counties, the claims of Susquehanna were not recognized, and he failed

to receive the district nomination. Mr. Searle's life-work, however, has been that of a lawyer, in which profession he holds an honorable place at the Montrose bar. He is an able and safe counselor, prudent and careful in the preparation and management of a case, and during a trial he is fair with his opponent. His arguments are candid and logical. He has a keen perception of the principles of law which govern in a case, and uses good judgment in their application. He is kindly disposed towards the younger members of the bar, who always find in him a cheerful and ready adviser. In 1883 he entered into partnership with A. H. McCollum and A. B. Smith, under the firm-name of McCollum, Searle & Smith. In February, 1883, he married Irene, daughter of Colonel G. F. Mason, of Towanda.

WILLIAM D. LUSK, son of Franklin Lusk, was born at Great Bend in 1833. He received an academic education at Homer, New York, preparatory for college, which course he was prevented from taking because of his father's death, which occurred about that time. He read law with Little & Post, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1859. He was in the army after that, and also in the West for two years. From 1866 to 1871 he had an office at Montrose, and from 1871 to 1874 he had an office with Mr. Loomis, in Scranton. In 1879 he was in partnership with Eugene O'Neill. He was elected vice-president of the First National Bank of Montrose in January, 1886, and has spent most of his time there since that time. At the last election, in January, 1887, he was made president of the bank.

ANDREW O. WARREN was born June 5, 1817, in Jeffrey, N. H. He was educated at Melville Academy, and studied theology at Westmoreland, N. H., and entered the ministry of the Universalist Church, and preached for them about thirty years. He read law with E. B. Chase and F. B. Streeter, and was admitted to the bar August term, 1862, and has practiced law at Montrose, preaching occasionally since that time.

CHARLES A. WARREN, son of A. O. Warren, was born September 2, 1846, and educated at Montrose. He read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He became associated with his father in law practice at Montrose until recently, 1886, he has taken the place of M. M. Riley, at Susquehanna.

GEORGE P. LITTLE, son of Ralph B. Little, Esq., was born April 25, 1842. He received his education at Montrose Academy, and read law with Little & Post and was admitted to the bar at April term, 1863. He went out with the emergency men when General Lee invaded Pennsylvania. His father took him into partnership under firm-name of R. B. & G. P. Little. Subsequently, E. L. Blakeslee became a member of the firm, and, since the death of R. B. Little, there have been several changes. George P. Little occupies the same office that his father did, and has associated with him David W. Brown, under the firm-name of Little & Brown. Mr. Little has been retained in a number of important cases. He is a conscientious painstaking lawyer, and attends carefully to whatever matters are placed in his hands. He is a Democrat in politics, but has recently taken a decided interest in the Prohibition movement.

JONATHAN J. WRIGHT, a colored man, was born in Springville township, where his brother, an intelligent blacksmith, now resides. He obtained his education in the common schools and Montrose Academy. While in Montrose he was porter at the Tarbell House a part of the time, and blacked boots and did all kinds of porter work at thirteen dollars per month. Meanwhile he read law with Bentley & Richards, and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna County August 13, 1866, after sustaining a good examination, and is said to have been the first colored man admitted to practice law in Pennsylvania. He made some political speeches about home that were received with favor by his party. Shortly after the war carpet-bag rule began in the South, and his opportunity was in that section. He formed a law partnership with a Yankee in Beaufort, S. C. Here he acquired a good practice and immediately rose to positions of distinction. He was delegate to the Constitutional Convention, a member of the South Carolina Legislature, and finally he was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of South Carolina. Mr. Wright now donned



M. J. Larabee

›bes of office and lived in Columbia, S. C., ɜat style. W. J. Turrell, who happened there about that time, was driven about ›wn in his carriage, and in all respects was entertained by him. He trained up three colored men to the law, one of whom was er, industrious man. But his prosperity oo great for him; he soon became dissi-, and was compelled to resign his office. ad now lost caste among his fellows, and at ›lic meeting, shortly after, he was hissed. ad of being stimulated to reform by this of disapproval, he only sank lower, and ıfter died, aged about forty. A good anec-is told of him and Judge Mercur: It seems Judge Mercur hesitated about admitting o the bar, and he was admitted when some judge was presiding. After Wright was ted to the Supreme bench he met Mercur ay, who congratulated him upon his good for-when Wright replied that he hoped that he .d be able to congratulate him (Mercur) on ıing as high a position in Pennsylvania as .d attained in South Carolina. This assump-›f superior dignity is said to have not been highly appreciated by Judge Mercur; but ɜnough, Judge Mercur was elevated to the eme bench in Pennsylvania, and died in , while chief justice of the State; but her Wright ever congratulated him, the ›r cannot say.

MES E. CARMALT, son of Caleb Carmalt, riendsville, was born May 11, 1840. He ned his education at Haverford and Alex-a. He read law with Judge Streeter and arvard Law School, and was admitted to ar April 3, 1865. He was elected district ɜey in 1871. He practiced law at Mon-about ten years, until his mother's death, he returned to Friendsville to superintend ɟe farm. He has been active in promoting Susquehanna County Agricultural Society, ıas given considerable attention to stock-ıg. In 1880 he removed to Scranton and ɟed in law practice four years. During time he helped organize the Lackawanna ty Agricultural Society, and acted as direc-ıd treasurer one year. In 1884 he returned ›iendsville, where he now resides.

HON. MONROE J. LARRABEE.—His great-grandparents were Stephen and Polly (Nims) Larrabee. The former was born in Montague, Franklin Co., Mass. He was a farmer, and subsequent to his marriage he moved to Dummerstown, Vt., where he died. His son Veranous (1788–1869), known as "Colonel" Larrabee, was born in Massachusetts. He married Lucy Bennett, and in 1831 immigrated from Vermont, and settled in Jackson, where he purchased a farm.

They had children—Veranous (1809–63) went to the State of Texas when a young man, married and resided there until his death; Lorenzo D., 1810; Emory B., 1811; Aden B., 1817; Benjamin F., 1823; Charlotte, 1813, married for her first husband Calvin Dix—is now the wife of Major Asa Hammond, of New Milford; Roxanna, 1819 (now deceased), was the wife of Sabin Barrett, of Jackson; Permela, 1825 (now deceased), was the wife of Jasper Savory, of "Savory Corners" (now Lake View). All the children were born in Dummerstown, Vt., and all came to Jackson with their parents. The farm that Colonel Larrabee purchased upon coming to Jackson was near what is known as the "Bartlett Farm." This he afterwards sold, and bought a place near Jackson Corners, now owned by Dr. Wheaton. The latter part of his life he and his wife lived with their daughter, Mrs. Calvin Dix, where he died. After his death his widow resided, until her decease, with another daughter, Mrs. Sabin Barrett. Emory B. and Aden B. settled on farms in Jackson, where they still reside. Benjamin F. also settled in Jackson, but about twelve years ago removed to Broome Co., N. Y., where he is engaged in farming. Lorenzo D. Larrabee was born in Dummerstown, Vt., February 13, 1810. In 1831 he married Nancy P. Tenny (1810–64), a native of Vermont. About this time he came from Vermont to Jackson, and purchased an unimproved tract of land, and commenced to clear and improve it. He made occasional visits to Vermont, but did not move his family to Jackson until about 1835, when, having erected a log house, he brought them to his then wilderness home. He is a farmer, still residing in

Jackson, which town has been his home most of the time since he came there, in 1831. Their children are Willard E. (1832–64) was a farmer in Jackson; Melvin V., 1834, a farmer of Jackson; Marshall (1837–66) resided in Ohio, and was a soldier of the late war in an Ohio regiment; Monroe J., 1838; Truman G. (1841–64) was a member of Company D, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was discharged, afterwards re-enlisted, was captured and confined in Andersonville, afterwards sent to the prison at Florence, where he died; Aden B. (1842–43); Lucy L., 1843, now residing in Massachusetts; Maria L. (1847–65).

Monroe J. Larrabee was born August 4, 1838, in Jackson. His boyhood was the uneventful life of a farmer's boy. The district school claimed his attention, but when old enough to assist on the farm he only had its advantages during the winter. He afterwards attended the graded school at Montrose, and also the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pa. He taught a term of school at Thomson, Pa., and afterwards was engaged for one year selling fruit-trees, traveling most of the time in New York State and Canada. He was in a wholesale grocery store in Boston for one year. But these pursuits were not congenial, and his inclinations tending to a professional life, he commenced, in 1861, the study of law with Hon. Wm. J. Turrell, of Montrose. But the Rebellion burst upon the country, and Blackstone was laid aside in response to the call for volunteers. He enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, in October, 1862, and served until the company was mustered out, in July, 1863. Shortly after muster he was detailed as hospital steward of the regiment, and served most of the time in that capacity. (See history of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, for company's service.) He afterwards re-enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, and served to the close of the war. After the close of the war he resumed his studies with Mr. Turrell, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1868. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Susquehanna, where he has successfully continued it to the present time, and has gained the reputation of an able lawyer and reliable counselor. He held the office of notary public for two terms, and has been attorney of the borough of Susquehanna. In politics he has always been a Republican, and active and zealous in aid of the success of his party by voice and vote. He was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1876, and served in the sessions of that body in 1877–78. In 1882 he was the nominee of the Republicans of the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District for Senator, and in 1884 received the Republican nomination in the county for Congress. In 1883 he married Kate L. Dennison, of Montrose, who had been a teacher for several years, and was teaching in the graded school at Montrose at the time of her marriage. Their children are Louise, born March 2, 1884, and Bessie, born July 3, 1886.

B. O. Camp was born at Camptown, Bradford County. He obtained a very satisfactory education at Le Raysville Academy, in that county, and subsequently taught school winters and worked at the carpenter's trade summers five years, and then became a student at Wyoming Seminary two years. He taught school after that at Montrose and New Milford. He served in the army during the War of the Rebellion, and became captain. He read law with Hon. J. B. McCollum and was admitted to the bar November 9, 1868. He devoted his time to law practice and attention to his real estate interests.

Hon. Willoughby W. Watson, son of Walter Watson, was born in New Milford, Susquehanna County, Pa., October 6, 1842, and was educated at the public schools, Montrose Academy and State Normal School at Millersville, besides private study at home. He was principal of the New Milford school and was elected county superintendent of public schools in June, 1866. After serving two years and three months he resigned to devote himself to the profession of law. He read law with Hon. L. F. Fitch, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1868, and commenced practice at Montrose. In November, 1874, he was elected to the State Senate for Susquehanna and



E. L. Blakeslee

Wayne Counties, and served during the sessions of 1875 and 1876. In 1878 he received the county Republican nomination for Congress. He removed to Scranton in 1883, where he established a law practice. He is secretary and treasurer of the Moosic Mountain Coal Company, also of the Moosic Mountain and Carbondale Railroad Company. Mr. Watson is an active and aggressive lawyer and business man. He married Miss Annie M. Kemerer November 26, 1868.

HUNTTING C. JESSUP, son of Judge William Jessup, was born at Montrose February 18, 1843. He prepared for college at Montrose Academy and Cortland Academy, Homer, N.Y., and was graduated from Yale College in July, 1864. After he came home he entered the law-office of his father, but soon after enlisted in the army, where he served for about nine months, when he was discharged with the rank of first lieutenant. While in the army he married the daughter of Dr. Cobb, of Clarksville, Tenn. He was admitted to the bar November term, 1868, and is associated with his brother in the practice of the law. He was judge advocate of the State militia at one time, and has been associated with other counsel in some important suits,—such as the Erie foreclosure cases, in connection with George G. Waller, Esq.; also Thorn, Watson & Co. against the First National Bank of Montrose. Mr. Jessup is not only a well-read lawyer, but also a man of fine social characteristics, which has secured him a great many friends.

ELBERT L. BLAKESLEE is the son of Hiram Blakeslee, and grandson of Benjamin Blakeslee, one of the pioneers of Dimock. His mother was a daughter of Cyrus Whipple, of Bridgewater. He was born at Dimock May 25, 1843, and received his early education at the district school and at the Harford and Montrose Academies. At this time the War for the Union was arousing the patriotism of the masses in the North, and young Blakeslee enlisted as a private and became corporal in Company H, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves.

He served faithfully with his corps and was honorably discharged. He entered the Medical Department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1865. He successfully practiced medicine for three years at Brooklyn, and finding it unsuited to his taste, or inclination, he returned to Ann Arbor and entered the Law Department of Michigan University, where he remained one term, when he came to Montrose and completed his law studies with Hon. L. F. Fitch and R. B. Little. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and became the junior member of the firm of Little & Blakeslee, and after the death of R. B. Little, his preceptor, the firm became Little & Blakeslee, subsequently Little, Blakeslee & Allen, now Blakeslee & Williams. Dr. Blakeslee is a man of culture and poetic inspiration, which manifests itself in the trial of a cause, when he warms up to the occasion in electrical flashes of eloquent and soul-stirring utterances. His generous nature is soon in sympathy with his client, although he be a criminal, and he advocates his cause with the same enthusiasm and energy as though he were convinced of his innocence. He is particularly strong as a trial lawyer. Alert and active in examining witnesses, eloquent and impressive in argument, Dr. Blakeslee stands second to none as a criminal lawyer at the Montrose bar. He was on the side of the prosecution in the O'Mara case and convicted him. He defended McCormick, who was convicted in the second degree. He also defended Frederick Warren for shooting M. B. Wilson in Montrose, who was convicted in the second degree. He took a conspicuous part in the defense of N. L. Lenheim, the defaulting cashier of the First National Bank of Montrose. In fact, he has been retained on one side or the other in most of the important cases that have been tried recently at the Susquehanna bar. He is now engaged in the defense of Tiffany, who is indicted for murder. He has found that his knowledge of medicine has been of material assistance to him in the practice of law.

In 1876 he was selected by the citizens of Susquehanna County and delivered the centenial poem on the fair-grounds at Montrose. He is also an admirer of the beautiful scenery by which he is surrounded, and is having some of the romantic spots in Susquehanna County

painted for his parlors. His house is on the west side of the public avenue and his law-office is attached. He has a summer cottage, called Three Oaks, at Heart Lake, not far from Montrose, where he spends his summers with his family, which consists of a wife, the daughter of R. B. Little, and one son, Elbert L. Blakeslee.

ALEXANDER H. MCCOLLUM was born in Bridgewater township in 1836, and was educated under Lyman Richardson at Harford Academy. He read law with his brother, Hon. J. B. McCollum, and was admitted to the Susquehanna County bar August 9, 1869. He became a partner with his brother until he was elected judge. From January 1, 1879, to May 1, 1883, McCollum and Watson were in partnership. The same day that Watson & McCollum dissolved, the firm of McCollum, Searle & Smith was formed. Mr. McCollum is a good accountant and a good business lawyer. He is energetic and aggressive in the trial of a cause, working earnestly for his client's interest. The firm of which he is an active working member are doing a good business. In 1856 he married Philena Underwood. He has one son, Hugh McCollum.

CAPTAIN CHARLES E. LYMAN was born at Berkshire, Tioga County, N. Y., in 1824, and removed with his parents to Great Bend in 1836. His father, Dr. Eleazer Lyman, was killed by his horse in 1845, and in 1846 young Lyman went into the western part of the State, having previously attended Franklin Academy, at Harford. He commenced reading medicine with Dr. Stranahan, and subsequently read six months in Geneva. Returning to Potter County, he practiced medicine about one year with Dr. Rice; thence he went to Pike Mills, where he was married, and registered in the law-office of Chapman & Boyle, of Ridgway. In 1861 he enlisted in the army and was promoted to the second lieutenancy. A splinter from a rail which had been struck by a cannon-ball broke his leg, and he was discharged. In September, 1864, he went out again as captain of Company H, Two Hundred and Third Regiment of Sharpshooters, and was present at the taking of Fort Fisher, where his son, Frank E., and his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Lyman, were both killed. After his discharge he went to Lock Haven, Clinton County, Pa., and read law with his brother, C. A. Lyman, and T. T. Abrams, and was admitted to the bar there in 1871, where he remained until 1880, when he returned to Great Bend after an absence of thirty-six years, and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna County.

EUGENE O'NEILL was born in New York City May 29, 1851. His father was a practical printer and worked for D. Appleton & Co. In 1857 he purchased a farm in Auburn township, and his wife and family were there summers until 1861, when he moved there with his family. Eugene was educated in New York and at Montrose. He read law with Hon. J. B. McCollum, and was admitted to the bar April term, 1875, being the first Catholic[1] who read law and was admitted in the county. He was secretary of the Democratic County Committee from 1872 to 1876, Democratic candidate for district attorney in 1877, chairman of the County Committee in 1880–81, four times delegate to the State Convention, Susquehanna's choice for State Senator in 1882, and was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue for Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming in 1885. In 1879 he married Miss Lizzie Conway, of Chicago. He removed in 1877 to Susquehanna.

FREEMAN I. LOTT was born in Lenox township September 25, 1847, and educated in the common schools and at Mansfield Normal School. He taught school about four years and read law with Little & Blakeslee. He was admitted to the bar August term, 1875, and elected district attorney in 1880, and again in 1886 he was elected to the same office. For six years, in connection with Wm. M. Post, he has been counsel for the county commissioners, and drew the contract for the addition to the court-house.

CHARLES N. WARNER was born April 19, 1839, and educated at Montrose and West Point, where he was graduated in 1862. He was a captain in the regular army from 1862 to

[1] Peter Byrne was the first Catholic admitted to the Susquehanna County bar in 1841; he afterwards moved to Scranton.

1872. During the Rebellion he was in the second Bull Run battle, also at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Mine Run, Gettysburg, Bristow Station and with General Wilson's cavalry force that raided the South. He read law with Little & Blakeslee, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1875. He married Eliza Houston and has a family of five children.

MATTHEW M. RILEY, son of Martin Riley, of Susquehanna Depot, was born February 22, 1852. He attended the convent and public schools of his native town until he was ten years of age, when he was taken from school and put into the Erie Railway's shops by his parents, where he worked at the moulder's trade; meanwhile he persevered in his studies nights, thus acquiring a fair education, including some knowledge of the classics. He read law with M. J. Larrabee, of Susquehanna Depot, and also with the firm of Little & Blakeslee, of Montrose, and was admitted to the bar January term, 1876. Being without means, he resumed work in the shop at his trade, but finally he turned his attention wholly to the practice of the law, during which time he had several partners: first, John S. Maginnis, who is now dead; second, John S. Courtright, who is now practicing at Montrose, and C. A. Van Wormer, who is now in Dakota. Mr. Riley built up a good practice, and was one of the rising young men of the Susquehanna County bar, when he sold out in 1886 to C. A. Warren, and removed to Ashland County, Wis.

JOHN S. COURTRIGHT was born near Wilkes-Barre July 21, 1855, and was educated at the schools of Wilkes-Barre and Kingston. He read law with Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, of Wilkes-Barre, and D. W. Searle, of Montrose, and was admitted to the bar January term, 1876, and has an office in Searle's building. In 1877 he married Ella V., daughter of Azur Lathrop. He is one of the justices of the peace for Montrose borough.

D. T. BREWSTER, son of Horace Brewster and grandson of Eldad Brewster, one of the pioneers of Bridgewater township, was born at the homestead farm February 8, 1853. He attended school at Montrose, and was graduated at Mansfield Normal School in 1873. He continued his studies one year more in the post-graduate course of that school. He returned to Montrose and read law with Hon. L. F. Fitch, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1876. He has an office in "Phœnix Block."

SAMUEL F. LANE, son of George W. Lane, one of the pioneers of Dimock township, was born August 31, 1834. He worked on the farm until he was twenty-four years of age, attending district school and the Montrose Academy winters. He thus fitted himself for teaching, an avocation which he followed from 1858 until the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861. He enlisted as a private in Company A, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, and by subsequent promotions became a sergeant. He served three years and was honorably discharged. In the fall of 1866 he was elected sheriff of Susquehanna County, and served for three years. He read law with Wm. D. Lusk, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1879. His office is in the Susquehanna County Legal Association's rooms, in the court-house.

HON. WATSON T. BARNES was born in Warren County, N. J., July 19, 1850. He obtained his education at Factoryville, Lackawanna County, Pa., and read law with Geo. P. Little, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1879. He has withdrawn from the active practice of law, and is now residing on a farm in Rush township. He was a member of the Legislature in 1883.

B. L. BALDWIN, son of Edmund Baldwin, was born at Montrose July 2, 1850. He was educated at Montrose, and read law with W. H. Jessup. He was admitted to the bar August term, 1870, and was elected district attorney in 1874, and re-elected in 1877. His office is over the First National Bank.

MILLER S. ALLEN was born in Morris County, N. J., December 15, 1854. He attended the common schools in New Jersey, and had a few weeks' special instruction at Springville. He also attended the public school at Montrose a short time. He read law with Little & Blakeslee, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1879. He was in partnership with Little & Blakeslee for two years, and with Mr. Little for two years. He now has an office in

Nichols' Block. Mr. Allen is one of the rising young lawyers of the Montrose bar.

JOHN M. KELLY, son of N. T. Kelly, was born at Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., in 1861. His father moved into Rush township August 6, 1866. John, being the eldest of six children, helped his father and did not attend school until B. E. James taught select school, which he attended twelve months and went to teaching school, after having attended school but twenty-three months altogether. His father had been a newspaper man, and assisted him somewhat in obtaining an education. He read law with McCollum & Watson, and was admitted to the bar.

GEORGE G. WATROUS was born in Bridgewater June 24, 1847. He obtained his preparatory education at the Montrose Academy, and at the age of twenty-five entered the law-office of Fitch & Watson. He completed his law studies with Wm. J. Turrell, and was admitted to the bar at the April term in 1879, and has practiced his profession here since. He was elected justice of the peace of the borough of Montrose in 1881, and by re-election is serving his second term.

W. NELSON BARNES was born in Warren County, N. J., April 30, 1855. His parents shortly afterwards removed to Rush township, where he obtained his education at the district schools and at home. He also attended school at Montrose and taught school winters,—in all seventeen terms. He read law with Little, Blakeslee & Allen, and was admitted to the bar at August term, 1882. Mr. Barnes is only about three feet seven inches tall, and weighs one hundred pounds. He is undoubtedly the shortest lawyer in the State. He deserves great credit for his perseverance under difficulties in obtaining his education. He has an office in the brick block with D. T. Brewster, and devotes himself principally to Orphans' Court practice.

EDWARD R. W. SEARLE, son of Henry S. Searle, was born in Bridgewater township June 18, 1858. He attended school at Factoryville and St. Mary's College, Montreal. He read law with Daniel W. Searle, and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna County August term, 1879.

EDSON W. SAFFORD, son of Felix T. Safford, was born in Brooklyn township April 11, 1857. He attended the common schools and Montrose Academy, and read law with J. B. and A. H. McCollum. He was admitted to the bar in August, 1880. He was district attorney from 1884 to 1887.

ANDREW B. SMITH, JR., was born in New Milford township Nov. 30, 1857. He obtained his education at the schools of New Milford and at Hackettstown, N. J. He then attended law school at the University of Pennsylvania for two years, after which he entered the law-office of McCollum & Watson, and was admitted to the bar November term, 1880.

DAVID W. BROWN was born in Lathrop township April 17, 1856. He obtained his education at Keystone Academy, at Factoryville, and Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y., where he was graduated in the class of 1882. He read law with Little & Allen, and was admitted to the bar at August term, 1885. Mr. Little having dissolved partnership relations with Mr. Allen, prior to Mr. Brown's admission to the bar, he entered into partnership with him, under firm-name of Little & Brown.

THOMAS J. DAVIS, son of T. R. Davis, was born in Clifford June 4, 1853. He was educated in the common schools and at Kingston. He followed the avocation of teaching for six or eight years. He read law with Little & Blakeslee, and was admitted to the bar at August term, 1882. He was in partnership with Mr. Blakeslee for three years, and now has an office in Nichols' Block.

WILLIAM H. JESSUP, JR., was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1884. He read law with his father and uncle Huntting, and was admitted to Susquehanna County bar in April, 1886. He is associated with his father-in-law in practice at Scranton.

WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS was born January 1, 1861. He was graduated at Keystone Academy, and was a student in the University of Virginia one year, after which he read law with McCollum & Watson, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1884, and in February, 1886, he formed a law partnership with Dr. E. L. Blakeslee. On November 7, 1886, he married

Carrie Parkhurst, of Elkland, Tioga County, Pa.

RICHARD J. MANNING was born in Lenox township in 1860. He graduated at Keystone Academy, and attended Madison University, at Hamilton, N. Y., for two years, and St. Laurent College, near Montreal. He read law with Miller S. Allen, and was admitted to the bar January term, 1887, and removed to Susquehanna.

WILLIAM D. B. AINEY, son of Dr. Ainey, of New Milford, was born April 8, 1864, was educated at Mansfield Normal School, and was two years at Lehigh University. He read law with E. L. Blakeslee, and was admitted to the bar, August term, 1887.

CHAPTER X.

THE PRESS.

THE *Centinel*, a four-column folio, eighteen by twenty-two inches, was the first newspaper published at Montrose. It was published by Justin Clark, and the first number was issued February 20, 1816. Its motto was:

"Here shall the press the people's rights maintain,
Unawed by influence, undisturbed by gain."

The editor certainly had ample room up here in the wilderness to cry out against wrongs of every description unawed by influence, and the gains were not so large that any one would be likely to offer to bribe him. There was no great cry against the wrongs of humanity in the paper, however; it was edited according to the old-fashioned plan of giving the larger part of the paper to the latest news from Europe, which was as fresh as the time it took a sailing-vessel to cross the Atlantic, a New York, Philadelphia or New England newspaper to publish it, and slow coaches to carry these newspapers to Montrose, where it was reproduced as the latest news from Europe. Besides European news, it was not beneath the dignity of these pioneer newspapers to publish the messages of the Presidents and Governors, stilted essays on grave subjects; and a superabundance of poetry, together with the advertisements, comprised the larger part of the matter found in the early newspapers here and elsewhere; consequently, the historian finds more of local history in the advertisements than elsewhere in them. All those local happenings which are written up with such minutiæ of detail nowadays were almost entirely wanting in the early newspaper; and personal mention was reserved for celebrated persons This newspaper, small as it was, each page being eleven by eighteen inches, was filled with news under great difficulties. In 1817 he begged his readers "to excuse the barrenness of the *Centinel*, for he had received *no papers* by the mail." Alas! no mail, no telegraph, no telephone and no idea of how to make local events interesting. No hunting stories, no early pioneer struggles for existence, no new arrival of settlers, all of which would have been a thousand-fold more interesting to us now,—all are deferred to far-fetched news; but if he found it a difficult matter to fill his paper with news, it was still more difficult to get pay for it. In the spring of 1818 the *Centinel* contained the following appeal from the editor: "Help me or I die! For three months I have not received as much money from the whole of my patrons as the paper itself costs for one bare week." May 9, 1818, he changed the name of his paper, making the following announcement to his patrons: "This number terminates the *Centinel* forever. The *Montrose Gazette* will be published at this office hereafter, the same day of the week as the *Centinel* has been." The terms were $2.00 for one year and $2.50 if not paid within the year. December 15, 1821, Justin Clark announced that "his health had become so slender that longer to continue in the business would be injurious to himself and the public; that he had sold to two worthy young men, James Catlin and George Fuller, in whom he had the firmest confidence." The politics continued the same as before—that is, Democratic-Republican.

Justin Clark was a lame man and went on crutches. He came from Cooperstown, N. Y., and probably returned to that place after he sold to Catlin & Fuller. He died shortly after leaving here, in 1822. Garner Isbell took

the first paper that was printed at Montrose from the press, and he preserved the files for a number of years. His son, L. F. Isbell, a jeweler at New Milford, has them now. Mr. Isbell was a cabinet-maker, and was an ingenious man at almost every kind of mechanical work. He kept the presses in repair for years, and sometimes rendered other assistance in connection with the papers. He built a house just beyond where the rink now is, and subsequently moved into Bridgewater township, on the South road, where he died, aged about sixty.

The first number of the *Messenger* was issued by Adam Waldie, who came here from Philadelphia, June 24, 1820. This was a four-column folio, of the same size as the *Centinel*. In his prospectus the editor says: "In *politics* the editor of the *Messenger* will strive to steer clear of all party distinctions. He professes no partiality for such artificial and invidious classifications; but since they do exist, he shall be so far impartial as to publish, with equal readiness, communications from either, only let the language be temperate and respectful, without which, be the writer whom he may, no communication can be inserted." About the same time that Adam Waldie started his independent paper, some parties, supposed to have been Isaac Post and possibly Garner Isbell, published the *Republican Reformer;* about the same time *The Pennsylvanian*, another campaign paper, dated at Dundaff, but really published at Montrose, was issued. Neither the *Reformer* nor the *Pennsylvanian* were issued beyond a few numbers. The second volume of the *Messenger* was named the *Susquehanna County Herald*. Aug. 3, 1822, Adam Waldie sold the *Herald* to [1] Samuel C. Wilson & Co. The new editor announced that the *Herald* would partake more of a political character. It would support Democratic-Republican principles.

"[2] In 1823 the *Montrose Gazette* and *Susquehanna County Herald* were united, and the publication was continued three years by James Catlin.

"In 1824 he edited and printed, also, *The Repository*, a literary and religious semi-monthly magazine; and in the fall of the same year he began to issue Elder Dimock's *Christian Magazine*.

"Vol. I. *The Christian Magazine*, a monthly publication, devoted to the public for general information. Published by Davis Dimock, pastor of the Baptist church, at Bridgewater. Montrose: printed by James Catlin, at the *Gazette* office. Commenced November 1, 1824, comprising thirty-two pages, about the size of this book, at $1 cash, or $1.25 in grain, flax or wool.

"Vol. II. The same title, but issued semi-monthly, on eight pages, at 87½ cents cash, in advance; $1 in grain, etc.

"Vol. III. *Baptist Mirror and Christian Magazine*, etc. Printed by Dimock & Fuller, office of the *Register*, enlarged to three columns to a page, eight columns semi-monthly; closed September 17, 1827."

James Catlin, son of Putnam Catlin, and brother of George Catlin, the artist, married a sister of Benjamin Sayre and moved to the South. He died at Milton, Florida, in November, 1847.

"In 1824 George Fuller established and edited the *Susquehanna County Republican;* the second year he was joined by S. C. Wilson.

"December, 1825, both the *Gazette* and the *Republican* were merged into the *Register*.

"The *Register* was established by Davis Dimock, Jr., and George Fuller. After one year the name was changed to *The Susquehanna Register*, and was published three years longer by the same parties, who favored the election of Jackson; George Fuller then withdrew, and D. Dimock, Jr., continued its publication alone until January, 1831, when C. L. Ward became his partner.

"The accession of Mr. Ward to the editorship was at a period of moment to popular education and the prosecution of the public works; and his best efforts were given to their promotion.

"From the above time until March, 1836, he conducted the paper, being for the first two or three months the associate of Davis Dimock, Jr., and for the last fifteen having James W. Chapman in partnership.

"In 1832–34 the paper had an additional title, the *Northern Pennsylvanian*. In 1835 only the original name was used, but the following year the *Northern Farmer* was attached to it.

"Mr. Ward sold out to D. Dimock, Jr., the firm-name becoming J. W. Chapman & Co. until September, 1838, when J. W. Chapman bought out D. Dimock, Jr., and it became a Whig journal."

The Susquehanna Register and Northern Farmer, in 1837, was a six column folio, each page being about fifteen by twenty–two inches. Its motto was: "The will of the people is the

[1] Samuel C. Wilson is still living at Belfast, New York, aged eighty-two. He is a brother of Mason Wilson.

[2] Blackman's "History."

legitimate source, and the happiness of the people the true end of government." This paper was conducted by James W. Chapman alone through four volumes.

"In 1841 he was joined by B. H. Mills, but after April, 1843, was again alone until 1856, when, for one year, Theodore Smith was his publisher and co-editor.

"June, 1851, *The Susquehanna Register* establishment passed into the hands of John C. Miller, and April, 1852, it was published by Homer H. Frazier.

"In 1854 H. H. Frazier and Theodore Smith were editors and publishers of the last volume of the paper.

"January, 1855, its name was changed to the *Independent Republican*, C. F. Read, associate editor, with H. H. Frazier the publisher."

Homer H. Frazier built up the *Independent Republican* until it had a large circulation. He gave particular attention to the local department, and made it one of the best paying newspapers in Northern Pennsylvania. In August, 1876, James P. Taylor bought the *Independent Republican* office. He enlarged the paper from a nine to a ten-column folio, the entire sheet being thirty by forty-nine inches. Mr. Taylor has also made a specialty of the local department. Its circulation is five thousand. We follow the history of the *Independent Republican* with short sketches of Christopher L. Ward and James W. Chapman, editors of the *Register*, and Homer H. Frazier and James P. Taylor, editors of the *Independent Republican*.

CHRISTOPHER L. WARD was born in New Milford in 1807. He was studious in his youth and acquired, by study and reading, a fair education. The habits of industry early acquired never left him: "His diversions indicated the bent of his mind." From the school-boy to the printer-apprentice, and through the initiatory studies of his profession, he gathered many curious things, and delighted in arranging them appropriately; and in later years this propensity led to his acquisition of a valuable library. With freedom from other demands upon his time, he might have made a success in the world of letters. In 1831 he became the partner of Davis Dimock in conducting the *Susquehanna Register*. He became editor at the time when the public-school law was being agitated, and he gave his best efforts to the promotion of that cause. He was a good writer; but having a disinclination to enter political life, he severed his connection with the *Register* in 1836. He read law with William Jessup and was admitted to the bar in 1837. He removed to Towanda, Bradford County, shortly afterwards, and became president of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, during its construction through Pennsylvania, and through his instrumentality the means for its early completion were obtained in Europe. He was a well-read and clear-minded lawyer, but his multiplied business affairs took him from his profession, though he had been successful in it. He died at Towanda, May 14, 1870, aged sixty-three years.

HON. JAMES W. CHAPMAN was born in what is now Brooklyn township (then Bridgewater, Luzerne County) May 7, 1804. His father was known as Joseph Chapman, Jr., and was a native of New London County, Conn. His grandfather, Captain Joseph Chapman, Sr., of the Revolution, came to Pennsylvania in 1798 and moved his family here in 1799. Joseph Chapman, Jr., married Betsey Leffingwell, of Norwich, Conn., in 1800. James W. Chapman's parents and grandparents were among the pioneers of Susquehanna County, and he had only the advantages of the *very* common schools of the backwoods, attending summers from five until nine years of age, and winter schools until in his sixteenth year, when he was employed to teach a small school; he continued to teach from that time for ten years. He studied grammar and surveying without an instructor, at spare intervals while teaching and working on his father's farm. In 1833–34 he conducted the *Mauch Chunk Courier*. He returned to Montrose and joined C. L. Ward in the publication of the *Susquehanna County Register*, and from 1835 to 1851, either with others or alone, he conducted that paper. Mr. Chapman is a smooth writer, with a vein of humor that holds the attention. He wrote with care not to offend. Since his withdrawal from journalism he has devoted most of his time to surveying, which he commenced in 1824. He was appointed deputy, by the surveyor-general, in 1830, and served until he went to Mauch Chunk. He has served as county surveyor, by

election, since 1862, excepting a short time when he was associate judge. He served as transcribing clerk of the State Senate in 1847. In 1850 he took the census of the eastern half of the county, and in 1880 took the census of the borough. In 1871 he was elected associate judge along with Judson H. Cook; they were the last to act in that capacity in Susquehanna County, the office having been abolished by the Constitution of 1873. Mr. Chapman married, in 1844, Betsey Bisbee, who was born in 1825, being a daughter of Major Seth and Leah (Aldridge) Bisbee, of Lathrop. Their children, are Charles Miner, the late editor of the *Tunkhannock Republican*, and Ella W., wife of S. L. Brown, a large oil jobber, of Wilkes-Barre.

Homer H. Frazier was born at Canton, Conn., December 21, 1822. Thomas Frazier, the founder of the family in America, came from Scotland to New York City at a date unknown to the family. His son Daniel married Abigail Holliday, and removed to Connecticut and settled on a farm. Their son Thomas married Deborah Selden Nott, a sister of the celebrated Samuel Nott, D.D., and Eliphalet Nott, D.D., for many years president of Union College, New York. Stephen N. (1793–1880), son of Thomas, married Abigail M. Case (1795–1885). Their children were George F., Stephen N., Homer H., Eliphalet W., John J., Charles H., Eliza M. and Cestus C. Homer H. married Caroline B. Birchard, of Montrose. The parents of Mrs. Frazier were Jesse Tracy (1802–53) and Lamira (Smith) Birchard (1803–72), married January 22, 1828. Their children were Asher L. (1829–82), Harriet H. (1832–40), Caroline Brewster, born April 28, 1835, wife of H. H. Frazier, and Charles H., now in Philadelphia. The Birchards were an old family from New London County, Conn.

Jesse Birchard (1770–1840) and Harriet (Smith) first came to Susquehanna County in 1799, and located at Birchardsville, Forest Lake township. Their children were Asahel (1800–35), Jesse T. and John S. A sister of Jesse Birchard married a Tracy, the father of Thomas H. R. Tracy, for many years superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. When about ten years of age H. H. Frazier's parents removed with their family to the State of New York, and after residing successively at Catskill, Cairo, Coventry and Colesville, at length located on a farm in Harmony township, Susquehanna County. Mr. Frazier was fond of agricultural pursuits, and at the same time a lover of books. His father spoke of him as a "wonderful boy, and very industrious." Owing to the moderate circumstances of his parents, his educational advantages were confined entirely to the district school and a select school of his older brother, George, at Windsor, N. Y. He sometimes assisted his brother in teaching, and afterwards taught a number of terms. He entered the law-office of Hon. B. S. Bentley at Montrose, April 1, 1847, and was admitted to the bar August 21, 1848. For a time he was employed in J. T. Richards' office, and subsequently formed a partnership with F. A. Case. In the *Susquehanna Register* of April 29, 1852, John Miller, in his valedictory, speaks of his successor, Homer H. Frazier, as a ripe scholar and a writer of no ordinary merit. In his salutatory, Mr. Frazier speaks of himself as a Whig by education and by "conviction," and announced that if any one made personal assaults upon him (with goose quill), that he should "let him alone severely." His first editorial was brief and modest, and his promises then made were well sustained. On the 4th of January, 1855, in connection with Hon. Charles F. Read, Mr. Frazier issued the first number of the *Independent Republican*, under the motto of "Freedom and right against slavery and wrong." For a short time (or until his removal to Scranton to establish the *Scranton Republican*) Theodore Smith assisted in the publication of the paper. During the campaign of 1856 Mr. Frazier was corresponding editor of the *Scranton Republican*. The circulation of the *Register* rose from seven or eight hundred under Mr. Frazier's twenty-four years' management to over five thousand. Starting with the organization of the Republican party, it was from the first, one of its able, earnest and efficient organs. Passing through the troublesome times of anti-slavery agitation, followed by the War of the Rebellion, perhaps few political editors were more candid and fair than Mr.



James P. Taylor

Frazier. He gave particular attention to the local department, and made his paper of practical value in its moral, literary and scientific character. Seldom absent from his post, the editor was faithful in the discharge of his duties, and the physical and mental strain upon his system eventually caused his death. In his intercourse with correspondents, patrons, employes and others he was genial and pleasant. As a citizen he was beloved and respected by all classes for the rectitude and purity of his character. The paper which he edited is a monument of the best years of his life. In his domestic relations he was remarkably happy as husband and father. His children were Winifred, George H., Herbert R., Marion L. and Jesse B. Mr. Frazier died May 16, 1876, aged fifty-three years. Mrs. Frazier married again and resides at Montrose, the wife of Orlando Watrous.

THEODORE SMITH commenced to learn the printer's trade in the *Argus* office, at Towanda. He came to Montrose and finished his trade with James W. Chapman, in the *Register* office. When H. H. Frazier took charge of the paper and changed the name to *Independent Republican*, he assisted its publication until he took a press from Montrose to Scranton and founded the *Scranton Republican*, with the understanding that the press should be returned to Montrose if the venture proved to be unsuccessful. The paper was started, as a campaign sheet, in 1856, during the Fremont canvass. It was a six-column folio, issued weekly. He sold it to F. A. McCartney, who had it about two years, when it came back into the hands of Mr. Smith and T. P. Alliger, who conducted it until 1864; then, after passing through a number of hands, Joseph Scranton purchased it, and established the daily *Morning Republican* in 1867. In 1864 Mr. Smith returned to Montrose, and again took the place of foreman (which had been filled by Wallace Lyons during his absence) on the *Independent Republican*, where he is still actively employed. Mr. Smith has been forty-seven years in the business, and is one of the oldest printers actively engaged in the employment in the State.

JAMES P. TAYLOR was born at West Chester, the county-seat of Chester County, Pa., July 8, 1843. Here he enjoyed the advantages of excellent public schools during his early boyhood, and later finished his education at the West Chester Academy and at the State Normal School, at Millersville, Pa.

On the anniversary of his seventeenth birthday he entered the printing-office of the West Chester *Village Record*, as an indentured apprentice, to learn the mystery of the "art preservative." Here he served a full term apprenticeship of four years, leaving the office about a year after its expiration with a thorough and practical knowledge of the craft.

The invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee, in 1863, occurred during his apprenticeship, and in response to calls for volunteers, he, with nearly the whole available force of the office, asked leave to go; but the publisher positively refused permission, declaring that the office had already been so depleted of help by the enlistment of all the men, that the boys under his control must stay and keep the paper going. But the next morning found nearly all of them on the road to the front, they having resolved to test the quality of a different kind of "shooting-stick" than that found in a printing-office.

Mr. Taylor joined an independent battery of light artillery, commanded by Captain George R. Guss. Many of the officers and men were from Col. Hyatt's Military School, then located at West Chester. Upon reaching Chambersburg the battery was fully supplied with guns, horses and equipments. It remained in the field until the pressing exigency that called it to the defense of the State had ceased, when it proceeded to Harrisburg, and was mustered out, Mr. Taylor getting back to his case in the *Village Record* office early in September.

In 1866, soon after leaving the *Record* office, he went West, as associate editor and one of the proprietors of the *Daily Pantograph*, at Bloomington, Ill., the oldest and at that time the only daily paper in the city. Here he remained until November, 1870, when he severed his connection with the *Pantograph* and returned to Pennsylvania.

A few weeks after his return East, at the

solicitation of Hon. William P. Miner, editor of the *Record of the Times*, he went to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and connected himself with that paper. Shortly afterwards he, with Robert Morton, leased the paper from Mr. Miner for the period of two years. The new firm conducted the paper most successfully until the expiration of their lease, when Mr. Miner again assumed control, Mr. Taylor remaining as general manager and assistant editor. In 1873 the *Daily Record of the Times*, the first daily paper in the city, was established, and the first number bore his name as managing editor.

In June, 1876, Homer H. Frazier, editor and proprietor of the *Independent Republican*, printed at Montrose, Pa., died. Mr. Frazier had been its editor and publisher for nearly twenty-five years, and the paper was recognized, wherever known, as one of the best weeklies in the State, having a circulation not exceeded by any paper in Pennsylvania outside the large cities.

On the 1st day of August, 1876, Mr. Taylor, having purchased the *Independent Republican* establishment, relinquished his editorial duties at Wilkes-Barre to assume control of that paper as its editor and proprietor. Since assuming its editorial management, in 1876, the paper has received his personal and undivided attention.

Not only has it maintained its previous high standing and influence, but marked improvements have been inaugurated, materially increasing its circulation and usefulness. The paper has been enlarged from a nine-column to a large ten-column folio; steam-power has been introduced, new machinery and presses have been added, with an entire renewal of material, and the office supplied with steam heating apparatus.

A large percentage of the patrons of the *Independent Republican* being engaged in agriculture, Mr. Taylor has always, without stint, endeavored to contribute to their welfare in every manner. His columns are largely devoted to farm topics and general information to the agriculturist. For several years, among his endeavors to encourage and stimulate this important industry has been the annual gratuitous distribution among his subscribers of new and superior varieties of seeds, and during the last five years he has been the means of introducing, in this way, over twenty-five new varieties of potatoes, some of them proving of much value to the farmers. In 1885, as an encouragement to farmers' boys to till the soil, he offered several money premiums to boys under a certain age who should raise the most corn from a given number of square feet of ground. Many boys entered the contest, and the result showed that the soil of Susquehanna County is not only fertile, but astonishingly productive; but the practical lesson in agriculture which the boys received was the main object of Mr. Taylor's premiums.

Since a boy of seventeen a printing-office has been his business-home, and his life since then has been spent in the printing, publishing and editing of newspapers.

Mr. Taylor was married, April 16, 1873, to Miss Maggie D. Ayres, a daughter of Addis M. and Debbie R. Ayres, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Mrs. Taylor was born in Chester County, Pa., of which county her parents were natives.

Mr. Taylor has two children, both daughters —Mamie S., born at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., April 5, 1875; Jeanette A., born at Montrose, Pa., November 27, 1877.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Montrose, and a member of the following-named societies: Masons (Knights Templar), Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men and Grand Army of the Republic.

In politics Mr. Taylor has always been a Republican, and the *Independent Republican* is the recognized Republican organ of the county.

Mr. Taylor comes from good old Quaker stock, his ancestors all being natives of Chester County, Pa., and of the Quaker faith. His father, William W. Taylor, was born September 22, 1818, the son of William H. Taylor (1779–1841) and Elizabeth Taylor (1781–1825). He was married, January 23, 1844, to Hannah P. Pyle, daughter of James Pyle (1782–1825) and Elizabeth Pyle (1793–1833). She was born at Kennett Square, Chester County, Pa.,

September 24, 1820, and is a second cousin of the late Bayard Taylor, the author, traveler and poet; her mother, Elizabeth Pyle (*née* Elizabeth Taylor), being a daughter of Jacob Taylor, brother of Bayard Taylor's father, John Taylor.

In 1867 Mr. Taylor's father removed with his family to the State of Illinois. During his residence in his native county of Chester he was a prominent and successful carpenter, contractor and builder, and many of the prominent public and private buildings at the county-seat and throughout the county were erected under his supervision, as was also the Chester Creek water-works, that supplies West Chester with water.

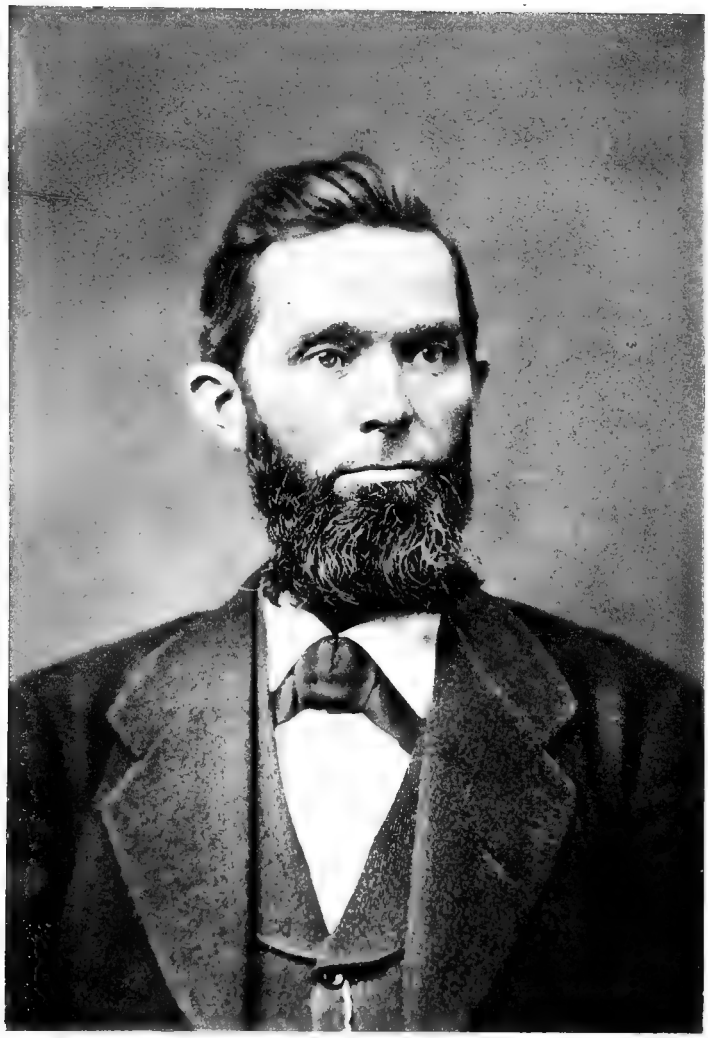
He has now retired from active business, and resides at Macomb, McDonough County, Illinois.

The parents of James P. Taylor had eight children—five sons and three daughters—and the names of those now living, in the order of their birth, are James P., Charles W., Phœbe E., Bentley W. and Fred. E., all of whom, with the exception of James P. Taylor, are residents of McDonough County, State of Illinois.

The *Independent Volunteer* was established at Montrose by Isaac Fuller, November 4, 1831, and continued ten months, when Asa G. Dimock bought the press and started the *Democratic Volunteer*, issuing only one or two numbers, when it was re-purchased by George & I. Fuller and "restored to Republican principles" and to the old name. The third volume was published first by George Fuller alone, and then by E. H. Easterbrooks; the fourth and fifth volumes by G. Fuller, and the sixth and seventh volumes by Fuller & Read. The eighth volume began November, 1838, under the name of the *Montrose Volunteer*, C. F. Read, sole editor. The ninth volume was edited by Read & Turrell. May 21, 1840, Abel Turrell bought Read's interest and edited the paper alone until, May 27, 1841, the *Montrose Volunteer and North Star* appeared, with A. Turrell and J. H. Dimock as editors. September 8, 1842, Dimock sold to S. T. Scott. May 25, 1843, the thirteenth volume resumed the name of *Montrose Volunteer*, under the sole editorship of Mr. Turrell. January 25, 1844, Abel Turrell and George Fuller established the *Northern Democrat* in place of the *Montrose Volunteer*. The *Democrat* was of the same size and general appearance as the *Volunteer*. It was a five-column folio, each page being about fifteen by twenty-one inches. January 2, 1845, George Fuller sold his interest to I. N. Bullard. January 1, 1846, Mr. Turrell, who had been principal editor for about seven years, finally retired from the management and sold his interest to O. G. Hempstead. The paper was enlarged January 8, 1846, by Bullard & Hempstead to a six-column folio. Mr. Hempstead said that he had been a clergyman, but he pledged himself to know no man's religion. January 15, 1846, I. N. Bullard published his valedictory, and George Fuller announced that he had again purchased an interest in the paper. "Reader! nothing in the annals of time has been more clearly demonstrated than the great truth that change is stamped on all things here below; but in nothing have changes become more frequent recently than in regard to the proprietorship of this paper." He further said: "It is my design to make my present position a permanent one." But Mr. Fuller did not make the position permanent, as he had intended. He and Hempstead edited the third and fourth volumes, when Mr. Fuller sold to Hempstead, who conducted the paper alone for several years. In January, 1849, he changed the name to *Montrose Democrat*, which it still retains. About 1851 Ezra B. and Simeon B. Chase purchased the paper and conducted it for about five years. January 3, 1856, Ezra B. Chase announced that he had assumed editorial control of the paper. George A. Chase was publisher at that time. July 31, 1856, E. B. Chase published his valedictory, and in the same issue J. B. McCollum and A. J. Gerritson announced themselves as his successors. They say that "they shall put the public in possession of *facts*, and inferences flowing from them shall be their aim." December 31, 1857, J. B. McCollum transferred his interest to A. J. Gerritson, who assumed entire control. The paper was a seven-column folio at this time, having as its motto: "We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep

step to the music of the whole Union." January 6, 1863, the first number of the twentieth volume was reduced in size to a six-column folio. The editor explained that the price of paper had advanced to twenty-five cents per pound, and that he had determined to reduce the size of the paper rather than increase the price. The paper continued in its reduced form until July 14, 1868, when it was again enlarged to a seven-column folio. July 28, 1869, Mr. Gerritson, after having been connected with the paper thirteen years, sold to Eugene B. Hawley. April 1, 1873, William C. Cruser bought one-half interest of Mr. Hawley. This partnership continued until May 1, 1879, when Cruser sold to Hawley. March 1, 1881, W. C. Cruser and Daniel Brewster bought the office of Hawley. In July, 1883, M. A. Lyons bought Brewster's interest, and the following November Hon. George A. Post purchased Lyons' interest, and the paper has been published since then under the firm-name of Cruser & Post. The paper has been changed in form and size a number of times during the last fifteen or twenty years. It is now a nine-column folio, twenty-nine by forty-three inches, with a circulation of two thousand five hundred and sixteen copies weekly. Of the writers who conducted the *Volunteer* and *Democrat*, George Fuller is now a resident of Scranton. George Fuller's father, Edward Fuller, came to Bridgewater township in 1806, and lived there until he died, aged eighty-five years. George left his father's house when he was only twelve years old, and clerked in a store for a while; then he went into the first printing-office at Montrose, where he learned his trade under Justin Clark. He says the first newspaper was a four-column folio, printed mostly with pica type, on the first printing-press that was used in Albany, N. Y. Mr. Fuller afterwards started a Democratic paper in the interest of General Jackson. The first paper had a circulation of three or four hundred copies. His paper had a circulation of five or six hundred copies. The county was Democratic then, and Mr. Fuller was leader of the party for a number of years. He was prothonotary in 1839 and Congressman in 1844 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of A. H. Read. He never wrote an editorial that he could not face afterwards, and when he left the editorial chair he had many friends in the opposition party. Being candid, his paper wielded a great influence. The sharpest fights were usually on the office of sheriff. The Wolf and Muhlenberg contest for the Governorship was also a severe one. Mr. Fuller is past four-score years, and still hale and hearty. He was successful as a merchant, and his sons are all active men. William H. is the well-known expert ticket agent at Scranton, Isaac F. and George A. are engaged in business, and Frederick is an alderman in Scranton. Davis Dimock, Jr., who was associated with Fuller at one time, was elected to Congress in 1842, but died before his term expired, and A. H. Read served for the remainder of the term. Charles F. Read, I. N. Bullard and Abel Turrell all became merchants at Montrose after they left the editorial chair. Mr. Turrell was a very conservative and judicious writer. O. G. Hempstead was a Universalist preacher and a writer of considerable ability. SIMEON B. CHASE is still living. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1856–57–58. He read law with F. B. Streeter, and was admitted to the bar January 22, 1851. His great work, however, has been in connection with the temperance movement. His digest of the decisions of the G. W. C. T. of the Order of Good Templars became the standard work of that order in Pennsylvania; and his connection with the R. W. G. L. made him a man of influence throughout the Union. EZRA B. CHASE was one of the strongest writers that ever occupied an editorial chair at Montrose. His articles were republished in other papers and exerted a great influence. He was a member of the Legislature in 1852–53. He read law with F. B. Streeter, and was admitted to the bar in 1850.

ANDREW JACKSON GERRITSON, for thirteen years the editor and proprietor of the *Montrose Democrat*, was a native of Dimock township, where his parents—Richard and Lydia (Hoar) Gerritson—were farmers, and had settled from Chester, Delaware County. They were members of the Society of Friends, and reared their family of three sons and four daughters in that faith. In early boyhood Andrew resolved to



A. J. Garrison

obtain an education, and to accomplish this, he had to depend largely upon his own self-reliance, which throughout his entire life was one of his leading characteristics. After attending the home district school in boyhood, he entered Harford University, from which he was graduated about the time of reaching his majority, and before and after that time was for several terms a teacher. At the age of twenty-two he came to Montrose, and began reading law with Ralph B. Little, which, however, he continued only one year, when, in 1856, with J. B. McCollum, he purchased the *Montrose Democrat*, and conducted the paper with that gentleman for two years, and subsequently alone, until his retirement from the paper in 1869, and from active business life on account of failing health. The dismemberment of the old Whig party after the Presidential election of 1852, and the birth of the Republican party the same year of his taking the editorial chair, left him, with other Democratic journalists, the alternative of holding up the principles of their party, which he did, with a ready pen and a strong arm. To this work Mr. Gerritson bent all his energies, formulated opinion through his paper by his own independent thought and action, in the interest of principle and party, and so wielded the influence and tone of the press here, that upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, in 1861, the readers of the *Democrat* were in full sympathy with the Union cause from the outstart, and gave their money, their influence and their sons to put down the war, punish treason and restore the Union. When the State called for emergency men upon the invasion of its borders by the Confederate army, he volunteered in the service, and although unused to such hardships, did his duty from a conscientious regard for principle, and served with his regiment for some two months, when his services in the field were no longer required. Upon his return he resumed his place at the head of his paper, and so promulgated his own idea in the support of the Union cause through its columns as to cause many who differed with him politically to become his warm friends.

The underlying principles of his life were based upon honor and justice, while his character and abilities commanded respect. A man of eminent virtues in private life, great executive and business capacity, with firm and positive opinions, and while respecting the views of others, he gave his own clearly, and never sought security from censure by silence or time-serving notoriety. Mr. Gerritson was chosen postmaster of the House at Harrisburg during the winter session of 1863, and at the close he was honored with a vote of thanks by the members of that body for his courtesy and competent discharge of the duties of that office. In 1868 he was appointed and served as revenue assessor of the district here. He was identified with the First National Bank, at Montrose, from its organization, and was from the first a member of its finance committee. In early life the gentle influences of a Christian mother of the Society of Friends so impressed his mind, and moulded his character, that he was quiet, undemonstrative and unassuming, and withal, genial, social and affable in his intercourse with the world.

Although the facilities for gaining an education in his early life were meagre, he nevertheless made such proficiency as to be well qualified for the discharge of all the duties pertaining to an active business life, and while frail in body and ofttimes feeble in health, none surpassed him in quickness and clearness of perception or in strength and vigor of mind. The last years of his life, after disposing of his paper, were mostly spent in the office of his preceptor in the law, where he engaged in conveyancing, settling estates and in conducting his own private business. Twenty-five years of his life were passed at Montrose, where, for kindness as a neighbor, uprightness and integrity as a citizen, and faithfulness as a friend, he stood pre-eminent. He died at his home at Montrose December 25, 1881, aged forty-eight years.

His wife, with whom he became acquainted while both were students at Harford University, and whom he married December 31, 1856, was Mary E., a daughter of Captain David Morgan (1785–1866) and Esther (Brink) Morgan (1794–1872), the former a native of Litchfield County, Conn., who settled in Brooklyn

township in 1810, and the latter a native of Bradford County, Pa.

Mrs. Gerritson survives in 1887, and resides at Montrose.

Hon. Eugene B. Hawley was a brilliant writer on topics with which he was familiar. He was of a sensitive organization and attacked what he believed to be wrong, fearlessly. Sometimes his zeal in advocating what he thought to be right may have led him beyond what the facts warranted. He attacked the manner in which the county offices were conducted with such vigor that it brought the Republican majority down, resulting finally in the election of several Democrats to county offices. His efforts were not without beneficial results. In 1876 he was elected to represent Susquehanna and Wayne in the State Senate for two years. He did not revolutionize things there as he had expected to, and his highly-wrought organization gave out under the strain he put upon it. He fell into a state of hopeless melancholia and continued thus for a number of years in the asylum. Finally his reason came to him again, and he returned home and died shortly after, in March, 1886. His wife was Frances M. Hayden, who now lives at New Milford.

William C. Cruser, son of Henry Cruser and grandson of Bela Jones, an old settler in Bridgewater, was born in Bridgewater township January 9, 1855. He obtained his education at Montrose Academy and learned the printing business at Montrose. In 1873 E. B. Hawley, editor of the Montrose *Democrat*, employed him as foreman, and April 1st of that year he purchased a one-half interest in the paper. This partnership continued until May 1, 1879, when Mr. Cruser sold his interest to Mr. Hawley and made a trip West, and purchased a tract of land near Fort Kearney, Neb. He returned and, about the 1st of February, 1881, in connection with Daniel Brewster, purchased the *Democrat* of Hawley, and has owned a one-half interest in the paper since that time. When Mr. Cruser first connected himself with the *Democrat* it had only one thousand one hundred circulation. He canvassed the county for subscribers and improved the paper, until it now has over two thousand five hundred subscribers. He usually acts as the managing and business editor, and has built up the local department and made up the paper in better form than when it was under the former management. Mr. Cruser has been West a number of times since he took his first trip, and made additional purchases of land in Nebraska and Dakota. In October, 1876, he married Augusta Pettis, of Montrose.

Hon. George A. Post was born at Cuba, Allegany County, N. Y. His parents moved to Dunkirk when he was six months old, and thence to Owego in 1861, where young Post received his education at the Owego Academy, together with about one year's attendance at the Owego Normal School. He was then fifteen, and began to read law with Charles E. Parker, the present judge of Tioga County, N. Y. After remaining there something over two years he was put under a private tutor to prepare for college. In April, 1873, his father was appointed station agent at Susquehanna Depot, and George accepted what was intended to be a temporary position; but the employment proving congenial, and being anxious to become self-supporting, he continued in the service of the Erie Company until he was made secretary of the motive power department, a position which he held until November 15, 1883, when he resigned to take his seat in Congress. In April, 1875, he was chosen Grand Vice-Dictator of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Honor of Pennsylvania, and in April, 1876, he was chosen Grand Dictator of the same order, a position to which he was twice re-elected. For five years he represented the Grand Lodge in the Supreme Lodge of the United States. In early life Mr. Post took an active interest in politics, and commenced making political speeches before he reached his majority. In 1877 he was elected chief burgess of Susquehanna, and in 1880 he was Presidential elector on the Hancock ticket. In 1881 he resumed his law studies, evenings, with Hon. M. J. Larrabee, of Susquehanna Depot, and was admitted to the bar at August term, 1882. In the fall of 1882 he was nominated for Congress by the Democratic conference, and, through divisions in the Republican ranks, he was elected to

represent the Fifteenth District, composed of Wayne, Susquehanna, Bradford and Wyoming Counties, in the Forty-eighth Congress. He was only twenty-eight years old, and was the youngest member of that body. He served on the committees on "Pacific Railroads" and "Improvements of the Levees of the Mississippi River." He was often called upon by Speaker Carlisle to preside temporarily. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Cleveland, and also secretary of the Democratic Congressional Caucus and of the Democratic Congressional Committee, which, in conjunction with the Democratic National Committee, conducted the Presidential campaign. Some of his productions while in the latter position were used as campaign documents. In 1884 he was unanimously renominated for Congress, but the Republicans were united, and, as the district is largely Republican, he was defeated. In recognition of his services during the campaign, he was importuned to become a candidate for clerk of the House. Meanwhile, in 1883, he had purchased a one-half interest in the Montrose *Democrat*, and, upon his return from Washington, he removed to Montrose and has since been active in the management of that paper. He does most of the editorial writing, besides practicing his profession. Mr. Post is a fluent speaker and a ready writer, and his overflowing humor crops out constantly. June 22, 1881, he married Miss Minnie C., daughter of Thomas T. Munson. He has one son—George Post.

The following is a good specimen of Mr. Post's style as a writer. It also gives a fair exposition of his views as to the manner of conducting a public journal:

"The good-natured reply of the *Sentinel* to the *Democrat* regarding our suggestion that we would follow our own inclinations as to the subjects we would discuss and when we should treat of them, was neat, pleasant and well written. We are glad we have caused Brother Northrop to laugh, for it will do him a power of good.

"We believe in looking upon the bright side of life. It does no good to mope and be gloomy. We are not of those who think that everything is going awry. This is a very pleasant world to live in, and we are glad we are alive. We would rather make a sober-sided man like Northrop laugh than to harrow the souls of our readers by indulging in gloomy, heart-rending disquisitions upon the sinfulness of mankind.

"When the *Democrat* makes its weekly visits to its many hundreds of readers, we want it to be a welcome visitor. A newspaper is like any other visitor in the household. If it is cold, sad in tone, ever harping upon one idea, it is unwelcome and remains unread; but if it is lively and gossiping, stored with the treasures of the tattling world, and with a spice of mirth too, it will always be received with pleasure.

"We do not consider the readers of the *Democrat* as our pupils, whom we are to instruct, but as our neighbors and friends, to whom we weekly give as fat a budget of local and general news and miscellaneous reading matter as by industry we can gather and which we think will interest them. We do not flatter ourselves that our readers are groping in ignorance until we can enlighten them. If we did, we should feel badly about it, for we do not assume to ourselves superior knowledge above our fellows. It is evident that our neighbor of the *Sentinel* takes another view of his position, and considers himself as a teacher of the public, who must be wise and deep, 'a man severe and stern to view.' We don't propose to get round-shouldered carrying the whole weight of this earth's sorrows on our back. We shall try and do our duty and shirk no responsibility which rests upon us, and we shall be perfectly willing to compare results with our sedate neighbor."

"The *Spectator and Freeman's Journal* was established by Albert L. Post June, 1836. It was a Whig paper devoted to free speech, but became the organ of anti-slavery men. At that time there was but one other paper in the State distinctively anti-slavery. After eighteen months O. N. Worden was associated with Mr. Post until the enterprise was given up, June, 1840. The press was purchased by Messrs. Ariel Carr and Amos N. Meylert, who published for six months the *North Star*, which was continued a few months longer by Ariel Carr and S. T. Scott, when it was merged with the *Montrose Volunteer*. The *North Star* had been the outgrowth of divisions among the Democrats. This may be said also of the *People's Advocate*, established by Franklin Lusk in 1847, which passed away with the temporary disquiet then existing among politicians.

"*Paul Pry*, in 1835, and *The Moon*, a few years later, were papers issued anonymously in Montrose, to 'touch up' the characters and, particularly, the foibles of its citizens.

"The *Candid Examiner*, an organ of the Universalist denomination, edited by Messrs. Peck and Marsh, was issued at Montrose in 1827; followed, in 1832, by the *Herald of Gospel Truth and Watchman of Liberty*, Messrs. Alfred Peck and George Rogers, editors. This was published but a year or two.

"The *Gospel Missionary*, a weekly religious journal of the Universalists, was edited, in 1847, by Rev. J. S. Palmer."

The *People's Advocate*, a weekly paper, was established at Montrose, by Dow & Boyd, about June, 1846, as a Democratic journal. It continued under the control of this firm until early the following year, when Mr. Dow withdrew, and Josephus Boyd continued the publication of the paper for some three years thereafter, when it was discontinued. It was a four-page, six-column folio.

[1]OLIVER N. WORDEN was born in Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y., in 1817, the second of two sons of Eld. Jesse B. Worden, second pastor of the Baptist Church at Montrose. Much, at least, of his early life was passed in a rural district in Onondaga County, N. Y., and he knew something of plain, health-giving farm life. At a suitable age he was indentured to the printing business in the *Baptist Register* office, in Utica, N. Y. Having had such advantages for education only as a district school of the day gave, he was not merely "bound" by a written instrument to serve a given period to acquire a trade, but was bound by a laudable ambition, not merely to become a good printer, but to make up by diligence, industry and application what scholastic advantages had denied him.

"June 14, 1838, when twenty years of age, he made his *début* as co-editor and publisher, with A. L. Post, of the *Spectator*, in Montrose, with the following avowal:

"TO MY READERS, ETC.

"Believing in the binding nature and beneficial effects of the golden and divine command to do to others as I should be done unto, I shall necessarily favor the cause of Republican government of anti-slavery effort; of temperance in the use of good things and entire abstinence from all that is evil; of giving the means of practical education to all; of political and religious toleration, and of that morality without which other blessings change to curses."

Though decidedly anti-slavery and uncompromisingly opposed to slavery domination, yet he was rather conservative and still had faith in what he regarded as "Old-time Republicanism." In 1840 the *Spectator* was discontinued. It, however, as an adjunct of anti-slavery effort, the end of which was neither foreseen nor comprehended, "cast bread upon the waters that returned after many days."

Mr. Worden had the satisfaction of seeing his avowal and advocacy in 1838 vindicated in 1857, and essentially embodied in the few words, "Freedom and right against slavery and wrong," the motto of *The Independent Republican*, which became, and continues to be, its unwavering exponent; of seeing the immortal declaration: "All men have the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" become, at least, something more than a "Rhetorical Flourish;" of seeing the stone, "Anti-Slavery effort," which a Susquehanna County grand jury presented as a nuisance, become the head of the corner.

After leaving the *Spectator* Mr. Worden published the *Athens Scribe*, in Athens, Bradford County, afterwards the *Wyoming Record*, in Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pa. But that which gave him monumental reputation was in editing and publishing the *Lewisburg Chronicle* some twenty years, and the prominent, if not leading, part in the establishment of the school at that place, from which many young men are prepared for the ministry, graduating yearly to fill vacant places and to enter upon destitute fields, becoming workmen "that needeth not to be ashamed."

In 1867 his worthy wife, whom he married in 1844, in Athens, died, leaving him a lonely, childless widower. In due time he went to home with his only sister, Mrs. Martha Gillespie, in New Milford.

In December, 1838, he united, on profession of faith, with the Baptist Church at Montrose, and those who knew him can testify to his godly life, and that the sentiments, as above avowed, were with him a law in all after-life. It was

[1] *Independent Republican.*

his meat and drink to do good, to show by example and practice an accord with his profession, to be an example of using the good things of life as not abusing them, and of entire abstinence from evil and hurtful things.

In every respect Mr. Worden was a remarkable man. Seeming to know but little, yet he knew much. Seeming to have but few acquaintances, yet, so to speak, knew everybody. So far from being a man of "one idea," he was rather a living, walking encyclopædia. It was said of him in an assembly, when he was referred to for authority, "what Mr. Worden don't know is hardly worth an inquiry."

He took a deep interest in the preparation of Miss E. C. Blackman's excellent "History of Susquehanna County," and in its final success, reproduced by research many interesting reminiscences, published histories of Baptist Churches existing and extinct, wrote much beside for the public eye, historical, biographical, religious and political.

The National Record was started as a Greenback paper, by Northrop, Williams & Bunnell, in November, 1881. It was a nine-column folio. When Bunnell and Winthrop retired from the management Dr. Potter took their place, and the name was changed to *Weekly Messenger*. The office was burned January 17, 1883, and the paper was never re-established.

Stephen J. Northrop started the *Sentinel* in May, 1883, as a Prohibition paper. It was issued monthly as a four-column folio. It was issued weekly in January, 1884, and had a circulation of about five hundred copies. In May, 1884, it was enlarged to a four-column quarto.

The Chronicle was established at Montrose in August, 1884, as a Republican paper, by H. W B. Hewen and others. In August, 1885, the management was turned over to E. T. Sweet. October 1, 1886, Mr. Northrop bought the *Chronicle* and merged it in the *Sentinel*, increasing its size to a six-column quarto.

S. J. Northrop was born in Bridgewater May 22, 1832. He prepared for college at Harford Academy, and was graduated from the Classical Department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, in 1861. After he came home he engaged in the nursery business in Jackson township for ten years. In 1881 he came to Montrose, and has been connected with the *National Record* and *Sentinel* while here.

The "New Milford Advertiser."—This newspaper was started as a weekly local by Messrs. C. S. Vail and L. S. Brown on January 1, 1880. The idea of such a publication in this place was first entertained by Mr. Vail as early as 1875, when he was a young man only nineteen years of age. He knew nothing of the trade at that time, having been inside of a printing-office only a few times in his life; but he foresaw an opening there for a good periodical, and resolved to sometime start such an enterprise. But such an undertaking would require a large amount of money, and he had no capital. He laid his plans, however, and, beginning at the bottom round of the ladder, resolutely commenced to work his way up.

Securing a job of shoveling in Smith's sand bank, he earned fifteen dollars, which he sent to Boston and purchased his first press and outfit. It was a small beginning, but he learned his first lessons in the art with it, and while he learned the rudimentary features he labored faithfully for his next step. Adding to his capital from time to time, he was at length able to purchase a one hundred and thirty-five dollar press, and on April 1, 1879, he issued the first number of the *New Milford Advertiser*. It was a neat pamphlet, containing original reminiscences and local history, and a number of local advertisements. He was assisted in the work by O. N. Worden, a ready newspaper writer and printer of much experience. One thousand copies were issued and distributed free.

It was intended at the time to issue the paper quarterly, but a better plan prevailed. He now had three hundred dollars, and L. S. Brown, who had learned the printer's trade in the *Northern Pennsylvanian* office a short time previous, had the same amount. Vail and Brown now entered into partnership. Vail afterwards added two hundred dollars more, and with a capital of about eight hundred dollars the business commenced. The first regular issue of the weekly *Advertiser* was issued in January, 1880. It was a six-column folio of fair size, wholly printed and published by themselves in a snug

little office which had been hurriedly constructed just back of the graded school building.

In April following, G. C. Howell, a young man of much promise, came in with them to learn the trade. Success attended their efforts, and in July, 1880, the paper was enlarged to seven columns. On January 1, 1882, Vail & Brown dissolved partnership, and C. S. Vail became sole proprietor. The paper was now enlarged to eight pages of six columns each. Mr. Vail continued the business for one year, and then sold the office to James S. Hayden and G. C. Howell. Mr. Vail went to Colorado, and Hayden & Howell continued the business until August 11, 1885. At that time Mr. Vail, who had returned from the West, re-purchased Mr. Hayden's interest, and since then the business has been conducted by Vail & Howell.

On January 1, 1886, over two thousand dollars' worth of new material was added, including a new twelve hundred dollar Campbell press, and on February 15th following, the office was moved to more commodious quarters in the *Advertiser* block, corner of Main and Depot Streets. In May, 1886, a new steam-engine was purchased, and it became a steam printing establishment.

Messrs. Vail & Howell are men of sterling qualities and untiring energy, and they are giving the best efforts of their lives to produce a model home newspaper. On September 13, 1886, they issued an edition of seven thousand copies, containing twenty-four pages each. The production of this number required an immense amount of labor and expense for a local publication to undertake, including a large force of printers and laborers in the office, an agent for securing advertising matter, and a traveling reporter who traveled over one hundred and fifty miles to obtain local history, biography and original matter.

As a newspaper the *New Milford Advertiser* has been eminently successful. From a very minute commencement it has been built up by pluck and energy until it has become a first-class printing-office. Created and carried on with enterprise and ability, its merits have been recognized by the reading public, and it has never lacked appreciation and support.

Susquehanna's Newspapers. — Susquenanna's first newspaper, the *Northern Pennsylvanian*, was founded by M. H. C. Vail in 1858. It was a seven-column folio, neutral as regarded politics, and was edited and published by Mr. Vail for about two and a half years. In the eight and one-half years next ensuing it was owned and edited in succession by L. P. Hinds, Esq., W. J. Hunter, P. H. Rafter, E. A. Benedict and N. B. Chase. The last-named gentleman, the only one of the number now living, removed the office, in the spring of 1868, to Great Bend. There the paper was published under the same name, although with several different proprietors, for a few years, when it was removed to New Milford, and in 1871 the publication was then finally discontinued.

In May, 1869, W. H. Gardner, of Homer, N. Y., started the *Susquehanna Journal*, a seven-column folio, and conducted the same until September, 1871, when B. F. Pride, of Union, N. Y., the present editor and proprietor, purchased the establishment. The *Journal* had, up to that date, received a very limited support, and it had come to be generally understood that a newspaper could not live in Susquehanna, seven different gentlemen having tried the experiment, and each with very indifferent results, within the preceding twelve years. Mr. Pride, although a young man, took the paper under very discouraging circumstances, and by hard work and close application succeeded in building up a good paying business. The paper was, as it always has been during his management, independent in all things. It was from time to time enlarged and improved, until it has grown from a poorly-patronized seven-column paper to a ten-page, sixty-column paper, the largest in Susquehanna County, and one of the most extensively circulated. Mr. Pride, at the age of thirty-four years, enjoys the distinction of being the oldest newspaper publisher in the county, having continuously occupied the editorial chair of the *Journal* for nearly sixteen years. During this time (in June, 1874) the office was destroyed by fire, and was almost a total loss to the owner, but in two weeks thereafter it was again issued, and



James T. DuBois

has appeared regularly every Saturday morning up to the present time.

The Gazette.—In February, 1874, Messrs. C. E. Whitney and B. C. Kidder, with the material of the defunct *Northern Pennsylvanian*, which was removed from New Milford to this place, started the *Susquehanna Gazette*, an eight-column folio, neutral in politics. This paper passed in turn into the hands of C. E. Whitney, E. W. Rogers & Son, Dunlea & Brosnan, and was finally destroyed by fire with the Cook block, in which it was located, in February, 1883, and the publication discontinued.

The Transcript.—In May, 1883, F. A. Miller started the *Susquehanna Transcript*, a six-column quarto, Democratic in politics, and published the same until February, 1886, when he sold the paper to Jas. Clark, Jr., of Denver, Col., the present publisher. The publication of the *Daily Transcript*, a twenty-four-column folio paper, was begun in August, 1886, and is issued at the present time from the same office.

Great Bend Plaindealer.—In 1867 L. Hibbert Whittlesy who had been publishing the *Northern Pennsylvanian* at Susquehanna, removed the press and type to Great Bend and started the *Northern Pennsylvanian* here. S. B. Chase was a part owner at first. After Whittlesy died John R. Gaylord succeeded him as publisher. A. E. Benedict next had the paper (now called *The Plaindealer*). In the fall of 1880 C. L. Noble and S. P. Moore bought the establishment and conducted a five-column folio paper, independent in politics, until 1884, when Mr. Moore bought Noble's interest, and May 1, 1886, he doubled the size of the paper by making it a five-column quarto, making the entire size twenty-six by forty inches. James T. Du Bois is part owner of the paper at present.

JAMES T. DU BOIS was born in Great Bend Village, Susquehanna County, on the 17th day of April, 1851. At the age of thirteen he entered the printing-office of the *Northern Pennsylvanian*, published in Great Bend Borough by L. H. Whittlesey, and learned the trade. At the completion of the apprenticeship he studied at the Ithaca Academy, from which institution he graduated with honors in 1870. In 1871 he went to Washington, D. C., for the purpose of studying law at the Columbia University. During the second year of his course he was offered the position of assistant editor of the *National Republican*, a journal then known as the organ of the Grant administration. He filled this position for two years, and was promoted to the editorship of that paper, which place he held until the summer of 1877, when he resigned, and was sent by President Hayes as United States commercial agent to Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany. In 1881 he was promoted to be consul at the same place. President Arthur, in the fall of 1883, appointed him to the responsible and lucrative consulate at Callao, Peru, but for personal reasons he did not care to accept this position, and was subsequently transferred to the important consulate at Leipsic, Saxony, which post he occupied until January, 1886, when he voluntarily resigned. The following is the letter of the Assistant Secretary of State, accepting his resignation:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, January 14, 1886.

"JAMES T. DU BOIS, ESQ., Consul of the United States at Leipsic.

"*Sir:*—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 2d instant, tendering your resignation of the office of consul of the United States at Leipsic, and in reply to inform you that the same is accepted, to take effect on this date.

"I take this occasion to express the Department's appreciation of the zeal and fidelity you have displayed in the performance of the duties connected with the offices you have held under it, and to assure you that your retirement from the consular service is recognized as the loss of a faithful and efficient officer.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"JAS. D. PORTER,
"*Assistant Secretary.*"

While abroad Mr. Du Bois studied thoroughly the German and French languages, and spent what leisure time he had in literary pursuits. While stationed at Aix-la-Chapelle he wrote two volumes entitled "An Hour with Charlemagne" and "In and About Aix-la-Chapelle." The following is an extract from a letter written by Postmaster-General Vilas concerning the former:

"I sat down with the great Charles last evening and was so interested by your presentation that I ceased only with its close. Your sketch is delightful.

It lifts the splendid story out of the darkness and shows what a wonderful creation and creator a great man is. Had Bacon's philosophy then been known, modern civilization would have dated with Charlemagne.

"May I also be allowed to commend the rich and flowing style in which you bear your readers blissfully? I shall hope to enjoy other products of so deft a pen."

Mr. Du Bois is at present connected with the editorial staff of the *National Republican*, published at Washington, D. C., and he has charge of the *Consular Edition* of that journal. He spends his winters in Washington and his summers at Hallstead, in this county, where he is interested in the publication of the *Plaindealer* and also in farming. He is the proprietor of "Spring Farm," a tract of land beautifully situated on the banks of the picturesque Susquehanna River, which has been in the possession of the family for about one century. On this farm is situated the mountain "Manotonome," from the summit of which may be obtained some of the most interesting and commanding views to be found in the State. Mr. Du Bois has constructed several miles of foot and roadways about this mountain, and it has become a favorite resort for the people.

In December, 1883, while consul at Leipsic, Mr. Du Bois married Emma, the only child of Henry Pastor, Esq., of Aix-la-Chapelle. They have two sons.

CHAPTER XI.

AUTHORS.

"[1] On the authority of the late Hon. Charles Miner, a 'New Yankee Song,' dated Auburn Village, July 23, 1803, was the earliest product of the Susquehanna County muse, and his 'old and worthy friend, Charles Mowry, was the writer.' He lived not far from Elk Lake, and possibly from the name he gave to his location the township of Auburn received its name. The song had reference to the Intrusion Law, and began thus:

"A cruel law is made, boys,
Which much our peace and wealth destroys—
A cruel law is made, boys,
To frighten and distress us;
But if we firm together join,
Supported by a power Divine,
Our Yankee cause shall not decline,
Nor shall it long oppress us.

"In the seven remaining stanzas reference is made to Colonels John Franklin and John Jenkins as those foremost in 'the cause.' It will be remembered that, though these sturdy champions of Yankee rights resided in the vicinity of Athens, this section as well as that were alike in the disputed territory claimed at the same time by Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

"Dr. Israel Skinner, of Oakland (then Harmony), published at an early day a history of the American Revolution in verse, a part of which is quoted by Mr. Miner in his 'History of Wyoming.'

"Dr. R. H. Rose published a volume of fifty-six poems, or, as he termed them, 'Sketches in Verse,' about 1820. It was a handsomely-bound octavo, designed for private circulation only, and but one or two copies can now be found in the county. In this volume his many quotations from the Latin, French and Italian show his familiarity with various languages and authors. Many of the sketches were love-ditties, and professed imitations of a race of bards no longer greatly admired. There were also prose versions from the Arabic poets, turned into rhyme. An exception to the foregoing is found in his 'Instructions to Manufacturers,' in which is seen the gleam of the wit and raillery of which he is said to have been fond. He could, at least, follow his own 'Instructions':

"What! you would write a sonnet!—sit you down,
And take your pen, no matter for the theme,
So it be dull and sad—a waking dream;
And, careless of the peevish muse's frown,
Run stanza into stanza. Break your lines
And form them that the first and fourth may chime
And to the third the second be the rhyme.

"Oft introduce a colon: but when shines
A gleam of passion, never then neglect
A note of admiration, and an Oh!
For thus you will display a deal of wo,
And to your sonnet give a fine effect.
Then lug two limping lines in at the close,

[1] Miss Blackman.

And swear 'tis thus the great PETRARCHA'S metre flows.

"A work designed apparently for circulation in England, and which did circulate there and influence immigration to this county, was written here, and bore the following on its title-page:

"'Letters from the British Settlement in Pennsylvania: to which are added the Constitution of the United States and of Pennsylvania, and extracts from the laws respecting aliens and naturalized citizens. By C. B. Johnson, M. D.'

"This was entered according to Act of Congress, by H. Hall, Philadelphia, 1819. Another edition was published the same year by John Miller, Piccadilly, London (England).

"More than one English immigrant bemoaned the day he read 'Johnson's Letters,' and heaped upon the author accusations born of disappointment. 'Too rose-colored' his descriptions may have been; but so, also, were the notions of town-bred people respecting their own capacity to endure the inevitable ills attendant upon pioneer life.

"Samuel Barnard was among those who left the Old World in 1819, with hopes founded upon statements contained in the 'Letters.' While in this county he devoted himself to the preparation of a

"'POLYGLOT GRAMMAR of the Hebrew, Chaldee Syriac, Greek, Latin, English, French, Italian, Spanish and German languages, reduced to one common rule of syntax, and an uniform mode of declension and conjugation as far as practicable.'

"This was published, in 1825, in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston. President John Q. Adams was a subscriber for the work. Mr. Barnard presented an elegant copy, prepared expressly for the occasion, to General Lafayette. Several colleges subscribed for copies, as also the Department of State at Washington.

"He removed to New York, and afterwards to Kentucky, where he died in 1850. One of his daughters, Mrs. George Fuller, is still a resident of Montrose.

"We are indebted to the same alluring 'Letters' for the arrival from England, in 1819, of Mrs. Juliana Frances Turner. During the next three years she wrote the 'Harp of the Beechwoods,' a volume of sixty-five poems. This was published at Montrose, by Adam Waldie, in 1822.

"Some of her ballads, in old English style, are quite pleasing. Other pieces possess real merit; but fairies and goblins seem most frequently to have entertained her fancy and engaged her pen. A sample of the smoothness of her style may be seen in the following extract:

"THE COT OF CONTENT.

"On the banks of the Schuylkill still evening was glinting,
And the tide's silvery surge a soft murmuring kept,
While the bright hues of autumn the slope woods were tinting,
And the brown sunny mountains in mellowness slept.
There I marked a sweet villa, the day star declining,
Where the jessamine lingered, with late roses blent;
Where the scarlet-leaved creepers neat trellised were twining,
And they called the sweet bower—the Cot of Content.

"Mrs. Turner was born in London, married in 1802, and died in England early in 1837.

"Reference has been made to Adam Waldie as her publisher; on another page his connection with the newspaper press is given. His position as editor of a literary rather than a political journal, and his influence in calling out the talent that lay dormant here, entitle him to grateful mention.

"In 1823 a painting was made by —— Thompson, of Susquehanna County, from a scene in 'The Pioneers.'

"In 1829 a new hymn-book, by Sebastian and Barzillai Streeter.

"In 1832 materials for a history of this section, by C. L. Ward, destroyed by fire.

"A number of pamphlets have been issued from the county press, some of which are remembered: The 'Atonement, in Seven Links,' by Jireh Bryan; a 'Historical Discourse,' by Rev. Adam Miller, 1844, published by A. Turrell; a discourse on 'Baptism,' by Rev. A. L. Post.

"In 1837 *The Spectator* office printed a book of seventy-six pages, entitled 'Intellectual Chronology,' for schools and learners, by 'Technica Memoria' [R. Pike]. It endeavored

to simplify the acquisition of dates, by the use of letters for figures, weaving them with words, and often into poetry."

Miss Anne L. Fraser was born at Montrose Oct. 3, 1810. She obtained her education at Montrose Academy and at Miss Emma H. Willard's Female Academy at Troy, N. Y. She taught school a number of years, and has done some painting of considerable merit and written some good poetry. Her sister Caroline was a music teacher. The two sisters lived together on the homestead with their mother until she died, in 1870; then the sisters lived together until Carrie died, in 1882; meanwhile her brothers Philip and Franklin had both died at the homestead, leaving her alone, the last of Dr. Chas. Fraser's family at Montrose. Miss Fraser is a lady of culture and character. Herewith we submit a few selections from her poetry:

O wild the wintry blast hath blown
  Among these rugged hills of ours,
And spring on softest wing hath flown
  And kissed the fragrance-breathing flowers;
And summer's sunshine oft hath chased
  The shadows o'er the waving plain,
And autumn's pencil sadly traced
  Her gorgeous hues of death again.

And this has passed since at my feet
  Thy blue waves, Susquehanna, rolled,
Where green-robed mountains rise to meet
  And crown themselves with clouds of gold;
But thou, the friend of other days,
  Who nature's charms have viewed with me,
When to her haunts my footstep strays
  Remembrance kindly dwells on thee.

And dost thou trace the lovely shore,
  Where we have watched the smooth waves glide,
Or wake the music of the oar,
  Forgetting one who by thy side
Hath wandered through each woodland dell
  And crossed the sparkling wave with thee?
Hath friendship's wand no silent spell
  To stir the fount of memory?

Mrs. Lydia C. Searle.—Miss Lydia C. Dimock, daughter of Elder D. Dimock, was born at Montrose July 6, 1811, and married to Leonard Searle Oct. 23, 1832. She was educated in Hamilton Baptist Academy, N. Y., and early gave indications of a taste for literary pursuits. She kept a diary from the age of seventeen until the time of her death. Her reading in every department was extensive, and while reading, she comprehended and formed her judgment. While every one might not have acquiesced in that judgment, to her it was sincere, honest conviction. She was an indefatigable collector of articles from newspapers and other sources, which were carefully preserved in scrap-books. She also kept files of newspapers for many years. Her mind was quick in perception and ready in application, and during her long life it became widely stored with historic, scientific, religious and political facts. She was bright and intellectual at home in poetry and literature. She wrote both in prose and poetry. Her work "Washington our Example" was published during the war. Being a great admirer of Gen. McClellan, the work was dedicated to him, a fact which he appreciatively acknowledged in a courteous letter to the authoress. At the time of her death, A. K. McClure, of the *Philadelphia Times*, wrote of her: "She has been for more than half a century one of the leading literary as well as social characters of Northern Pennsylvania. With all the tenderness of woman and a most devoted wife and mother, she had a strong love for literature and singular fitness for literary labor. Her scrap-books, both of politics and of the choice productions of the most gifted poets and authors, are among the most complete to be found in any library, and her original articles were marked by unusual force and excellence. No woman of the northern portion of the State will be more widely or more gratefully remembered than Mrs. Searle, of Montrose, and her life and character will long be pointed to as among the noblest of examples." She was a Christian lady, with a deep charity for all. She died in August, 1880, and was buried at Montrose.

The following is taken from a tribute paid to her brother, Hon. Davis Dimock, Jr., who died while a member of Congress:

Thou art gone, 'midst honors, to the tomb, and all the people mourn,
Who twined a wreath around thy brow, which now is from thee torn—

To crown anew the victor Death, who seeks from earth to win
The bright, the beautiful and great, as the trophies meet for him.

Thou art gone, but oh! thou art gone not where thy country calls for thee,
And a vacant seat is in the halls of our nation great and free,
Which was thine to fill for years to come, with brightness round thy name,
And with deepest love for the nation's weal, thou wouldst have filled the same.

* * * * * * *

Thou art gone, and now the grief and woe that fancy cannot paint,
Which sheds such blight on human hearts, that makes them fail and faint,
Which withers all their dearest joys, and changes life to gloom,
Are theirs who loved, but could not save thee from the voiceless tomb.

* * * * * * *

Thou art gone, and o'er thy noble form death triumphs in his power—
But there is coming, on swift wing, in time the destined hour
When he in whom was all thy hope will take from death the prize,
And, robed in beauty and in light, thou wilt from dust arise.

ANNA DRINKER wrote poetry under the *nom de plume* of Edith May. The pages of the *Home Journal*, edited by N. P. Willis and George Morris, bore ample evidence of her genius. Her poems were published in book-form, by a Philadelphia house, in 1851, prefaced by a tribute from N. P. Willis. She also published, in 1855, "Tales and Poems for Children." Miss Blackman writes: " It has been remarked 'she might have sat for her own *Theodora*.'

> "In her eyes are tranquil shadows
> Lofty thoughts alone can make,
> Like the darkness thrown by mountains
> O'er a lake."

In a sketch of the fair authoress, written by Miss Susan E. Dickinson in 1879, she said: "When Miss Drinker began to write, Susquehanna County still held countless lovely solitudes, where only the wild deer ranged, or hunters' and poets' footsteps delighted to roam. Many of her poems pictured this fair and gracious region with its peculiar charms. Not a few, and these the longest, were narrative poems, full of dramatic fire and fervor, showing how her imaginative powers were seizing upon and bringing out the strength, the beauty, the romance lying in the life around her."

The following are extracts from her poems:

STORM AT TWILIGHT.

The roar of a chafed lion in his lair
Begirt by leveled spears: A sudden flash,
Intense, yet wavering, like a beast's fierce eye
Searching the darkness. The wild lay of winds
Sweeps the burnt plains of heaven, and from afar,
Linked clouds are riding up like eager horsemen,
Javelin in hand. From the moth wings of twilight
There falls unwonted shadow, and strange gloom
Cloisters the unwilling stars. The sky is roofed
With tempest, and the moon's scant rays fall through
Like light let dimly through fissured rock
Vaulting a cavern. To the horizon,
The green sea of the forest has rolled back
Its leveled billows, and where mast-like trees
Sway to its bosom, here and there, a vine
Braided to some pine's bare shaft, clings, rocked aloft
Like a bold mariner! There is no bough
But lifteth an appealing arm to heaven.
The scudding grass is shivered as it flies
And herbs and flowers crouch to their mother earth
Like frightened children. 'Tis more terrible,
When the near thunder speaks, and the fleet wind
Stops like a steed that knows his rider's voice;
For, oh, the hush that follows is the calm
Of a despairing heart, and, as a maniac
Loses his grief in raving, the mad storm,
Weeping fast tears, awakens with a sob
From its blank desolation, and shrieks on!

UNREST.

Rest for awhile! I'm tempest-tossed to-day;
Bar out the sunshine. Let importunate life,
Beating forever with impatient hand
My soul's closed portals, only rouse within
Dull, dreamy echoes. In a forest calm
Builds sleep, the white dove. As a bird she rides
The lulled waves of the soul. To-day my thoughts
Hunt me like hounds; my senses, wide awake,
Watch for the touch that thrills them; every sound
Falls through the listening air unscabbarded;
And if sleep comes, 'tis but a transient dream
That flits betwixt me and the light of life,
Alighting never. * * *

TWO CHANTS.

"Te Deum Laudamus!" through green river meadows,
Where noon, pacing slow, holds in leash the fleet shadows,
Blown like a cloud from St. Agatha's altar,
Drifts down the south wind and loud-chanted psalter;

Under the light of the tapers lies sleeping
One whose fair soul was not whitened by weeping.

Sorrow stood far from her—love, in mute reverence,
Knelt to the shrine of her starry intelligence,
Charmed by her music of being, dull cavil
Lay coiled in her presence; and lion-like evil,
Lying in wait for her soul frail and tender,
Crouching at the blaze of its virginal splendor.

Over her calm face a radiance immortal
Flows from the smile at the mouth's silent portal—
They who kneel round her from matins till even,
As they kneel at the tombs of the blessed in heaven,
Think not to question that presence resplendent
Where fled the soul that is shining ascendent.

* * * * * * * * *

Sorrow, that writes with the pen of an angel,
God's burning thoughts through her mystic evangel;
Passion, that, laden with memories tender,
Crowns himself king with their tropical splendor;
Weeping repentance, with hand lifted palely—
These were the spirits that walked with her daily.

* * * * * * *

FOREST SCENE.

I know a forest vast and old—
A shade so deep, so darkly green,
That morning sends her shaft of gold
In vain to pierce its leafy screen.
I know a brake where sleeps the fawn—
The soft-eyed fawn through noon's repose,
For noon, with all the calm of dawn,
Lies hushed beneath those dewy boughs.

* * * * * * * * *

From slippery ledge, from moss-grown rock,
Dash the swift waters at a bound,
And from the foam that veils the shock,
Floats every wavelet, sparkle-crowned.
By brake and dell and lawny glade,
O'er gnarled root, o'er mossy stone,
Beneath the forest's emerald shade
The brook winds murmuring, chiding on.

GEORGE CATLIN, son of Putnam and Polly (Sutton) Catlin, was born in Wyoming Valley in 1796. He came to Brooklyn, Susquehanna County, with his father, where he taught school. His father designed him for the law and to that end sent him to Reeves' school, at Litchfield, Conn., where he remained two years. He was admitted to the Susquehanna County bar February 20, 1820. At that time his brother Charles resided where Mrs. Webb now lives. But law was not suited to young Catlin's tastes or inclinations. He says:

"After having covered nearly every inch of the lawyer's table (and even encroached upon the judges' bench) with pen-knife, pen and ink, and pencil sketches of judges, juries and culprits, I very deliberately resolved to convert my law library into paint-pots and brushes, and to pursue painting as my future and apparently more agreeable profession."

[1] "Art was his idolized profession. So strong did his passion become that he abandoned the law and went to New York, where he was soon engaged in the painting of portraits and miniatures. In 1829, being then thirty-three years old, Mr. Catlin had his attention called to the fact that the pure American race was disappearing before the march of civilization. He therefore resolved to rescue from oblivion the types and customs of the unfortunate Indians. From that moment dated the commencement of his life-study; then he became a public benefactor, and his subsequent career was devoted to the cause of art and history, to which he has added a chapter that cannot be undervalued. In 1831 Mr. Catlin, though discouraged by his friends and the government, accompanied Governor Clark, of St. Louis, then superintendent of Indian affairs, in a western tour among the Winnebagos and Menomonies, the Shawanos, Sacs and Foxes, and with these interviews began the series of his Indian paintings. After the close of the 'Black Hawk War' he visited Black Hawk and five of his warriors, prisoners at Jefferson Barracks, where he painted their portraits. In the following year he descended the Missouri River, from the mouth of the Yellowstone to St. Louis, in a canoe, with two men (a distance of two thousand miles), steering it with his own paddle. In that trip he visited and painted the Mandans, Crows, Blackfeet, K'nisteneux, Assinneboins, Minatarres, Reccarrees, Sioux, Poncas and Iowas. During these voyages he was the correspondent of the *New York Spectator*. These letters were published in a volume entitled 'Catlin's Life Among the North American Indians.'"

[1] *New York Tribune.*

[1] "In the fall of 1837 Mr. Catlin lectured in New York, in connection with the exhibition of paintings, while Black Hawk, Keokuk and about fifty Indians from four tribes were present.

"In 1838 the value of his paintings was estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000.

"In eight years he visited about fifty tribes, and brought home more than six hundred oil-paintings (in every instance from nature) of portraits, landscapes and Indian customs, and every article of their manufacture, such as weapons, costumes, wigwams, etc. He exhibited this collection in New York and Washington, and also in London and Paris. He had offers from noblemen in England for his collection, but he declined them, preferring to dispose of it in his own country. He offered it to the government of the United States for $65,000. The bill for its purchase was discussed in the Senate and lost by one vote. This was probably owing to the influence of H. R. Schoolcraft, who had endeavored to secure the use of Mr. Catlin's paintings to illustrate a work he contemplated editing for the United States; but Mr. Catlin had already incurred great labor and expense towards a publication of his own, and declined his proposition."

In 1852 he sailed to Venezuela and for several years was employed in exploring the innermost parts of South America, interviewing scores of tribes of wild Indians. "Last Rambles in North and South America," from his pen, is a graphic description of his life in the wildernesses of those countries. He also wrote "Lifted and Subsided Rocks of North America," based on his observations; also "North American Folio," containing twenty-five plates of hunting scenes. As an author Mr. Catlin was peculiarly talented, and as an artist his paintings are spirited and accurate portraits and faithful and true landscapes. The remnant of his painting can be seen at Washington, D. C., having been collected by the government at last. He died in 1872, at Jersey City, aged seventy-eight.

Miss Emily C. Blackman was born at Gilbertsville, Otsego County, N. Y., July 15, 1826. When she was three years old her father, Dr. J. Blackman, whose sketch will appear in the medical chapter, removed to Binghamton, where he resided seven years, removing to Montrose in 1836. Miss Blackman has a very distinct recollection of Binghamton, where she first attended school; but her early education was principally obtained at the Susquehanna County or Montrose Academy. At the age of fifteen she commenced teaching as an assistant in the academy, still continuing her studies, however. About this time she and her sister Many Ann planned to found a school; but her sister married soon after, and that destroyed one of Miss Blackman's early hopes. After she left school and teaching here, she was preceptress at Towanda, also teaching three years at Chester, Delaware County, Pa. She has taught in the schools of Wisconsin and Illinois and Freedman's school in Mississippi from 1866 to 1868. In fact, her whole life since she was fifteen has been that of an instructor in one way or another. During all these years she has been a student of languages and music. She studied music in New York and Philadelphia, and became an accomplished music-teacher.

In later years she has given more attention to the study of the languages, and is able to read the Testament in ten different languages. Miss Blackman is of a literary turn of mind, and during the time she was in the South she was a constant contributor to the press, and also while in Europe. Her greatest literary work is the "History of Susquehanna County," upon which she spent four years of conscientious, painstaking labor. No one but a historian can appreciate the labor required in searching through countless old dust-covered records, newspaper files and diaries, to ascertain a date, a name or a fact, which requires only a short sentence to express when found, and the interviewing of the oldest inhabitants, and the comparing of conflicting statements, all requiring method in arrangement, patience in research and perseverance until the desired information is obtained. All of these characteristics were made manifest in Miss Blackman's work, which has received many commendations from those most capable of criticising.

Miss Blackman united with the Presbyterian Church of Montrose when she was twelve years old, and has been active in every good work growing out of her relation thereto. The Home and Foreign Missions of the church, the Soldiers' Aid Society and Sanitary Commission during the war, and Freedman's Aid, Woman's

Christian Temperance Union, have all enlisted her sympathies and taken more or less of her time as secretary. More recently she has acted as superintendent of the work among the prisoners in the Montrose jail. She has been across the continent twice and to Europe once, but the principal theatre of her labors has been at home, in Montrose, and throughout Susquehanna County. This brief outline but feebly indicates the manner of her education or the intense activity of her life. Being naturally susceptible she can have the consolation of knowing that her life has not been unfruitful of good results at home; that it has been as usefully spent at Montrose, as it could have been any where.



Emily C. Blackman

and conscientious, she drank freely at the fountain of knowledge and truth as presented to her understanding by her teachers, pastors and books. Being ambitious and persevering, she has acquired and imparted much information, even to the second generation as a teacher, and has watched the development of her pupils with that keen interest which a true teacher always feels in her pupils. Miss Blackman's hearing began to fail when she was teaching at Towanda. If it had not been for this misfortune, she would have gone abroad as a missionary; but

Rev. Elisha Mulford, LL. D.—While most men of letters who exert a great influence in their day and generation, and attain a national or even a world-wide reputation, are soon forgotten, or live here only in name when they pass away, it is but rarely true that the really great men in the world's history attain any very marked distinction while yet living. The former cultivate present and transient interests, and are content with things as they are, if only they may secure the popular recognition, and attain thereby the temporal and often fictitious applauses and honors of the world; but the latter, in natural gifts and sympathies ahead of their age, and in love of truth for its own sake, are only satisfied in progressive and enduring work, and aspire to become the pioneers and prophets of a new dispensation. The subject of this brief sketch, although fairly successful in a worldly

sense, is not an exception to this general rule. Well-known and appreciated by the widely-scattered few who sympathized with his ideas, he was, previous to his death, but little known. As the poet Whittier has since written of him:

"Unnoted as the setting of a star
He passed; and sect and party scarcely knew
When from their midst a sage and seer withdrew
To fitter audience, where the great dead are
In God's republic of the heart and mind,
Leaving no purer, nobler soul behind."

And these whisperings are becoming day by day more frequent and distinct, and we believe will ultimately grow into the voices of a vast multitude in the ages to come, who shall have come to regard him as the "sage and seer" of this generation.

Dr. Mulford was born in Montrose, Pa., November 19, 1833. His father was Sylvanus S. Mulford, a prominent and successful merchant, of pure English extraction. His family formed one of a social group of friends and relatives distinguished not only for their refined and intellectual character, but also for their practical and business abilities. He was endowed with a rare combination of natural gifts, both physical and mental. He possessed a remarkable facility and beauty of expression, an impassioned temperament, and a lofty style which, without affectation or haughtiness, carried with it the impression of greatness. Joined with these, he possessed a philosophic cast of mind—all of which gifts had been thoroughly cultured by the best discipline that could be secured in our schools, by travel, and by social intercourse with the best cultured minds at home and abroad.

Rev. Theodore T. Munger, D.D., in a brief review of his life and works in *The Independent*, also says:

"Dr. Mulford, previous to his death, was generally known only as the author of his books. His name, bare of all titles on the title-page of 'The Nation,' simply announced him as a writer. This work drew from Yale College an LL.D.; and he was thenceforth known as Dr. Mulford; but still he remained barely more than a name in the public mind. 'The Republic of God,' published four years later, had run the gauntlet of three commencement seasons without attracting to its author the degree of D.D.; and so the anomaly becomes an unalterable fact that the author of an original, able and learned work on theology secured no formal recognition in his day, where it might most be expected."

With this impression, that so far as regarded the general public, his great contributions to the religious and political advancement of the race were but little recognized, he died; and we can hardly conceive of any more bitter experience than that one who, in love of truth, had devoted his life to its development in the consciousness of men, should, in his last moments, believe the popular mind wholly indifferent thereto. But no sooner had he gone than there arose whisperings that a really great man had lived and died in our midst unrecognized, and had left behind him imperishable works. He graduated at Yale College in the class of 1855; took an independent course of study for one year; studied theology at Andover, graduating in 1859; traveled and studied in Europe two years, thoroughly acquainting himself with the progress of English and German thought and research; took orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1862, and subsequently became rector of a parish in Orange, N. J.

Though successful in his chosen profession, the management of his own and his wife's estates, requiring his presence and personal attention, constrained him to resign his rectorship and retire to the seclusion of one of his farms, where he spent nearly twenty years of the subsequent period of his life. He was not naturally, as some have supposed, a recluse—one who enjoyed seclusion for its own sake—but sought retirement only for the quiet essential to his great literary work. On the contrary, he emerged from his obscurity at every opportunity presented to visit his many personal friends, and to acquaint himself with the affairs of the world. He was deeply in sympathy with humanity, and alive to all its interests. As Prof. Allen said of him in *The Christian Union*,—

"He felt an interest in all that came under his gaze, not merely high things, but things of small repute. The incidents of common life had a charm for him. In the language of Wordsworth, he was wont

Along life's common way
With sympathetic heart to stray,
And with a soul of power.'"

He was not a prolific writer, but what he wrote he elaborated with the greatest patience and care. His first book, "The Nation," published in Boston, 1870, had been the subject of his studies and reflections for many years. He was at least five years in producing the first manuscript after having set himself to the task, and subsequently re-wrote it again and again. Indeed, so great was his effort to make the book an accurate and complete exposition of its subject, he devoted to the correction of the proof-sheets as much time as would ordinarily be required for a complete revision. When finally published, it arrested the attention of some of the greatest scholars and thinkers, not only in this country, but also in Europe. It is said that Senator Sumner, casually taking up the large volume in a book-store, became at once so deeply interested that he stood for hours as one transfixed while perusing its contents. He afterwards declared it to be "an ideally perfect work," and wrote, sending his personal congratulations to the author:

"I have read it from first to last with constant interest and sympathy. It is a most important contribution to our political literature, and cannot fail to strengthen and elevate our national life."

From England also came personal congratulations, and notably from F. D. Maurice, one of the most distinguished of British theological writers, and rightly deemed the great pioneer in the modern development of Christian thought.

From many distinguished men in this country also came letters and reviews highly appreciative of the work.

His design and effort in this great work are to show that "Man is by nature a political being;" that the nation has existence in the purpose of God, and is designed to be a chief medium in the moral development of the race. To use his own language: "The nation is the goal of history in the fulfilment of the highest political ideal." It is towards this goal the "nations move in the fulfilment of the life of humanity." It is "to work as one whose achievement passes beyond time, whose glory and honor are borne into the eternal City."

His second great work appeared in 1881, eleven years later, and is entitled "The Republic of God: An Institute in Theology." Both works might well have received the same title; for, though one is political and the other theological—the one treating of the nation, the other of the church—yet each, he believed and taught, has a similar design in the Divine mind. Both, when each shall have attained the goal of its earthly history, will merge in the kingdom of God, which is, in the true and ideal sense, a republic, self-governing, and whose only law is love.

"The Republic of God," although it has apparently attracted less attention than "The Nation," is, if possible, his greater work. It is, in reality, a prophecy of a glory to come—of the spiritual advent of the Christ in the minds and hearts of men.

In 1880 he was appointed to the position of lecturer in the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he soon drew around him a class of enthusiastic students and disciples. Prof. Allen thus writes of his work there:

"His lectures, though few in number, were carefully elaborated, embodying the reflections of his mature life, with many deep thoughts, careful distinctions and many exquisite expressions. He dwelt chiefly upon the living God as the central principle of theology. In him theology rested, not in attributes or covenants or mechanical conceptions of revelation, not in doctrines either of the incarnation or atonement."

He died at his residence in Cambridge December 9, 1885, and is buried in the old burial-ground at Concord, beside Emerson and many other distinguished men or letters. He left a wife—*née* Rachel Carmalt, a native also of this county and of excellent family—and four children.

Rev. Edward A. Warriner was born in Agawam, Mass., and graduated at Union College in 1855. He taught school twelve years, and studied theology under Dr. Mombert at Lancaster, Pa., while he was principal of the Yates Institute. In 1866, while yet in deacon's orders, he was called to minister at Saint Paul's Church at Montrose, where he still remains. In

1875 he published a thological novel entitled "Victor La Tourette," advocating broad church views, and which had a large influence and circulation; five years later a poem in seven cantos entitled "Kear," and has now in press a theological work entitled "I am that I am; or, The Philosophic Basis of the Christian Faith." Mr. Warriner's poem, "Kear," is based on Indian legends and religious notions. The heroine is Eniskin, Tamanend's daughter, who is in love with Nepanet, an Indian of her own tribe, the Lenni Lenape; but she finally consents to become the bride of an Oneida chieftain in order to save her people from the vengeance of the Six Nations; but, when the bride is sought, it is found that she has gone to the spirit land. The scene of the poem is laid at Montrose and along the Susquehanna. Tamanend, or St. Tammany, was a famous chief of the Lenni Lenape or Delawares, and when the whites first knew Susquehanna County the Six Nations had gained the victory over the Delawares, and Susquehanna County, lying between the tribes, may have been "dark and bloody ground."

Proud Susquehanna rolls his waters on,
Scarce mindful of the changes time has brought;
The Delaware and Iroquois have gone,
And every work by nature's children wrought;
Yet the same spirit which her children caught
From cloud and sunshine, wood and mountain stream,
And which the laws of life and virtue taught,
Still lingers on his shores, and still the theme
Inspires of ancient legend and of poet's dream.

Hidden remote in Pennsylvania's hills,
Thy vine-clad cottages, O fair Montrose!
Thy fields of green watered by mountain rills,
And the pure sparkle of thy winter's snows
No romance of forgotten years disclose;
Yet here strange legends of the past abound,
Here hostile ashes side by side repose,
For thine was once the "Dark and Bloody Ground,"
Where heroes strove for fame and graves of glory found.

DESCRIPTION OF ENISKIN.

A lonely lake, once called the Whispering Wave,
At twilight hour mirrored a maiden face
Of wondrous beauty, pure as sculptors grave
On spotless stone, yet dark as limners trace
On chancel windows; and a form whose grace
Was like the supple willow's bending o'er
Ewayea's dreamy tide—maiden of royal race,
Named, as a crystal pebble on the shore,
Eniskin—fairest spirit of the days of yore.

Her dress was green and russet, Nature's prints
Of spring and autumn, gathered at her waist
By woven belt of red and orange splints;
White moccasins her slender feet encased,
Beaded and worked in Nature's faultless taste
Of blending figures. Olive leggings bound
Her rounded limbs, vermillion beads embraced
Her neck, bright-tinted as her lips; around
Her form a scarlet mantle gracefully was wound.

Of noble birth—daughter of Tamanend—
Alike for courage, strength and counsel famed;
The most renowned of the illustrious dead
In Indian legend and tradition named;
Whose mighty deeds heroic souls inflamed,
And o'er his tribe a matchless lustre threw,
That long the brave inspired, the faltering shamed—
No glory but her sire's she deemed as true,
And in its inspiration, pride and spirit grew.

Beneath a spreading elm, whose branches swept
The ground, her infancy was nursed. Here hung,
In the cool summer shadows, while she slept,
Her tiny hammock, by the breezes swung
And branches tossed; nursed as the oriole's young,
That built its netted hammock o'er her own,
And 'mid the leaves from morn till evening sung,
Thus had her life begun, and thus had grown,
And naught but Nature's freedom, music, gladness known.

SAD REJECTION OF HER LOVER.

"Beware, O Nepanet!" Eniskin quick
Replied with flashing eyes and form erect
"How thou dost to thy chieftain's daughter speak
With mocking words. How couldst thou expect—
No glory having won—I should reject
Thy love? 'Twere needless thou shouldst bid adieu
To me."—Then suddenly her words were checked
With choking sobs, and in her light canoe,
As swift as swallow o'er the lake she flew,

Till hid within the shadows of the mountains,
Wooded and dark beyond. Here resting from
Her flight, o'erwhelmed with shame and grief, the fountains
Of bitterness o'erflowed in tears. No room
For reconciliation now; yet whom
But Nepanet can she e'er love? and he
Can ne'er forgive her bitter words, nor come
Again as oft in days gone by, when she,
While yet afar, would run to meet him joyfully.

DR. E. L. BLAKESLEE is not only a physician and lawyer, but he is also something of a poet. He delivered the centennial poem July

4, 1876, from which the following extracts are taken:

THE BIRTH OF COLUMBIA.

Fair land, in beauty wild and green,
Ere man thy native smile had seen,
How long since Ocean gave thee birth
And made thee Hemisphere of earth?
Or since the sea surge beat thy shore,
And rivers rocky channels wore,
Or red man started bison's tread
O'er native meads, unbounded spread?
Or why sprang up from Ocean's deep,
From night of long and billowy sleep,
The land with forests green and wild,
To rock the cradle of the child?
Heaven's descending favorite born,
Liberty's babe of coming morn,
Where mountain breeze shall fan her face
And teach her freedom's queenly grace.
And hardship's toil make strong the arm
To strike, when foe shall threaten harm;
Christening her of Ocean birth,
Columbia, fairest of the earth!

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

When noonday sun with streaming gold,
A-down the blue his chariot rolled,
Where sleeps the bay, in waters still
Beneath the brow of Bunker Hill;
The burnished armor of the foe,
Its glittering sheen and silver glow,
Shall shimmer in the warm blood's flow
Ere day declining shadows bring
Of night, on swift and sable wing.
The sweeping scythe the day before
Cut close the sward where human gore
Ran redder streams in redder sea
Than ever flowed Thermopylæ.
The ill-arrayed, determined band,
Upon the brow now boldly stand,
And sternly wait the coming foe
With serried lines in scarlet glow.
The belching cannon's seething flame,
O'er jarring earth deep grumbling came,
The sleety fire far-flashing, rung
Through rolling clouds, its rattling tongue;
With banners flaunting in their pride,
Their lines moved up the sloping side.
Our fathers stood in silence still,
Content to wait their leader's will,
Until they saw the flashing eye
And heard brave Prescott sound the cry.
Then, like volcano's molten tide,
Hot, sweeping down the bursting side,
The fiery blast, with bending gale,
Sent down her drifts of leaden hail!
While broken lines now backward reel,
Beneath the blows of dripping steel;
Again they come, again recoil,
O'er slippery steps of reddest soil.
At dangerous post, where country calls,
Brave WARREN stands, but stands and falls!
When foes' thinned ranks fain take the field,
With thrice in numbers fully steeled,
And leave upon contested plain,
The whitening bones of hundred slain,
They're welcome to their Cadmean gain.

THE RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

Pale Liberty in vestal robe
Of starry light, in azure wove,
Her flowing hair unbound and free
As waves that roll upon the sea;
And fire celestial in her eye,
Which saddened when the wafted sigh
Fell on her ear, and looking far
Away where rolled the burning star,
Her sister called and victory came
With flashing eyes on wings of flame,
Her thunderbolts were blazing white,
Her robes were flecked in boreal light,
Descending now but hovering o'er
The struggling field of human gore,
Now hears her sister's pleading voice,
But long withholds bestowing choice,
No wreath to man she ever gave,
Or gift, except the nobly brave!
She counts the scars and glory won,
And touched the sword of WASHINGTON!
Then rising in her reddest fold
Around her sisters blue it rolled,
While Seraphs their white streamers flew,
And made our own RED, WHITE AND BLUE;
When Britons saw that Banner wave
On YORKTOWN plains, above the brave,
With lights that bore a magic spell,
Their boasted cross and lion fell.

JOHN WESLEY CARGILL was born in Jackson May 25, 1831. He obtained his education at the common schools and attended the Wyoming Seminary and Harford Academy one term each. He taught school nine winters. His first term was taught in a log school-house in Jackson. He is a farmer and has been something of a politician. He is not as stable in politics or religion as some men. He has been an Anti-Slavery man, Republican, Greenbacker, Democrat and, lastly, a Prohibitionist. He evidently has no traditional love for party names and views things from his own standpoint. He was elected county auditor in 1853, and State Representative in 1879. It was during his term that Kemble and others tried to

bribe the Legislature to indemnify the Pennsylvania Railroad for losses sustained in the Pittsburgh riot. Mr. Cargill was approached on the subject and money was offered him. He led the bribers on, and finally exposed the whole plot, and under lead of Charles S. Wolfe the bribers were convicted, and some four million dollars was saved to the State of Pennsylvania. But Mr. Cargill's best gift is in the poetic line. He commenced to write some pieces while young, and has written much more within the last two years,—in all some forty short poems, among them "The Pirate Ship," "Susquehanna County," "Spirit Home of the Indians," "Sinking of the Island of Atlantis," "Border of Hades," "Land of Despair," "Charge of the Louisiana Tigers at Gettysburg," etc. He has printed but two pieces, but commits his verses to memory, and often repeats them to his friends. He is one of the most natural poets that Susquehanna County has ever produced.

ISLAND OF DEADLAND.

In a worn-out planet.

There is an island in a wide distant ocean
  Where silence and gloom and despair ever reign;
No waves on that deep inky sea are in motion,
  A shadow death sends o'er the land and the main.

No soft fragrant breeze o'er this island is blowing,
  No clouds ever fly through the dead, silent air,
The shore dry and barren—no green grass is growing,
  No flowers ever bloom in this land of despair.

We see no bright streamlets, no clear, sparkling fountains,
  No trees in this desolate land are in sight;
The sun, veiled in mourning, looks on the black mountains,
  In sorrow 'tis shining; how dim is its light!

The ocean, the wide, stagnant ocean, is lying
  In sullen despair in its deep and wide bed;
No birds from the shore o'er this dark sea are flying;
  The black inky waters are silent and dead.

No forms that have life are before us appearing;
  From demons unseen we hear not a breath;
No sound from the mountain or plain are we hearing,
  To break for one moment the stillness of death.

Oh! Let the wild storm break the silence here reigning,
  Let demon-tossed billows dash on this dark shore.
No answer comes back to our prayer or complaining;
  The land and the sea are as dead as before.

Miss Sarah Jones, daughter of Austin Jones, was born at Harford February 18, 1828, and was educated in the common schools, Harford Academy and Ontario Female Seminary, where she graduated in 1852. She taught fourteen years in that school, and since her return to Harford has been teaching nearly every year. She has been a teacher for thirty-five years, and has written poetry as occasion has seemed to require for anniversaries or for some particular purpose. She wrote a poem for the Adam Miller semi-centennial, entitled "An Echo of Fifty Years," which was published with the addresses on that occasion. We quote the following, entitled

LILACS FOR PAPA.

"Oh! lilacs for Papa," the children cried,
And the taller boy on tiptoe tried
To pull the clustering branches down
Within the reach of the small hands brown
That broke the blossoms with eager glee
From the very heart of the laden tree;
All shouting in chorus, with cheeks aglow,
As they swung their treasures to and fro,
"Sweet lilacs for Papa, he loves them so."

They lay on his table, his desk, his chair,
And filled the house with their fragrance rare,
Till the question asked in each chosen spot
Was not where are they, but where are they not?
As he fondly smiled in each rosy face,
His own grew soft with a tender grace;
All care and grief through those sunny hours
Seemed banished far from his world of flowers,
While he heard glad voices with rippling flow
Sing "Lilacs for Papa, he loves them so."

Years came and went and the "children three"
Still gathered flowers from the lilac tree.
They grew in stature and mind and heart,
And of Papa's life were the richest part.
They did not see that his cheeks grew pale,
That his quick, firm footsteps began to fail;
They only knew that his loving voice
Made their pulses thrill and their hearts rejoice;
So they kept on singing, as long ago.
"Sweet lilacs for Papa, he loves them so."

O thought of anguish! there came a day
When the children stood in the smiling May,
And listened under the lilac tree
To the song of bird and the hum of bee,

And saw the shadowy branches wave
While they gathered blossoms for Papa's grave;
And whispered sadly in accents low
"Sweet lilacs as ever, he loved them so."

One beautiful May as the years sped on,
The sweet flowers bloomed, but the boys were gone,
And a lovely maiden stood alone
By a mossy mound with lilacs strown.
"I have not forgotten," she softly sighed,
"When 'Lilacs for Papa' we gaily cried,
And so to-day from the dear old tree
I have gathered blossoms enough for three,
For he would miss them, I almost know,
Should I fail to bring them, he loved them so."

Soon one by one will the "children three"
Go forth from the shade of the household tree;
Two noble men and a woman sweet
The joys and sorrows of life to meet.
Then lilac buds as they bloom and fade
Will never on Papa's grave be laid;
But memory's choicest flowers will rest
In tender silence above his breast;
And the children still, as they older grow,
While watching the lilacs come and go,
Will love them because *he* loved them so.

WALLACE L. THACHER, son of Russell B. Thacher, was born in Harford, March 28, 1841. He received his education in the common schools, and was one term in Harford Academy, but his principal education has been by study at home. He has taught nineteen terms of school, covering a period of thirty years. He has been school director, and has often reported the proceedings of the County Institutes for the local press. He read an article on the tariff at an institute, which was published. In 1879 he published a work on "Civil Government," adapted to use in the common schools. It is an excellent little work, the result of four years of labor and thought on the part of the author. It is used in the schools of Susquehanna County to a considerable extent, and is deserving of a wider recognition than it has yet received. The degree of A.M. was recently conferred upon him by Lafayette College.

WM. A. CROSSMAN, in 1867, prepared a work to facilitate county business, entitled "Assessors' Form Guide," and its worth is securing its use in several counties besides our own.

HONORABLE S. B. CHASE of Great Bend, has issued several works, among which are the following: "Digest and Treatise on Parliamentary Law" (now in its ninth edition); "Good of the Order;" "Manual of Good Templars;" History of Good Templars," for Mill's Temperance Manual.

MRS. S. B. CHASE, in 1870, issued "Derry's Lake," a good temperance story.

MRS. LAURA TROWBRIDGE, of Great Bend, is the author of a cook-book of "more than thirteen hundred sensible receipts," from a practical cook.

HENRY MCKINNEY, son of John McKinney, was born at Binghamton February 12, 1818. His father moved to Great Bend when he was young, and became the leading merchant in what is now Hallstead for about fifteen years. Henry was educated at Great Bend, Montrose and Oxford Academy, New York, and assisted his father in his saw-mill and store. After several store ventures in Bradford County, in which he lost money, he came back to Great Bend and clerked for his father, and finally succeeded him in the business, which he closed out in 1866, when his wife died. In 1870 he began trade at Plymouth, Luzerne County, and in the unequal contest with company stores, his attention was directed to the unfairness of the monopoly system, which led to the production of a pamphlet on "Capital and Labor." The evils of intemperance led to the production of an exhaustive Bible essay, entitled "No License for Alcoholic Drinks in the Bible." His last production is a work of two hundred and forty pages, entitled "Romanism," which was published in 1886.

MARY HARRIET OVERFIELD, the eldest of eighteen children, was born March 26, 1837, in Auburn township, Susquehanna County, Pa. Her parents were William Overfield and Anna Bunnell, who settled on Shannon Hill, Auburn township, in 1836. She was educated at the district schools, besides attending to the duties devolving upon an eldest daughter in a large family, with a beloved mother blind four years who died when the daughter was seventeen, bringing added responsibility. The following winter a broken term of school was attended at North Flat, taught by Henry W. Smith, A.M. A

school paper, "The Good Templar," was issued under the *nom de plume* of "Topsy." At eighteen she commenced school at Wyoming Seminary, and took a scientific course, accompanied by French, German and drawing. Here she edited a school newspaper, taught school, and graduated in the class of '59. She taught at Moscow, Meshoppen and Wyoming Seminary. In 1860 she was married to John M. France; in 1873 was elected lecturer in Auburn Grange, No. 101, P. of H. From that time correspondence, essays, obituaries and poems have accumulated, and have been published in the *Montrose Democrat, Independent Republican, New Milford Advertiser, Farmer's Friend* of the Patrons of Husbandry and other papers. In 1853 Lieutenant D. C. Titman Post, G. A. R., made M. H. Vanscotan historian of Company H, P. V R. C., Thirty-third Regiment in line, and he solicited Mrs. France's services, who, from his retentive memory, compiled a book of one hundred pages, which serves as a milestone of one of the actual experiences of war. Mrs. France has been devoting her energies of late largely to the advancement of the farmers' interest as lecturer of Pomona Grange and chairman of the committee on programmes.

JASPER T. JENNINGS was born in New Milford, on the farm on which he now resides, February 8, 1846. His father commenced there in the forest, with no capital save his axe, a strong arm and a determined purpose; consequently his son was called upon to perform manual labor on the farm as soon as his services were of any value. At the age of nine he was kept from school summers. He attended the district schools winters, with one term at New Milford Academy while it was under the management of W. W. Watson; this comprised his school advantages, but his education has been obtained principally at home. When he was fourteen years of age he resolved to never use tobacco, liquor nor tea in any form, and that he would save a small sum of money for the semi-annual purchase of books; as a result, he has a library of some four or five hundred volumes. Stormy days and the midnight hours found him poring over books relating to history, geology, physiology, astronomy, etc. In 1871 he entered the school-room as a teacher, and taught six successive winters, and returned to his farm labors in the summer. He commenced writing serials and descriptive articles for his own amusement. The local press received some of his articles favorably, and he wrote an article on astronomy for the *Growing World*, then published in Jersey City, N. J., which was accepted, and a desire expressed for more. He was finally engaged as a permanent contributor, and in 1874 wrote a series of articles on "Wonders of Nature, Science and Art." Since then he has written for the *Young Folks' Rural, Home Companion, Oriental Casket, Munyon's Illustrated World, Chicago Popular Monthly, Saturday Night, New Milford Advertiser* and other publications. His last literary work has been the history of New Milford borough and township for this work. He has held the position of principal statistical correspondent from Susquehanna County for the Department of Agriculture since 1881. Mr. Jennings is a hard student, wields a ready pen and has good descriptive powers.

[1] CAPTAIN H. F. BEARDSLEY is a frequent contributor to the columns of the local press, and in the field of poetry he wields a "metrical" pen. Besides many fugitive pieces that have appeared in print from time to time, his more notable poetical contributions are "The Vision of James Buchanan," published in 1861, the poem delivered at the laying of the corner-stone of the County Soldiers' Monument, and the Grant Memorial Poem, read on the occasion of the memorial exercises at Montrose, Pa.; a brief extract from the latter is here given:

* * * * * * *

To-day, in his coffin, the Hero is lying,
There to wait the last summons—the last bugle-call;
He was victor in life—no less victor in dying,
For the foes he once vanquished *are bearing his pall:*
Friends who were ever true,
Army and Navy, too,
Wearers of Gray and Blue,
Bear him to rest.

'Tis well he should sleep near the gates of that city,
Where wife, home and children his pathway did cheer;

[1] See military chapter for sketch.

Where the hand of affection, when Death had no pity,
Stretched forth and upheld him, when Death's hand was near.

But the *place* matters not: in the hearts of the nation,
The grave of our Hero will ever be found;
And the cycles of Time, in their endless duration,
Shall mark on the ages his deathless renown.

Where the Hudson's dark waters in grandeur and glory
Roll ceaselessly on to their home in the sea,
There raise the proud arch that shall herald the story
Of Liberty's homage—OUR GRANT—unto thee.

* * * * * *

My comrades, 'mid this universal grief
That stirs a Nation's heart, there comes to us
A dearer and more tender memory—
Of comradeship. Our old commander's dead!
The unbidden tear, on veteran's cheek,
Is no unmanly sign. Bond fraternal
That did bind him to us now is broken.
But if, as we believe, there is a bright
Beyond—a glorious hereafter—then
When hand grasps hand,
That broken *band*
Re-welded in fraternal love,
Shall comrades greet
When comrades meet—
On Heaven's camping-ground, above.

Besides those already mentioned, there are many others that occasionally write for the newspapers. Among them, W. B. Deans, Jas. C. Bushnell, E. A. Weston and many others occasionally contribute to the local press.

CHAPTER XII.

MEDICAL HISTORY.

Early Practice—Sketches of Physicians—Dentistry.

DR. CAPERTON, at Hopbottom, in 1787, may have been the first physician in the county, but he remained only a short time, and Rev. Daniel Buck, who came to Great Bend in 1788 and practiced medicine, is thought by some to be entitled to the honor of being the pioneer physician of the county.

Almost all the early physicians, and a great majority of all the physicians of the county, belonged to the "regular" practice, as distinguished from the systems which have sprung up in the county during the past half-century. Few of the medical pioneers had much opportunity for acquiring their medical education, and most of them were self-made men, who, by their diligent study of nature, by their patience and faithfulness in practice, wrought a grand and beneficent work in the generation in which they lived. Most of them were in moderate circumstances, commencing with a horse, a few books and a small supply of medicines as the outfit. For many years the saddle-horse and capacious saddle-bags were indispensable for practice among the primitive forests and rugged hills of Susquehanna County; but as the woodlands receded before the feller's axe, and the



A DOCTOR OF YE OLDEN TYME.

roads improved, the two-wheeled sulky and other vehicles with modern comforts and conveniences came into use.

Pioneer medical practice was one of hardship, privation and toil, too often unappreciated and unrequited. Few of these worthy pioneers acquired wealth, but many of them acquired what is better,—a good name. With the increase of population, physicians are located much nearer each other, and consequently, as a rule, have shorter rides to visit their patients, which they can now do with ease and comfort, in the elegant vehicles, and over the fine roads of the present day.

The botanic and eclectic systems of practice appeared in the county about 1840, and the homœopathic system about 1860. At a meeting of physicians held at West Harford, Susquehanna County, August 15, 1872, an organization, called the Susquehanna Eclectic Medical Society, was formed, as an auxiliary to the State and National Societies—President, E. N. Loomis, of Oakley. This society was short-lived, and has

never been revived. The homœopaths have done very little that is apparent in the way of medical organization. Except, therefore, as contained in the individual sketches of the practitioners of the different systems, the history of the medical profession is largely embodied in the history of the Susquehanna County Medical Society.

Perfection of character cannot be claimed for every member of the medical profession of the county. From the nature of the case, they have been subjected to severe trials and peculiar temptations. Their anxious, weary vigils, fatigue, exposure, irregularity of meals and the restful repose of sleep, the awful responsibility where the issues of life and death rest upon them, with faithful service sometimes poorly recompensed, and sometimes with base ingratitude, to say nothing of the uncharitable treatment of selfish rivals,—all tend to break down the physical system, depress and dishearten the spirit, until exhausted nature calls imperatively for some relief; so that, here and there, one and another have fallen victims to the inebriating cup, to enable them to tide over places to which their unaided powers have seemed unequal. It is a sad thing to record, that the lustre of some of the brilliant stars in the medical galaxy of the county has been dimmed by habits of intemperance; but it is also very gratifying to be able to say that these cases have been exceptional, that the great majority have been men of temperate habits and some of them earnest advocates of total abstinence. So, too, in regard to any obliquity of moral character, the rule has been on the side of rectitude.

The positions of duty and trust to which, in all the walks of life, the members of the profession have been called, they have dignified and honored. In the church, in the causes of education and temperance, in the affairs of the township or the county and in legislative halls the medical profession has been represented in a creditable manner. When the rude alarm of war was heard in the land, the doctors, with the inspiration of sincere patriotism, responded to the call of the country, and were ready for any service,—as surgeons or in the rank and file of the army.

A century of years is covered by this brief history, and many of the actors in it have passed to their reward in the life to come. May their illustrious examples be the emulation of their successors in the present time and in the years to come! better yet, may all be imitators and disciples of the Great Physician, who, when here on earth, "went about doing good!"

The earliest effort in the line of medical organization in Susquehanna County appears to have been in 1820, and for this the credit is doubtless due to Dr. L. W. Bingham, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. It is not known to what extent this effort was successful, as no records are to be found of any meetings held.

The second effort to organize a society was upon the suggestion of Dr. John L. Kite, and the following extract from the newspaper of the day clearly illustrates the purpose aimed at and the unselfish spirit of its prime movers:

"MEDICAL MEETING.—At a meeting of a number of the physicians of Susquehanna County, held in the borough of Montrose on the 19th day of November, 1838, Dr. Asa Park was appointed chairman, and J. Blackman secretary.

"The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, Of all the various classes of society there is none that is capable of exerting a greater or more direct influence upon the comfort and happiness of mankind than the medical profession; and,

"WHEREAS, The greatest amount of benefit to our patients cannot be achieved without a unity of feeling, a reciprocal interchange of views and a unanimous determination to lend our aid towards elucidating, establishing and promulgating those principles and practices of the profession which science has pointed out, or shall yet point out, for experience to confirm, it is, therefore, the opinion of the meeting that it is the duty, as well as the interest, of the medical practitioners of this county to unite themselves into a society for the purpose of promoting the cause of medical science. It is, therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we hereby form ourselves into an association under the name and denomination of the *Susquehanna County Medical Society*, the objects of which are, and ever shall be, the improvement of the various branches of medical science and the development of honorable and friendly feeling and conduct among ourselves.

"*Resolved*, That Drs. Bingham, Kite and E. S. Park be a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws

to be laid before the Society at their next meeting for their consideration.

"*Resolved*, That Drs. Blackman, Lyman and Bissell be a committee to prepare a code of medical ethics for the consideration of the next meeting.

"*Resolved*, That the officers of this Society be chosen at the next meeting.

"*Resolved*, That this Society will meet on Monday of court week, February term, 1839, at ten o'clock A.M. of said day, at the office of Dr. Park, in Montrose, at which time and place all the regular medical practitioners of the county are cordially invited to attend.

"ASA PARK, *Chairman*.

"J. BLACKMAN, *Secretary*."

In pursuance of the foregoing, February 4, 1839, a meeting was held, at which a constitution was adopted, and Dr. B. Richardson was elected president, and Dr. J. Blackman secretary.

The original members of the society were Drs. Asa and Ezra S. Park and Josiah Blackman, of Montrose; L. W. Bingham, New Milford; B. Richardson, Brooklyn; W. W. Pride, Springville; Calvin Leet, Friendsville; Eleazar Lyman, Great Bend; and John L. Kite, Silver Lake.

A certificate of membership, with recommendation to the favorable notice of the medical profession and of the public, was issued by the society, which was signed by the president and secretary, and attested by a seal, having for its circumscribed motto "*Palmam qui meruit ferat*," with a mortar and pestle, surrounded by a wreath in the centre.

Thus rank in the profession was to depend upon merit alone, and the common implements of the office of the doctors are suggestive of the times when they prepared almost all their remedies from the crude materials, instead of procuring them from the druggist and apothecary in the elegant style of preparation of the present day.

For about sixteen years the annual and semi-annual meetings were held with considerable regularity. All the records of the society having been destroyed in the great fire which took place in Montrose in November, 1854, it is impossible to give a list of the officers and members during this interval.

At the next annual meeting held at Montrose January 3, 1855, we have these additional names: Drs. Ezra Patrick and Gordon Z. Dimock, Montrose; Latham A. Smith, New Milford; C. C. Edwards and A. M. Tiffany, Harford. Braton Richardson was chosen president for that year; L. W. Bingham, vice-president; G. Z. Dimock, secretary; and L. A. Smith, treasurer. Delegates were appointed to the State Medical Society and to the American Medical Association. The Committees on Sanitary Condition of the County and Fee Bill reported, and the secretary was requested to rewrite the constitution. Adjourned meetings were held at New Milford in May, and at Lodersville (now Great Bend Boro') in June following, at which time the constitution rewritten by the secretary was adopted. A fee bill was also adopted at that time.

While the society has existed nearly fifty years, its annual and semi-annual meetings have been held without scarcely any interruption, and in several instances there have been extra meetings. Unless some other place is designated, the meetings are held at Montrose, and it has been customary, at least half the time, to meet at such localities in the county as would best accommodate the members of the society.

Delegates are elected every year to the State Society and to the American Medical Association, and attendance at the meetings of those bodies constitutes permanent membership in them. A large number of the society have availed themselves of this honor, and their reports at subsequent meetings have added interest to the exercises. The annual address of the president rarely fails, and often, by request, finds publication in the leading newspapers. At the semi-annual meetings essays are in order, and this exercise frequently tests the mettle of the younger members. For many years numerously-attended clinics have been held by the society, at which patients have received advice without charge, and a meeting rarely occurs at which some do not appear, whether the clinic is advertised or not.

At a meeting held at Montrose January 5, 1859, at which G. Z. Dimock, M.D., delivered the annual address, he said:

"In complying with the appointment with which I

am honored, Mr. President, I shall endeavor to bring to your recollection something of the early history of the society over which you are called this day to preside. It is needless to remind you that its records were burned four years ago in the office of the secretary, and that the date of its formation, the names of its originators and the minutes of its proceedings were thus lost. To remedy this as far as possible, I resorted to a file of the county newspaper, and, turning it over leaf by leaf, found a notice of the first medical meeting held in the county. With data thus obtained I refreshed the memories of the older members, and from their recollections have gathered facts enough to save the early history of the Society from entire forgetfulness.

"On the 19th day of November, in the year 1838, six physicians, residents of Susquehanna County, met at the office of Dr. Asa Park, in Montrose, and formed themselves into an association under 'the name and denomination of the Susquehanna County Medical Society.'

"In reading this notice we are surprised at the age of this society—more than twenty years old! Twenty years ago there was no National Medical Association, sending its able discussions and erudite monographs into every part of the country, stimulating the physicians to reading and study, and infusing new energy into the entire profession. Twenty years ago Pennsylvania had no State Medical Society to which the local organizations could send an annual delegate to report the health statistics of the county, and to bring back the history and treatment of any epidemic or new disease occurring in other parts of the State. Had it been to-day this society was formed, it would have been simply to carry out the suggestions of the National Association, or merely to comply with the urgent requests of the State Society, or only to follow the example of physicians in every county around us. But it was formed years before the idea of a National Medical Association was conceived—years before the State Society was proposed; and when there were no outside influences of any kind to aid and encourage the undertaking. Whatever credit there is in the foundation of this society is due entirely to the six physicians who gave it existence. The place of its formation is noticeable. Montrose was then a small, obscure village. There were no telegraphs, as now, to put it in communication with the rest of the world. It was off in the 'Beech Woods,' by itself, far from the business marts of the country. Susquehanna County was yet half-wilderness. Its hill-sides were everywhere dotted with new choppings. Comfortable and commodious framed houses were just beginning to displace the log huts of the first pioneers. Such was the condition of the county when her physicians, isolated physically and professionally from the great seats of enterprise and learning, united themselves together for the noble purposes set forth in the first resolution which organized them into an association. The two objects set forth in that resolution are indeed noble, from whatever point we view them; but the philanthropic and unselfish motives which incited the movement are best seen in the preamble preceding. Nothing of self or sordid interest is manifested. It exhibits an ardent desire for an increase of professional knowledge and usefulness, in order that they might be able to achieve the greatest amount of benefit to the patient. The organization of this society for such objects and from such motives evinces on the part of its originators an honorable determination to make themselves of the greatest possible benefit to the community, not only by perfecting their knowledge and skill in the divine art of healing, but also by promulgating, establishing and elucidating earnest medical and hygienic principles and practices among the people. It manifests a devotion to that profession from high and philanthropic motives.

"The early formation of this society is a credit to the physicians of the county, and the names of those who took part in its organization should not be forgotten. They should be again placed upon the records of the society and saved to those who come after us.

"Who are the six physicians who proved themselves so much in advance of the profession in larger towns and more populous districts? As a class (and it is a pleasure to speak of them as a class), they were 'Regular Practitioners of Medicine.' They belonged to that ancient and honorable school which was founded more than two thousand years ago by Hippocrates, the venerated Father of Medical Science, and which has come down to us through the lapse of ages, with its fundamental principles unchanged and unchangeable. In every age of its long existence it has witnessed the rise as well as the fall of new and rival systems, while itself progressed and improved in every changing period.

* * * * * *

"The qualification which admits the candidate to membership in this ancient school is a thorough medical education. Not that he shall be versed in theories and doctrines, but that he shall be thoroughly learned in medical truths. His mind must be stored with the fruits of close, unremitted study. Year after year must he pore over the pages of medical books, and month after month must he sit in close attention to medical lectures, before he may present himself for admission in that learned body. Medical education is the *qualification*, and this is the *disqualification*.—'Any physician who procures a patent for a remedy, or instrument of surgery, is disqualified for membership in this body.'

"To a school so ancient and learned and honorable belonged the six physicians who formed the Susquehanna County Medical Society. It is a high honor to them that their long professional lives have never been sullied by any species of quackery.

"Years ago the physicians of Susquehanna County stood each with his elbows out ready to thrust the side of his professional neighbor. When they met, to disagree was the rule; to quarrel was not an exception. If called in counsel, the life and health of the patient was quite forgotten in the anxiety to injure the reputation of the physician in attendance. If they met, as two once did in this village, on a plank over a mud-hole, they fought for the right of way. When they met on their professional rounds they often stopped to quarrel, and, on one occasion at least, did not part until they knocked off hats and bestowed other 'amiable attentions' upon each other. To this there were honorable exceptions. There were physicians in the county who would not violate their honor to injure a rival. But among them was a feeling of jealousy and distrust which was a shame to them and an injury to the profession. Now, through the kindly influence of this society, the physicians of the county meet each other as brothers. They counsel and advise with each other without an effort or a desire to take undue advantage. The patient can get the honest opinions of consulting physicians and have the benefit of their united judgment and skill. By adopting a code of Medical Ethics, and a uniform Fee Bill, the society has removed the two most frequent causes of jealousy and ill-feeling. It has accomplished its primary object, and 'developed an honorable and friendly conduct and feeling among its members.'

"As I am about to close, do I hear any one ask what good it does to teach the principles and practices by which health is preserved and life prolonged? To all such let me say, we do not profess to cure every disease; but let me assure you, the list of incurable diseases is growing less every day. We do not profess to save from death. The fiat has gone forth '*thou shalt surely die.*' From that decree we make no appeal. All that we can do is to put off the day of death, and that we have done, ten and twenty years. By statistics, carefully prepared, it is demonstrated beyond a doubt that the average duration of human life has more than doubled in the last two hundred years, in which the regular practice has triumphed over every species of empiricism.

"During the past few years deaths and removals have greatly depleted our ranks and several are now well advanced in years. At all the meetings an *esprit du corps* is manifest which is very gratifying, and it is as true in 1887 as in 1859 that the efforts of the original members have been successful and have benefited the community and the profession.

"In 1869 a new certificate of membership was adopted and a new seal, having the words 'The Susquehanna County Medical Society' on the outer margin, with a winged caduceus of Mercury on a shield in the centre, and outside the shield the motto 'quæ prosunt omnibus,' a fitting expression of the unselfish and philanthropic character of the society. The society possess a small collection of medical works intended to be the nucleus of a library."

Of those who practiced in the county before 1820, of whom no sketches are given, are the following:

1787. A Dr. Caperton, it is said, accompanied the Nicholson settlers to Hopbottom (now Brooklyn), but may not have remained more than a year. 1788. Rev. Daniel Buck, of Great Bend, practiced as a physician. 1791. Dr. Forbes at Great Bend. He left before 1807. 1794. Comfort Capron in Nine Partners' Settlement, Harford, until his death in 1800. 1801. Noah Kincaid, who died in 1804, and Asa Cromwell, "phesitions" on tax-list for "Willingborough." 1804. Robert Chandler,[1] at Gibson, a "root and cancer doctor" of considerable practice. 1807, or earlier. Reuben Baker, near the forks of the Wyalusing, but just below the present line of Susquehanna County, practiced extensively in its western townships. 1807, or earlier. Jonathan Gray at Great Bend. 1808. Dr. Luce at Harford a few years; then removed to Great Bend. 1810. Horace Griswold at Harford a year or two. 1811. James Cook in Bridgewater. 1812. Dr. Stanford in Liberty. 1816. Wm. Bacon at Hopbottom. 1818. Charles B. Johnson, Silver Lake. 1820. Dr. Emerson, Silver Lake.

Of the physicians whose names are not mentioned in the sketches of this chapter are the following:

Drs. Charles W. Bankson and —— Plant, of Silver Lake; R. H. Eastman and A. H. Bolles, of Montrose; —— Munger (1822), E. B. Slade, E. Mack, P. M. Way and Meacham, Brooklyn; —— Ruttan, Rush; Joseph Falkner, Dundaff; Rufus Fish, Liberty; —— Vailes, Friendsville; —— Field, an Englishman, in Bridgewater; —— Daniels, Great Bend; J. P. Lambert, Springville and Auburn (dead).

Dr. James Cook, the first regularly educated physician in Bridgewater, located about 1810, across the Wyalusing Creek, opposite Stephen Wilson. He practiced there several years and

[1] He may have been in Gibson as early as 1800.

then removed to Spencer, N. Y. Jonathan H. Merrill, son of Amos Merrill, who came to Hopbottom in 1818, became a physician and died in New Hampshire. Dr. Rufus Fish was an early settler of Great Bend, but subsequently (about 1819) lived in Liberty, on the "Ranney Clearing." He moved back to Great Bend, then again to Liberty, on the farm where Philo C. Luce since, and from there to the Salt Spring, in Franklin, where he died. Dr. Wm. S. Gritman came to Clifford in 1830 and left in 1836. Dr. Thomas Halsey was also one of the temporary residents. Dr. Merrick died in the same place. Thomas Jackson, M.D., was president of a stock company which built a bridge across the Susquehanna River at Susquehanna Depot in 1855.

Wm. W. Tyler, M.D., came to Gibson in 1824 and made a short stay. Dr. Chester Tyler (not related to the former) established himself on Kennedy Hill, where he remained in practice until his death, in 1846. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He had six children. His only son, James C., resides in Montrose.

Dr. John L. Kite, of Silver Lake, enjoys the credit of making the suggestion which led to the organization of the County Medical Society in November, 1838. He was a member of the Society of Friends and a gentleman of culture and refinement. After a few years' residence in the county he removed to Philadelphia.

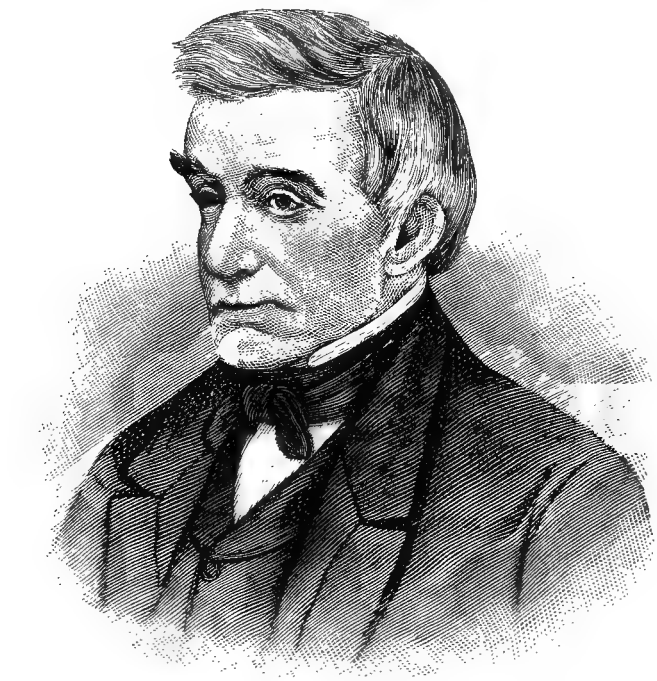
Dr. William Terbell came to Dundaff in 1825 or 1826, and built just below Gould Phinney on the hill near the Presbyterian Church. March, 1836, he purchased the stand of B. A. Denison, M.D., at Montrose. It was said of the latter, "He can't show off so much as Dr. ——, but he understands the *theater* of medicine better." Dr. Terbell removed to Corning in 1837.

Dr. Miner Kelly was appointed justice of the peace for Springville in 1828. Either in that year or the one following Dr. Jethro Hatch, from Connecticut, settled in the place. Previous to their coming, Dr. Jackson, father of Thomas Jackson, M.D., of Tunkhannock, was the physician for all this region.

Dr. Joseph B. Streeter (1787–1883), whose name was widely known for his skill as a physician, was a native of Chesterfield, Conn. His parents, Barzillai and Nancy Brown Streeter, subsequently removed to Richmond, N. H., where they were farmers, and died in Swansea, the same State. Soon after reaching his majority he began the study of medicine in Cheshire, N. H., where he practiced his profession for about one year after completing his studies. In 1812 he set out for the then far West, intending to locate in the Lake country in the western part of New York State; but learning from a traveler that the British were about to invade that part of the State, he turned his course south from Central New York, and resolved to visit his friend, Noah Aldrich, of the "Nine Partners'" settlement. His ride was made on horse-back, with his saddle-bags and portmanteau strapped on behind. He possessed some three hundred Spanish dollars, some of which he retained afterward and gave as souvenirs to his children and friends.

Upon reaching Harford he met Dr. Luce and Dr. Griswold, who induced him to locate there. About this time he was called to attend a case of fever in the vicinity of Glenwood, which he so successfully treated that he soon became known, and acquired a wide range of practice, which extended in after-years throughout Brooklyn, Lenox, Clifford, Herrick, Gibson, Jackson, Ararat, Thomson, Harmony, New Milford and Great Bend; besides, he was frequently called as counsel with other physicians in different parts of the county. For nearly fifty-five years Dr. Streeter continued the practice of medicine and surgery, and was successful in the treatment of cancers. For most of the time he made his rides on horse-back, which he preferred to the use of either carriage or sleigh, especially in summer-time. He was well-known for his correct diagnosis of disease, his honest and skillful treatment of his patients, and particularly in cases of fevers, and for his good judgment in the management of the sick-room. To him the practice of medicine seemed natural. He had kind words always ready for the downcast, a pleasant story for the diversion of the impatient, and a fund of conversation at hand

in every emergency. He served the poor with the same care as the rich, and in every way within the range of his professional work sought to heal the sick and administer comforting words to those past medical aid. During the last eight years of his life he was an invalid and sat in a wheel-chair much of the time. He bore his suffering cheerfully, and always had kind words for those near him, and a hearty welcome and cheer for his many friends. He was possessed of strong perceptive faculties, marked individuality and both as a physician and a citizen, was highly respected by the profession and the community. Aside from his profession, he was closely identified with the political movements of the vicinity, although seeking no place for himself, always interested in temperance reform, and an advocate of its principles, closely allied with all matters of education at home, and gave his children the best opportunities for an education then afforded. In religious belief he was a Universalist, and his home was ever the welcome stopping-place for the itinerant ministers of that church in the early days. Both himself and wife were members of the Gibson Church, of which they were among its founders. One brother, Sebastian Streeter, was a Universalist clergyman, and succeeded Hosea Ballou, the founder of Universalism in Boston; another brother, Russell Streeter, was also a Universalist clergyman in New England, and both lived to be over eighty; and a third, Barzillai, was for some time a lawyer at Mont-



Joseph B. Streeter

rose. One sister, Prutia, married John Aldrich, in Massachusetts, and after his death resided with her son, Nathaniel, in Jackson township.

Dr. Streeter married, in 1814, at Harford, Chloe Aldrich (1795–1849), a woman devoted to her family and to the church, and who proved her Christian character by her life-work and left its impress on the lives of her children. Her father, David Aldrich (1770–1830), a native of Worcester, Mass., was one of the early settlers in Harford. Her mother, Polly

Capron (1770–1845), a native of Bristol, Mass., was the daughter of Dr. Comfort Capron (1744–1800), the first physician in Harford.

Their children are Diantha (1818–85), wife of Dr. J. F. Smith, died in Wellsburg, N. Y. Hon. Farris B. Streeter (1819–1877), whose sketch is in the judicial chapter of this volume. Nancy (1824), succeeded to her father's homestead, in Harford, and cared for him in his declining years. (House built in 1825). Alpha M. (1827–48), married Hon. George H. Wells, of Gibson. Joseph Everett (1829–63), read law in Joliet, Ill., and was appointed, by President Lincoln, in 1861, a judge of the United States Court in Nebraska, which position he filled until his death, two years after. One of his colleagues on the bench was Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg, of Louisiana. Rienzi (1838), educated at Harford Academy, at Clinton and Homer, N. Y., read law with his brother, Judge Farris B. Streeter, at Montrose, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He was clerk of the United States District Court of Nebraska from 1862 until 1867, when it was admitted as a State; he removed to Colorado, where he was a member of the Legislature, 1879–80, and Speaker of the House for those years. In 1881 he was elected to the State Senate for four years, and in 1883 chosen president of the Senate for two years.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

1838. B. Richardson.	1873–78. W. L. Richardson.
1839–46. No record.	1879. L. A. Smith.
1847–48. E. S. Park.	1880. H. Pennepacker.
1849–54. No record.	1881. S. Birdsall.
1855–56. B. Richardson.	1882. E. F. Wilmot.
1857–58. J. Blackman.	1883. A. T. Brundage.
1859–60. L. W. Bingham.	1884. E. N. Smith.
1861–65. B. Richardson.	1885. A. Chamberlin.
1866–67. L. A. Smith.	1886. G. A. Brundage.
1868–71. C. C. Halsey.	1887. F. D. Lamb.
1872. C. C. Edwards.	

SECRETARIES.

1838. J. Blackman.	1860. G. Z. Dimock.
1839–47. No record.	1861–63. C. C. Halsey.
1848. E. Patrick, Jr.	1864–72. E. L. Gardner.
1849–54. No record.	1873–78. C. C. Halsey.
1855–56. G. Z. Dimock.	1879. E. L. Gardner.
1857–58. E. S. Park.	1880–87. C. C. Halsey.
1859. W. L. Richardson.	

Dr. Benadam Denison, son of George and Theody Brown Denison, of Stonington, Conn., was born at Hartland, Vt., March 31, 1773. He was twice married,—first to Polly Morse, of Hartland, Vt., and second to Eunice Williams, at Montrose, Pa., in 1817. He moved to Montrose a few years previous to his last marriage, where he resided until March, 1836. He then moved to Dimock Four Corners, and died at Montrose February 8, 1837. His second wife died in 1872. He read medicine in Vermont, and (as one of his sons says) afterward graduated at Geneva Medical College, N. Y. He had twelve children, of whom seven are now living, and three are physicians in practice.

Dr. Eleazer Parker, a native of Connecticut, came to Great Bend in August, 1807, and practiced medicine and surgery two and a half years successfully. In the fall of that year he was appointed surgeon's mate to the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment, which had been formed the spring previous. He was commissioned the first postmaster in the county February 1, 1808, Isaac Post, of Bridgewater, being commissioned one month later. The same year, March 6th, Dr. Parker performed the operation of bronchotomy on a little girl two years old (Lucina Farrar), and extracted a watermelon-seed from her windpipe. She recovered, had the seed in her possession, and died at Harford in 1873. He introduced vaccination into the county, and vaccinated a number. His practice extended into almost every settlement in what is now Susquehanna County—a circuit of fifty miles of bad roads, on horseback when practicable, but in many places there were only foot-paths for miles through the woods—and, laborious as it was, it proved very unremunerative, for the people were really unable to pay much.

Dr. Parker married a daughter of Jonathan Dimon, and in 1810 moved to Kingston, Luzerne County. He was examining surgeon of the Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment during the War of 1812; was a teetotaler over forty years, and never prescribed alcohol to a patient in his practice of sixty years; and, in 1872, at the age of ninety years, was hale and active. On petition of Dr. Parker, the north end of the Newburg turnpike, finished by D. Summers, was made a post-road.[1]

[1] Blackman's "History."

The physicians who had lived at Great Bend, and removed previous to 1807, were Drs. Forbes, Noah Kincaid, Charles Fraser and Jonathan Gray. Dr. Forbes was there in 1791 or before, and was probably the first regular physician in Susquehanna County.

In 1813 or 1814 Dr. Daniel McFall, an Irishman, educated and highly respected, came to Great Bend and died there about 1835.[1]

Dr. Israel Skinner and his twin brother Jacob came in 1814 to the farms adjoining or lying on the line between Great Bend and the present township of Oakland (then Harmony). Dr. Skinner is remembered as the author of a "History of the American Revolution in verse."[1]

Dr. William Wells Pride, of Cambridge, N. Y., a returned missionary from the Choctaws, was established at Burrows' Hollow, Gibson, in January, 1830. He married Miss Hannah Thacher, daughter of Obadiah Thacher, of Harford, at the Choctaw Mission. In 1834 he removed to Springville, and remained there nearly twenty-five years, when he removed to Middletown, Conn., where, having passed the evening of his days with his daughter, Mrs. Rev. Dr. J. Taylor, he died March 24, 1865, aged sixty-nine. Mrs. Pride died August 8, 1861, aged sixty-one.

One cannot correctly estimate the value to the community of two such Christian lives as those of Doctor and Mrs. Pride. Both had gone in their early prime as missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions (1819–26) to the Choctaws in Mississippi. Dr. Pride was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church at Springville, and was an active anti-slavery advocate. He enjoyed in a high degree the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He was one of the original members of the Susquehanna County Medical Society.

Dr. Charles Fraser, son of Charles and Obedience Tyler Frazer, was born in Connecticut, 1779. His parents removed during his boyhood to Sangerfield, Oneida County, N. Y. He made good use of his advantages for acquiring an education. His daughter, Ann L., has heard him say that he read medicine with Dr. White, of Cherry Valley, N. Y. He attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, when Dr. P. S. Physick was professor there. He practiced a short time at Great Bend, and removed to Montrose. He married Miss Mary Lord, of Clinton, Dutchess County, N. Y., December 25, 1809. They had four children,—Philip, Franklin, Ann L. and Caroline, of whom only Ann L. is living.

Dr. Frazer held the offices of prothonotary, clerk of courts, register and recorder, by appointment of Governor Snyder, from the organization of Susquehanna County, in 1812, for four years, and he was elected to the State Senate in 1816. Dr. Frazer was precise and accurate in manner, dignified and prepossessing in appearance. He died February 4, 1834, and his widow, September 13, 1870.

Dr. Calvin Leet, from Vermont, located in 1819, first at "Slab City,"—as the vicinity of Wright's Mill was called,—but in 1820 removed to Friendsville, where he owned about three hundred acres. His father, Captain Luther Leet, came soon after. Dr. Leet was the first regular physician in the western half of the county, and for some years the only one. "He had a rough circuit to ride at a time when roads were rooty and full of stumps." He married Miss Susan Williams, of Vermont, in 1813. They had six children, of whom only Dr. Nathan Young Leet, of Scranton, Pa., and Martha D., wife of Dr. E. L. Hendrick, of Friendsville, are living. Dr. Leet was one of the original members of the Susquehanna County Medical Society. After a practice of nearly fifty years, he died January 1, 1874. He was once associate judge of Susquehanna County, and served in the Legislature. His son, Dr. N. Y. Leet, practiced several years at Friendsville, joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1860; was surgeon during the war of 1861, and has since enjoyed an immense practice at Scranton, Pa., his present residence.

Eleazer Lyman, M.D., was born in Hinsdale, Mass., 1802; married Miss Sally Payne, and removed to Berkshire, Tioga County, N. Y., about 1821; thence removed to Friendship,

[1] Blackman's "History."

Allegany County, N. Y., where he studied medicine with Dr. James Wellman. He graduated at Geneva Medical College about 1831. He practiced at Bolivar, N. Y., about two years, and at Speedsville, N. Y., until about 1835, when he removed to Great Bend, where he continued in practice until his death by an accidental fall from his horse, in 1845. (He succeeded Dr. Daniel McFall, who died at Great Bend in 1835.) His first wife died in 1838, and he afterward married Miss Sally Clark, of Great Bend.

Of Dr. Lyman's sons, Chauncey A., the eldest, was a lawyer at Lock Haven, Pa., and lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves; Charles E., a lawyer at Great Bend, was captain of Company H, Two Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; Dr. J. W. was medical director of the Kearney Division, and, after 1863, lieutenant-colonel of the Two Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (he was killed at Fort Fisher in 1865); Vincent P. was second lieutenant in a California regiment.



DR. E. N. SMITH was born in Brooklyn township, Pa., November 23, 1818, and was the second son of Latham A. and Sally (Newton) Smith. He early evinced a liking for study, and availed himself of all the advantages of the district schools, and also attended Newton's select school in Brooklyn. He afterwards taught school for several years in his native State, and also in New Jersey. He then decided to adopt the profession of medicine, and entered the office of Dr. Braton Richardson, of Brooklyn, Pa., as a student. He continued his studies afterwards at Geneva College, but did not graduate. In 1848 he located at Lanesboro', and entered into partnership with Dr. Henry Shutts in the practice of his profession. When the Erie Railroad Company established their shops at Susquehanna, Dr. Smith opened a branch office there, and shortly afterwards himself and Dr. Shutts erected a building on the site of the

present post-office, put in a stock of drugs and opened a drug-store. Upon the dissolution of the partnership, which continued several years, the building and drug business became the property of Dr. Smith. This building and contents were afterwards destroyed by fire, and he then erected the store-building now occupied by Mitchell. Here he carried on the drug business in connection with his profession until about 1872, when he relinquished it and gave his exclusive attention to his professional duties and extensive practice. In 1852 he married Frances (1836–69), daughter of Calvin (1805) and Mary (1805–86) Sheldon, who was born in Broome County, N. Y. Their children were, Bert E. (1853) educated at graded and select schools at Susquehanna, and also at the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pa.; he studied medicine with his father, and afterwards attended the medical school at Syracuse, N. Y. In 1873 he went West and spent several years in Mexico, Colorado and other Western States. While engaged in railroading, as conductor of a train, he met with a serious and nearly fatal accident. In 1880 he married Anna Guilkey, a resident of Kansas City, Missouri. In 1885 he returned home on account of the illness of his father, and is now residing at Susquehanna. George S. (1859), educated at the public schools of Susquehanna, and also attended the medical school at Baltimore, Md. He also studied medicine with his father, but never engaged in the practice of that profession. He resides with his brother at Susquehanna.

Dr. Smith was widely known in Northern Pennsylvania and Southern New York as a skillful and successful physician. Coming to Susquehanna when it was simply a small hamlet, he saw it grow and expand into the first town in the county. Into the households of many of its first residents he came as their family physician, and he continued to hold this relation until his death, which occurred in March, 1886. In 1873 Dr. Smith married, for his second wife, Mary E. Marshall, born in 1837, who survives him. Wedded to his profession, which, in its exacting demands upon his time, left him but little opportunity to exercise the social proclivities of his nature, yet he was ever genial and pleasant in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, and ever took a lively interest in all public enterprises for the improvement and benefit of his town. His large and lucrative practice gained him a competence, and in his death the medical fraternity lost an honored member, and the community a skilled and successful physician.

Doctor Latham Avery Smith, eldest son of Latham A. (1781–1848) and Sally (Newton) (1789–1840) Smith, was born in Brooklyn, Susquehanna County, Pa., August 14, 1816. His parents were natives of Groton, New London County, Conn., where they were married in 1807, and whence they came to Susquehanna County in 1813, having purchased a large tract of land in Brooklyn township.

His paternal grandparents were James and Annis Smith, who were born and raised in New London County, Conn., and had ten children. They came to Susquehanna County with their son and died here. His maternal grandparents were Elijah and Judith (Jones) Newton, of Groton, Conn., who were married in 1788 and died within a few months of each other, after attaining the great age of ninety-five years. The children of L. A. and Sally (Newton) Smith were Sally L. (1808–72), married William W. Weston, one of the pioneers of Brooklyn and the parent of E. A. Weston, ex-superintendent of schools and a prominent citizen, and was the mother of Dr. Wm. L. Weston, the dentist, practicing at New Milford; Cyntha S. (1810–84), married Edwin Tiffany, of Harford township; Emma A., born 1812, is the wife of Col. C. M. Gere, and resides at Montrose; Mary H. (1814–84) was the wife of James Adams, the tanner, of Brooklyn township; Latham A.; E. N. (1818–86) studied medicine and became a prominent practitioner in the county, as will be noted in a sketch on page 139 of this chapter; Hubbard N., born 1821, a farmer, of Lenox township; Deborah A. (1824–82) was the wife of L. R. Peck, a well-known farmer and business man of Harford township; James F., born 1826, a farmer of Lenox township; and Eunice J., born 1829, the wife of John Ives, of New Milford borough.

The youthful days of Latham A. Smith were



L. A. Smith M.D.

spent upon his father's farm and in attendance upon the district school, finishing with a course at Harford University in 1836. The following spring he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Braton Richardson, of Brooklyn, Pa., and during 1839 and '40 he attended lectures at the Fairfield Medical College, N. Y. After a year and a half of practice with his preceptor he located at New Milford, where he has been in continuous practice to the present time. In 1841–42 and part of 1843 he was in partnership with the late Dr. L. W. Bingham.

Dr. Smith joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1840 and, with two exceptions, has attended every meeting of that body for the past forty-six years. He was president of the society in 1866 and '67 and again in 1879. He represented the County Society at the State Medical Society's meetings in 1858 and 1864, and was a delegate in attendance upon the meeting of the American Medical Association also, in 1864. Dr. Smith is the premier of the Susquehanna County medical fraternity in continuous practice within the county, and has ever maintained a high position in the esteem of his professional brethren and of the community at large.

In 1845 he married Mary J. (1824–59), daughter of Henry and Eliza (Fairchild) Burritt, who were among the first settlers of New Milford. They had three children, all of whom died in September, 1852.

May 30, 1865, he married Mary, the daughter of Elias and Mary (Weston) Hoyt, of Luzerne County, Pa., who is a cousin of the Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, and is a lady of cultivated tastes and artistic ability. Their children are Isabella, married Charles Tipton, a business man of Brantford, Ontario; Sidney Hoyt (1868–72); Channing (1871–72); Gessella and Pauline Smith.

Dr. Lemuel Webb Bingham was born at Windham, Conn., in 1794, and read medicine at his native place with Dr. Avery, completing his course with lectures at the Medical Department of Yale College. In 1817 he commenced the practice of medicine at New Milford, where he spent the remaining fifty years of his life, his death occurring in 1867. He married Alma Dean, and of their nine children, only one, Mrs. Dr. G. D. Kimball, of New Milford, is now living in the county. Dr. Bingham was in partnership with Dr. L. A. Smith in 1841–42, and with Dr. D. C. Ainey in 1860–61.

He met the hardships and trials incident to the practice of a pioneer physician resolutely and cheerfully, finding many warm-hearted friends among his patrons, not only in New Milford, but in all the adjoining townships. Without much of the culture or polish of the schools, he profited by his experience, and aimed at a high standard in his chosen vocation. He was among the earliest and most active to organize a County Medical Society, and on the 19th of November, 1834, he was one of six who met for that purpose, and was chairman of the committee to draft the constitution.

He was president of the society in 1859 and 1860, and was ever held in high regard by his professional brethren. His services were so cheerfully rendered to all classes, that his generous disposition did not allow the accumulation of much wealth, but his memory is embalmed in the hearts of many to whom he ministered.

Dr. Samuel Bissell, the youngest of five children of Samuel and Betsey Pierce Bissell, was born at Newport, R. I., in 1789. His parents removed to Hartwick, Otsego County, N. Y., where he read medicine two years with a Dr. Arnold, and practiced two years under instruction with Dr. Gott, a graduate from Edinburgh, Scotland, residing in Hartwick. He did not attend lectures or receive the degree of M.D., but had for his credentials a certificate signed by Drs. Arnold and Gott, of Hartwick; Dr. White, of Cherry Valley, and two prominent physicians of Cooperstown, N. Y.

In 1811 he married Sally, daughter of Israel Foote, of Hartwick, and in 1815 removed to what is now Brooklyn, this county, where he practiced medicine until his death, in 1829. He had twelve children, eight of whom are now living. His practice extended from Bridgewater to Abington, and he often went on horseback through the woods to the latter place and back without partaking of food. Some of the roads

could be followed only by marked trees, and he was sometimes out all night in the woods. He was a surgeon of the War of 1812, and had an honorable discharge from the service. He was also a Free-Mason.

His widow survived him until her death, in 1783, at the age of eighty-two years. For twenty-five years after the doctor's death she was so often sent for to see the sick, that her family sometimes felt that she did not stay at home at one time long enough to make a visit.

His daughter, Mrs. Mary A. Fairchild, resides close by the old homestead, about half a mile west of Brooklyn Centre.

CHESTER TYLER, M.D. (1787-1847), was a successful practicing physician for twenty-two years, and resided in Kennedy Hill, in Gibson. He was a native of Windham County, Conn., was examined in physics and surgery at Delhi, N. Y., in 1816, and licensed to practice by the Board of Examiners. He settled at Hartwick, Otsego County, N. Y., where he remained until 1825, when he removed to Gibson. He had a wide field of practice, was known as a student of his profession, and his counsel was often sought by the neighboring physicians. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

DR. WILLIAM BISSELL, son of John and Mary Bissell, was born at Milton, Litchfield County, Connecticut, in 1803. In 1828 he came to Brooklyn, this county, and studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Bissell one year, and at Montrose, with Dr. Charles Frazier one year and eight months. He practiced a short time at Warren, Pa., and at Friendsville with Dr. Calvin Leet, until he was married, in 1834, to Parthenia H. Webster. He then settled in Forest Lake, and subsequently moved about two miles south, in Rush (now Jessup) township, where he lived until his death, in 1883. Of eight children, only Jessie W., widow of ex-Sheriff M. B. Helme, survives him. His son, Alanson W., died for his country at Belle Plain, Va., in June, 1863. With the increasing infirmities of life, the doctor gave more attention to his farm than to practice in his last years. His widow resides with her daughter at the homestead.

Dr. Bissell was a member of the Susquehanna County Medical Society and enjoyed the respect of the medical profession for his worth.

DR. NATHANIEL PENDLETON CORNWELL, son of Alba and Keturah Cornwell, was born in the Black River country, in the State of New York in 1804. When he was a year old his parents removed to Susquehanna County. When a mere lad he began to live with Dr. Mason Dennison, of Montrose, and afterward read medicine with him. He practiced about three years at Warren, Pa., and then Paupack, Pa., in connection with hotel-keeping three or four years. About 1840 he purchased a farm at Fairdale, where he lived until his death, in 1883. For many years he had an extensive practice, and was considered a shrewd financier. His first wife was Amanda Reynolds, and they had eight children, six of whom attained to adult years.

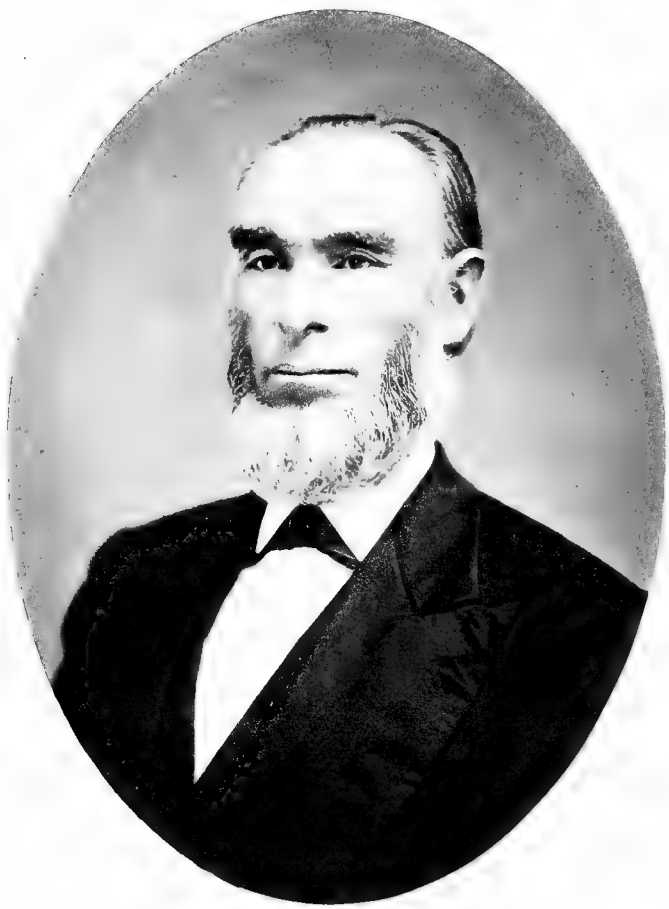
BRATON RICHARDSON, M.D., the youngest son of Caleb and Huldah Richardson, was born at Appleborough, Bristol County, Mass., in 1803, and came with his parents to Harford, Pa., in 1806. He was to a great extent deprived of literary advantages; yet his education was not neglected, for around his father's fireside he and his brothers diligently prosecuted their studies. He read medicine with Thomas Sweet, M.D., at Canaan, Pa., in 1825–27, and with Charles Marshall, M.D., at Newton, N. J., in 1828–29; attended lectures at the Western Medical College, at Fairfield, N. Y., receiving a diploma from Albany Medical College in the year 1834; commenced practice at Carbondale, Pa. in 1829 for one year, and at Brooklyn, this county, in 1830, where he led an active and useful life of thirty-four years.

In September, 1840, he married Lucy C. Miles, daughter of Joshua Miles, Jr., of Brooklyn. They had no children and she survived him.

He was the first president of the Susquehanna Medical Society when organized, in 1838. He was also president in 1855 and '56, and from 1860 to his death, after a brief illness, March 20, 1864.

For several years he represented the County Society at the State Society, of which he was one of the censors, and twice attended the American Medical Association as a delegate.

As a physician, Dr. Richardson was in the



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foremost rank of the profession in Susquehanna County. He despised quackery out of the profession or in it, and was a zealous supporter of medical organizations for its suppression. He was *remarkable* for his punctuality in all appointments, and whenever absent or tardy, it was well-known that there must be some good reason for it. Precise, dignified and courtly in manner, with a vigorous intellect and good common sense, he secured the respect and esteem alike of his professional brethren and the community to whose welfare he devoted the best years of his life.

Dr. Josiah Blackman, son of Josiah and Clarissa Camp Blackman, was born at Newtown, Conn., May 24, 1794. He read medicine with Dr. Gideon Shepard, of the same place, and attended lectures at the Medical Department of Yale College in the winter of 1814 and '15, and received his diploma to practice medicine according to the practice of the time from the Connecticut Medical Society, January 16, 1816. A certificate of his qualifications to practice, which has the autograph of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, is now in the possession of his daughter. In April, 1816, he settled in Gilbertsville, Otsego County, N. Y. He married Miss Emily Donaldson, of Butternuts, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1820. They had three daughters, of whom only Emily C., the historian of Susquehanna County, survives. They adopted a son, who bears the name of Harlan Page Blackman, and resides at Wilkes-Barre. Mrs. Blackman was a most estimable lady, and died in 1864.

In September, 1829, Dr. Blackman removed to Binghamton, N. Y., and in July, 1836, he located at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., where he remained in practice nearly forty years, until his death, July 25, 1875. Nov. 12, 1836, he united by letter with the Presbyterian Church at Montrose, of which, Feb. 25, 1840, he was elected a ruling elder, and held that position for more than thirty-five years.

He was elected coroner of Susquehanna County for three years in 1857. He was secretary of the meeting of physicians held Nov. 19, 1838, which dates the successful organization of the Susquehanna County Medical Society, and was actively interested in it for thirty-seven years. He held the offices of secretary and treasurer at different times and was president in 1857 and '58.

Dr. Blackman was plain and unassuming, modest and diffident, slow and cautious in coming to conclusions, but firm and decided in them when reached. An independent thinker, a sincere Christian, kind-hearted and generous, Dr. Blackman commanded the highest respect and confidence of the church of his choice, of the community in which he lived and of the medical profession, of which he was an honored member.

His extreme modesty in regard to the value of his services was such that, in a field where many would have secured ample means, his last years found him in moderate circumstances. He sought a good name rather than riches, and his reward is on high.

Peter Harris Gardner, M.D. — His fourth paternal grandfather, Stephen Gardner, of East Greenwich, R. I., is believed to be a great-grandson of Lion Gardiner, first proprietor of Gardiner Island. Perigreen, son of Stephen, born in East Greenwich about 1710, married Susanna Robinson, of South Kingston, had eight children, and removed about 1747 with his family to New London, Conn. John, third child of Perigreen, born 1737, married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah Mumford, who were sureties for Gilbert Stewart, the famous portrait painter of Revolutionary days, in the baptism of his infant son Gilbert in 1756, and with his wife and two children, Richard and Thankful, removed to Exeter, in the Wyoming Valley, about 1771. He was elected a town officer there at the first election in 1774, and was a prominent and patriotic citizen. On June 30, 1778, while at work with seven others in their cornfields, three miles up the river from Fort Jenkins, the party was attacked by the Indians, four of their number killed and scalped, one escaped, and John Gardner and two others were taken alive. Miner, in his history of the early settlers of Exeter, makes special mention of this John Gardner. On the morning of July 4th following, his wife and children were permitted to see and take leave of him. A heavy load was then placed

on his shoulders, a halter was put around his neck and he was led away by his captors. "I go to return no more," he said. Upon arriving at "Standing Stone," Bradford County, he fell, crushed to the ground by the weight of his load, and was handed over to the squaws, who drove slivers of pine into his flesh and tortured him to death by fire. Steuben Jenkins also wrote an account of Gardner's captivity as related by an eye-witness—Elisha Harding, then a boy. After the parting, the wife and mother, by the advice of her husband at the interview, with her five children, made her way on foot back to her friends in Connecticut, passing over the mountains and through the "Shades of Death" in Northern Pennsylvania. Ten years afterward, the eldest child, Richard, married Lydia Chapman, and, with his mother and the other children, returned and settled upon the lands formerly occupied by his father in the Wyoming Valley. He established Gardiner's Ferry (so spelled from the spelling of his own name) across the Susquehanna, which has been in uninterrupted operation for nearly a century. He distinctly remembered the terrible days of the massacre and the circumstances of his father's captivity. He died July 4, 1858, aged ninety-one, just eighty years from the last time he saw his father. John (1789–1867), eldest son of Richard, married, at twenty-two, Rosina, youngest daughter of Peter Harris, a Quaker and an early settler of the Wyoming. He was a stone-mason and farmer, served in the War of 1812, and in 1819 settled with his family at Tunkhannock, where he resided until his death. He was an honest man and a Christian. His wife died in 1863. She was a woman of Christian excellence and marked individuality.

This Peter Harris was also taken by the scouts prior to the massacre of Wyoming; but, being known by some of them to be a non-combatant, was released subsequent to the battle and immediately started with his wife, Mrs. Gardner and their children, to Goshen, N. Y. Leaving his family there with their friends, he accompanied Mrs. Gardner and children to her father's home in Connecticut. Returning after the Pennamite War, he found his land on the east side of the river, in Exeter, occupied by one Jones, to dispossess whom he instituted proceedings, and in 1803 obtained judgment before the board of commissioners appointed by the State of Pennsylvania to hear the claims of Yankee settlers, and afterward possession of the property, nothing having been established in court to invalidate his claim, though great and persistent efforts was made by Jones to annul his title by an attempt to prove disloyalty to his neighbors and the settlement. Peter Harris' wife was Polly Goldsmith, a Quaker lady whose family was prominent in the early history of New York colony, and her mother was a sister of Lieutenant-Governor Colden.

The children of John and Rosina Gardner were Mary A., born 1812, married Adna Wood, resided in Philadelphia, where she died, leaving six children; Lydia Malvina, 1814, unmarried, resides on the old homestead at Tunkhannock, was for many years a member of the faculty of Franklin Academy, where she taught botany, drawing and painting; Ruth, 1815, married Rev. Nathan Leighton, now of Tunkhannock, and has two surviving children, her son Theodore being an Alumnus of Yale College and principal of a private school at Yonkers, N. Y.; Phebe (1817–61) married George Leighton, and has seven surviving children, of whom one son, James G., is a leading merchant at Tunkhannock; Dr. Peter Harris, 1819; John Richard, 1821, a mill-wright, went West in 1853; Nancy, 1824, married Dr. F. B. Davison, of Fleetville, Pa., had four children, one of whom, Dr. Harry Gardner Davison, died in 1886; Caroline Calista, 1826, wife of Dr. J. C. Miles, of Dalton, Pa., has three children,—Dr. C. A. Miles, of Yonkers, N. Y., Edward Miles, a lawyer in Scranton, and Carrie Miles; Sarah Samantha, 1829, wife of Dr. G. B. Seamans, of Pleasant Valley, Pa., has two children; and Angeline, born in 1833, wife of Thomas Young, resides in Scranton.

Peter Harris Gardner, eldest son of John, was born at Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pa., May 16, 1819. In boyhood he learned to work on the farm and in the quarry, and besides instruction in the public school, he was taught by his elder sisters at home. He was a student at Franklin Academy for two years, and in the

private school of his sisters at Tunkhannock during the winter of 1842–43. At the age of seventeen he met with an accident which proved the determining circumstance in causing him to choose the practice of medicine for his life-work, and afterward he gave himself to study. He read medicine with Dr. B. A. Bouton, of Tunkhannock, and attended lectures in 1844–45 at Pennsylvania Medical College. He began the practice of his profession at Merryall, Pa., in May, 1845, removed to Tunkhannock in the autumn of 1848, and in 1852 settled in Clifford, Susquehanna County, where he has since resided and successfully practiced medicine.

Dr. Gardner married, in 1844, Adaline S., daughter of Deacon Lee Richardson and Lois Carpenter, and sister of Dr. William L. Richardson, of Montrose. She was born March 21, 1822, and educated at Franklin Academy under the eminent educator, Rev. Lyman Richardson, her uncle. Deacon Richardson was a descendant of Stephen Richardson, who came from England about 1666 and settled at Woburn, Mass. The line follows through William, born 1678, and his son Stephen, born 1714, residents of Attleborough, in the same State. Caleb, born at Attleborough, 1739, son of Stephen, married Esther Tiffany, was a soldier in the French War of 1765 and was with General Bradstreet at the capture of Frontenac. He was a captain in the Continental Army under Washington and was left in command of the fort when the latter withdrew from New York. He was one of the "Nine Partners" noticed in the early history of Harford township, although he did not make Pennsylvania his home until 1808. His son Caleb, 1762, came to Harford in 1806, and his sons, Dea. Lee, Rev. Lyman, Preston and Dr. Braton Richardson, are prominent in the early history of the county.

Lois Carpenter was a granddaughter of another of the "Nine Partners." Dr. Gardner has five surviving children,—Morton Atlee, married Minnie M. Wells, resides in Clifford, was a merchant, was sixteen years assistant postmaster at Clifford, and about 1882 established the Clifford Agency for Fire and Life Insurance; Helen A., married George Simpson, of Clifford; A'Delphine, married Rev. James W. Putnam, pastor of the Temple Baptist Church, Philadelphia; Dr. Edward R., since his graduation in 1882, has been associated with his father in the practice of medicine; Clara M., is the wife of Professor Frank S. Miller, principal of the public schools of Everett, Bedford County, Pa.

Dr. Gardner has, through disheartening physical disability, largely retired from the active practice of his profession. In his chosen field of labor he has been a student, skillful in the diagnosis and treatment of disease and highly esteemed by his professional brethren. As a citizen, he has been identified with the various public enterprises of the community where he resides, and especially has he taken a deep interest in educational matters and advocated every measure tending to facilitate and improve the school system and educational work. In 1862 he was chiefly instrumental in the removal of the board of directors of the township and in the appointment of a new board pledged to construct suitable school buildings. He was prime mover in the purchase of the grounds of the Clifford Valley Cemetery Association and in instituting that organization. Dr. Gardner is a member of the Susquehanna County Medical Society and held the commission of postmaster of Clifford for over sixteen years.

Ezra Patrick, Jr., M.D., son of Ezra and Rhoda Casey Patrick, was born at New Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y., November 22, 1815. His early education was obtained at Columbia Boarding School. At the age of twenty-one he read medicine with Dr. Harvey Barnes, of Canaan, Columbia County, one year and the remainder of his time with Prof. H. H. Childs, of the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Mass., where he attended his first course of lectures. He attended his second course of lectures at the Vermont Medical College, at Woodstock, and his third at the Berkshire College, from which he graduated in 1839. He spent the winter of 1839–40 in one of the hospitals of New York City, and in 1840 located at Montrose, Pa., where he continued in practice for a quarter of a century. At first he was in partnership with Dr. E. S. Park for a

few years, with Dr. G. Z. Dimock in 1855, and with Dr. E. L Gardner from 1859 to 1861.

In 1846 he married Miss Elizabeth Jane Niven, step-daughter of Col. F. Lusk, of Montrose. He had a son, a young man of great promise, who died in 1861, and a daughter Jenny, who is still living. Dr. Patrick removed to Great Bend village about 1866, and died there in March, 1874. His widow died in July, 1877.

He was colonel of militia of Susquehanna County. His grandfather, Robert Patrick, of the State of Connecticut, was a captain in the War of the Revolution. The doctor's youngest brother, Dr. David N. Patrick, of Schuyler's Lake, N. Y., is the sole survivor of his father's family.

Dr. Patrick was a member of the Susquehanna County Medical Society for several years prior to 1855, and was secretary in 1848. In his best days he was the leading surgeon of the county. His keen perception, ready and retentive memory were of great service to him in the practice of his profession. His intuitive judgment of human nature was rarely equaled or surpassed, while his superabundance of anecdote, wit and humor, combined with the brilliancy of his professional skill, were potent factors in the enviable popularity which he for many years enjoyed among the people of Susquehanna County.

Ezra S. Park, M.D., son of Dr. Asa and Lorana Gregory Park, was born at Mount Pleasant, Pa., August, 1811, and came with his parents to Montrose in the spring of 1812. At the age of fourteen he commenced attending the Montrose Academy winters, and worked on the farm during the summer months. He secured a good education. He read medicine with his father, Dr. Asa Park, and attended two courses of lectures at Berkshire Medical College, Mass., where he graduated in 1836. He at once commenced practice in Montrose, where, with the exception of a few months at La Porte, Pa., in 1851, he continued until 1858, when he removed to Iowa, and in 1862 to Red Wing, in the State of Minnesota, where he now resides. Failing health compelled him to abandon practice in 1876. He held the office of coroner of Goodhue County, Minn., for eighteen years.

In 1835 he married Miss Ann Warner, of Montrose. They had seven children, of which two died in infancy. Four are now living in Iowa and one in Illinois.

Dr. Park was a member of the Baptist Church. A kind, generous heart gave him a warm place in the affections of many. He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1838, and for a score of years was deeply interested in its welfare. He was its president in 1847, secretary in 1857–58, and delegate to the State Medical Society in 1853. While adhering to the code of ethics, he was sensitive of unprofessional treatment, and on such occasions could express himself in a manner not to be misunderstood.

William Lee Richardson, M.D., the oldest son of Lee and Lois Carpenter Richardson, was born at Harford, Susquehanna Co., Pa., June 7, 1815. His father was son of Caleb Richardson, one of the nine partners of Harford. He owned a farm, but was a millwright by trade, and owned a saw-mill, grist-mill and carding machine. He was colonel of militia, but was generally known as, and called "Deacon Lee." William lived at home until eighteen years of age, when his father died. He had no love for farm labor, but had a fondness for mechanics, and working with his father, learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, at which he worked until October, 1839, when, on account of physical inability to work at the bench, he determined to prepare himself for the medical profession. He built the fine residence of his uncle, Dr. Braton Richardson, of Brooklyn Centre, and lived with him from the spring of 1838 until the fall of the succeeding year, when he went to Fairfield, N. Y., to attend lectures at the western district of the University of New York. This was the first course of lectures delivered by the late Frank H. Hamilton. In 1840 he attended lectures at the Geneva Medical College, N. Y., and soon afterward commenced practice in Brooklyn. In 1842 he went into partnership with his uncle Braton for two or three years, and afterwards practiced at Brooklyn independently. He attended lectures at



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Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1847–48, graduating there in the latter year.

He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society prior to 1855—was secretary in 1859, president 1873–78, six years—represented the society in the State Society in 1859, '71, '75, '76, '84 and '85, and was a vice-president of the State Society in ——. He was a delegate from the State Society to the International Medical Congress, held at Philadelphia in 1876.

In January, 1849, he married Miss Mary Fish, whose parents were among the early settlers of Brooklyn township.

From Brooklyn Dr. Richardson removed to Nesquehoning, Carbon Co., Pa., in 1848, and was in the employ of different mining companies until October, 1858, when he removed to Montrose. At the end of a year he returned to Nesquehoning and remained there until 1867, when he again returned to Montrose, where he now resides.

His friend, Dr. R. Leonard, of Mauch Chunk, in the "History of Carbon County," says of him, "He has always been a faithful and conscientious physician, kind and attentive to his patients, gentlemanly and courteous to his brother practitioners and a strict observer of the code of ethics He takes an active interest in the local medical society where he resides."

A plain, unassuming man, these sentiments have been applicable to him in all his professional career, and there are few practitioners in the county who have found more steadfast friends among their patients than he. Childless, he has a fondness for children which is heartily reciprocated by his many little friends. He has an eye for good horses, and always drives a splendid team; and, though not a sportsman, has skill with rod and gun.

Among the people of Brooklyn he was familiarly called Doctor "Bill," to distinguish him from his uncle Braton.

Dr. Daniel Avery Lathrop, son of Hon. Benjamin and Clarissa Avery Lathrop was born in Bridgewater township, March 3, 1811. He attended school at Montrose, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Adam Davison and finished with Dr. Charles Fraser of the same place. He attended lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia in 1833–34, and practiced a short time with Dr. C. Leet, of Friendsville. A young man of good parts, with share of good sense and acquired ability, he located at Bellevue, Ohio, in 1835, where he remained until 1862, when he returned to Montrose. In 1836 he married Miss Nancy M., daughter of Dr. Forbes. They had five children—Fredrick, Chauncey, Mary, Clarissa and Benjamin. Fredrick died in 1846; Chauncey passed through the whole of the war of 1861, and was five years in the regular service after its close; he resides at Bellevue, Ohio; Mary died in her early girlhood. Clara married W. E. Green, Esq., and little Benny, the youngest, died almost instantly from being choked to death by a morsel entering the windpipe and producing spasmodic stricture of the glottis.

Dr. Lathrop remarried Miss Eudora, daughter of George and Flora Simmons Keeler, of Montrose, in 1861. He died in 1884.

The *Experiment* published at Norwalk, Ohio, in September following, says of him, "The doctor was one of the best known physicians and surgeons in this section of country for many years. His practice was extensive, and his attainments in his profession universally recognized. He was for some years surgeon for the "Cleveland and Toledo Railroad," and is said to have performed difficult surgical operations on the same day both at Toledo and Cleveland, one hundred miles apart. He was a man of great industry and energy, which he freely gave to the calls of his profession until past middle life, when he retired from its hardships and spent the remainder of his days in quiet, among his kindred and early friends in his native home—his health for several years having seriously broken down. He was seventy-three years of age. Death was due to loss of vital force.

He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1863 and enjoyed the fraternal regard of the profession.

Dr. Johnson C. Olmstead, son of Osborn and Violetta Raymond Olmstead, was born in New York City in 1819. In early life his parents moved to Bethany, then the county-seat of Wayne. He received his education at

Bethany Academy. Among his school-mates were R. B. Little, Wm. Little, R. R. Little, David Wilmot, G. B. Eldred, Ira Vadakin and Jonathan Langdon, all since residents of Montrose.

In 1841 he entered the office of Dr. Edwin Graves of Bethany. He attended lectures at Castleton Medical College, Vermont in 1844–45, and in the following year commenced practice with his preceptor at Honesdale. In 1846 he married Dency C. Woodward, sister of Hon. W. J. Woodward, who died in 1864. He remarried to Emelyn Brownel of Dundaff, in 1868. In the latter part of 1846 he settled at Clifford, and in 1849 removed to Dundaff, Pa., where he remained in continuous practice except the year 1856, which he spent in taking lectures at University of New York and Bellevue Hospital Medical College (his brother, Dr. J. H. Olmstead, occupying his place in his absence), until his death after a short illness, in 1887, leaving his widow and one son. Drs. James L. Reed, Wm. Alexander, J. H. Olmstead and D. L. Bailey were his partners at different times.

Dr. John Williams Denison, son of Ben. Adam and Eunice Williams Denison, was born at Montrose, 1818; read medicine with his father and uncle, Mason Denison; also with Drs. Park and Patrick, of Montrose. He attended lectures at the Berkshire Medical College, Mass., in 1840, and the following year located at Mehoopany, Wyoming County Pa., where (with the exception of from 1856 to 1866 at Terrytown, Bradford County, Pa., and from 1866 to 1877 at Wilkes-Barre Pa.,) he has since resided, and is at present engaged in the drug business. He was elected to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in 1852. He married Miss Caroline Margaret, daughter of Major John Fassett of Mehoopany, in 1843. She died in 1854. He remarried Clarissa, daughter of Timothy Whitcomb, 1856.

Calvin Colton Halsey, M.D., son of Rev. Herman and Sophia Woolworth Halsey, both natives of Bridge-Hampton, L. I., was born at Bergen, Genesee County, N. Y., March 31, 1823. His paternal ancestry is traced back three hundred and sixty-seven years. The "History of Hertfordshire, England," says the family of Halsey has been settled in Great Gaddesden for many generations. The earliest mention of the family is contained in a deed bearing date 10th of July, 1458 (now in possession of Thomas Frederick Halsey, Esq., M.P., of Gadsden Place). In 1559 there were four families of the name resident at Great Gaddesden, viz.: Halsey of the Parsonage, Halsey of the Wood, Halsey of Northend and Halsey of the Lane. March 20, 1520, the Rectory of Great Gaddesden was leased to John Halsey and William Halsey, his son. On the dissolution of religious houses this rectory came to the Crown, and was granted by Henry VIII., on 12th of March, 1545, to William Halsey. The estate known as the Golden Parsonage has since continued in the family of Halsey, and is now vested in Thomas Frederick Halsey, M.P. Thomas Halsey, great-grandson of William Halsey, was baptized in 1592; was in Lynn, Mass., in 1637, whence he removed to the eastern part of Long Island. The subject of this sketch is in the seventh generation from this Thomas Halsey.

His paternal grandfather, Dr. Stephen Halsey, Jr., was born at Southold, L. I., in 1757, served in the army of the Revolution, received a pension and died at Bridge-Hampton, N. Y., in 1837. His paternal grandmother was Hamutal, daughter of Philip and Cleopatra Howell, of Bridge-Hampton.

His father, Rev. Herman Halsey, graduated at Williams College, Mass., in 1811, and now, nearly ninety-four years of age, enjoys good health.

His maternal grandfather, Rev. Aaron Woolworth, D.D., was born at Long Meadow, Mass., October 25, 1763. He was grandson of Richard Woolworth, of Suffield, Mass., who was born in the latter part of 1600. Dr. Woolworth was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bridge-Hampton, L. I., from August 30, 1787, to his death, in 1821. His maternal grandmother was Mary, daughter of Rev. Samuell Buell, D.D., pastor at East Hampton, L. I., from 1746 to 1798, a period of fifty-two years.

Dr. Halsey's advantages for education in



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early life were very limited, being mostly under the supervision of his father, a pioneer preacher among the Presbyterian Churches in Western New York.

He entered Williams College, Mass., in 1840, graduated in 1844, and subsequently received the degree of A.M. from his Alma Mater. To help himself through college, he taught school in Pownal, Vt., as did also Garfield and Arthur.

In the winter of 1844–45 he taught school in Lewiston, N. Y.; came to Montrose, Pa., in April, 1845, and was principal of Susquehanna Academy until April, 1847; read medicine with Drs. E. Patrick and G. Z. Dimock, of Montrose, and attended first course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1847–48. In the fall of 1848 he became clerk of the Bank of Susquehanna County, and so continued until January, 1850, when the bank went into the hands of assignees; attended lectures at Castleton Medical College, Vermont, and received the degree of M.D. in 1850; practiced in Cambria, Niagara County, N. Y., one year; returned to Montrose and practiced one year; then, early in 1853, removed to Nicholson, Wyoming County, Pa., and remained until late in the fall of 1859, when he returned to Montrose, where he has remained until the present time. During an active practice of seven years at Nicholson he found time and inclination for pioneer work in Sabbath-school and religious services.

In 1859 he joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society, of which he was secretary in 1861–63, 1873–78 and 1880–87, and president 1868–71. He attended the meetings of the State Medical Society in 1863, '66, '85 and '86, and twice represented that body as a delegate to the Medical Society of the State of New York. He was elected vice-president of the State Society in 1885. He was examining surgeon for Susquehanna County for the draft of 1862, and went to Harrisburg with the drafted men. He was appointed pension examining surgeon in 1864, and after holding the position twenty-one years he was notified that his services were no longer required. Since 1865 with the exception of two years, he has held the office of jail physician for Susquehanna County. He was elected coroner for three years in 1860, and again in 1869, and re-elected three successive terms, making fifteen years of service.

In 1872 he was elected a ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church of Montrose, and in the following year clerk of the session, which position he still holds.

He became a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine in 1880. His political faith has been Abolition, Free-Soil and Republican, his first Presidential vote being for J. G. Birney and his last for J. G. Blaine. During the war of 1861 he was active in the work of the Sanitary Commission. In December, 1862, he visited the Convalescent Camp, at Alexandria, Va., in behalf of soldiers of Susquehanna County, and in June of the following year went to Acquia Creek, Va., to get the body of a dead soldier for his parents. Soon after this General Lee invaded Pennsylvania, and the Governor called earnestly for volunteers. W. H. Jessup's company had just gone, and there seemed to be no more men ready to go. The citizens held meetings. The doctor was the first to volunteer and E. L. Weeks the next. They at once commenced recruiting, and in two days had the skeleton of a company, of which the doctor was elected captain, and Frederick Warner orderly. Proceeding the next day to Harrisburg with the volunteers, a company organization was soon effected, a squad of men from Wyoming County joining. This was Company D, Thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. The doctor's commission was dated June 30th, to serve ninety days, unless sooner discharged. The heavy cannonading at Gettysburg was distinctly heard at Camp Curtin, but the issue of the battle was an earnest to the men that they were not likely to be pushed to the front. The regiment went as far as Greencastle, adjoining the Maryland line, and was mustered out by reason of general orders at Camp Curtin August 8th, after a service of thirty-five days. On the return of the company to Montrose the citizens gave the men a hearty welcome and an ovation.

In the fall of 1863 the doctor had a severe

illness, from the effects of which he has never rallied, and for the past decade of years, by reason of impaired health, has been unable to engage in active service as a physician.

September 27, 1866, he married Miss Mary Etheridge, daughter of Jeremiah and Clarissa H. Etheridge, early settlers of Montrose, and has since led a quiet, unobtrusive life.

GEORGE MILTON GAMBLE, M. D., son of George and Anna Keeney Gamble, was born in Bradford County, 1822. His father was a native of Ireland, of Scotch parentage, while his mother was born in Wyoming County, Pa., of parents who came from Connecticut. Dr. Gamble's education was obtained at Harford University. He read medicine with Dr. Geo. F. Horton, of Terrytown, in his native county; attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1848. He practiced medicine for ten years at Grant, Pa. From 1861, to 1878 he practiced at Harford, this county, and at Nicholson, Pa. He served six months as assistant surgeon in the United States army during the war of 1861. He was physician and surgeon of the Soldiers' Orphan School at Harford for two years. In September, 1878, he removed to Larned, Kansas, where he still resides. He married Miss Catharine C. Guile, of Harford, 1848. Of six children, only three lived to adult age. Miss Gamble died at Larned, 1881. In 1883 he re-married to Mrs. Mary S. Blanden, of Burlingame, Kansas. Owing to impaired health, the doctor combined dentistry with his practice, and at present pursues that vocation almost exclusively. Dr. Gamble became a member of the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1863.

GORDON ZEBINA DIMOCK, M. D., youngest son of Davis and Betsey Jenkins Dimock, was born in Montrose February 26, 1821. He attended school at Montrose and Mannington, Pa.; read medicine with Drs. E. Patrick and E. S. Park, of Montrose; attended lectures at Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1840–41; at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1842–44, graduating in 1844. He was in partnership with Dr. Park, of Montrose, two years. In 1846 he married Elizabeth V. Post (daughter of Major Isaac Post), who died in 1854. He went into partnership with Dr. E. Patrick one year in 1855. He removed to Dundee, N. Y. in 1856 for two years; came back to Montrose in 1858 and resumed practice, continuing until 1861, when he enlisted as captain of Company D, Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged September 29, 1864, by reason of expiration of term of service. While in the service in 1863, he was brigade quartermaster of the First Division of the Ninth Army Corps. He was regarded as one of the finest military officers from Susquehanna County, and was very popular with his men. He resumed his practice and continued in Montrose until 1869, when he again went to Dundee, N. Y., where he remained until 1876. Thence he removed to Williamsport, Pa., and in 1880 returned to Montrose, where he still resides. Physical infirmities and impaired vision, have for the past few years prevented his engaging in active practice. He receives a pension for disabilities incurred in the service. February 4, 1866, he married Mrs. Charlotte E. True, who died February 23, 1885. He has a son named Davis and a daughter named Alice.

Dr. Dimock joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1848, and represented it as a delegate to the first meeting of the State Society in the following year, and was one of the first secretaries of that body at the time of its organization. He was secretary of the County Society in 1855–6 and 1860. In 1859 he delivered the annual address, which was published in the leading paper of the county, and furnishes some data for this chapter. While at Williamsport he became a member of the Lycoming County Medical Society.

CHARLES CHANDLER EDWARDS, M. D., son of Charles and Mary M. Chandler Edwards, was born in Harford, Pa., October 1, 1825. His father was born in Rhode Island in 1797, and his mother in Connecticut in 1802. He obtained his early education in the local schools; read medicine with Dr. C. Dickerman, of Harford, commencing in the spring of 1845; attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1848–9; commenced practice in company with Dr. C. Dickerman in the spring

of 1849 at Harford; attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College in 1874–5, and received the degree of M. D. at the close of the session. He practiced medicine and surgery in Harford, from 1849, to 1873, when he removed to Binghamton, N. Y., where he now resides, and is in active practice. In March, 1850 he married Sarah M. Stanton, of Wayne County, Pa. He has two daughters, Celia J. and Agnes E., and one son, Frank M. Dr. Edwards joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society prior to 1855, and attended, as a delegate, the meetings of the State Society in 1866 and 1867. He served as president of the County Society, and since his removal to Binghamton, he has been an active member of the Broome County Medical Society, N. Y., and is Medical Director of the Security Mutual Life Association at Binghamton, N. Y. Dr. Edwards' reputation as a surgeon was that of one of the best in Susquehanna County. He was highly popular with his numerous patrons for his professional skill and suavity of manner, and without envy, his professional brethren shared in these sentiments. It has been his fortune to reap more substantial reward for his labor than falls to the lot of the average practitioner in this vicinity.

Samuel Birdsall, M. D., son of William H., and Harriet Gilbert Birdsall, was born in the town of Butternuts, near Gilbertsville, Otsego County, N. Y., September 19, 1842. His father was a regularly ordained Baptist clergyman, and served as pastor of several churches, as well as acting as "supply" for others. His parentage on both sides is of English descent, and both the Birdsall and the Gilbert families were represented in the Revolutionary army. Dr. Birdsall acquired his early education at the public schools and Gilbertsville Academy, and had some experience as a teacher, but having early decided to enter the medical profession, he became a pupil of Dr. C. D. Spencer, of Gilbertsville, and his elder brother, Dr. Gilbert Birdsall, of North Brookfield, N. Y., and subsequently of Prof. Stephen Smith, of New York City. He attended his first course of lectures at the University of Buffalo, in 1862–'63, and having fulfilled the requirements for an appointment as a Medical Cadet of the United States Army, he reported at Washington, D. C., for examination. In the absence of Dr. W. A. Hammond, Surgeon-General, this examination was under the supervision of Dr. E. S. Dunster, since Professor in the University of Michigan, and resulted in his receiving a letter of appointment dated, September 4th, 1863, signed, E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. The number of military cadets was limited to seventy; they were surgeon's assistants with the same rank and pay as the West Point military cadets. They belonged to the staff of the regular army, and their appointment was for one year.

After a brief visit to his brother, Andrew J. Birdsall, Ordnance-Sergeant at Fort Ward, opposite Georgetown, D. C., in pursuance of orders, he reported to John T. Carpenter, Medical Director of the Department of the Ohio, at Cincinnati, and was assigned to duty at the Licking Branch Hospital, near Covington, Ky. In a short time thereafter he was transferred to the large general hospital of over two thousand beds at Madison, Indiana, in charge of Dr. G. Grant, of New Jersey. Dr. S. S. Schultz, now Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, at Danville, Pa., was there on duty as assistant surgeon at this hospital, and his marked courtesy and kindness are recalled by Dr. Birdsall with great pleasure.

The year of his appointment having expired in September, 1864, he was mustered out with Surgeon Grant's endorsement, "Studious in his habits, character and habits excellent." He soon afterward entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and joined the private class of Prof. Stephen Smith, to whose influeuce and thoroughness he attributes much of his success in after years. In February, 1865, he sustained a rigid examination for assistant surgeon of United States volunteers, with successful result. The corps of assistant surgeons was limited to one hundred and twenty, and they were commissioned by the President. They belonged to the general staff of the army, and were under the immediate supervision of the surgeon-general. Dr. Birdsall was at once assigned to duty at Fairfax Seminary Hospital, near Alexandria, Va. The return of the army from Richmond

filled the hospital to overflowing. After several months the hospital was closed, and Dr. Birdsall was transferred to the garrison of Washington, D. C., where having been breveted major, he was mustered out November 27, 1865.

After spending a short time at home, he located at Susquehanna, Pa., in February, 1866, where he has continued in the practice of his profession nearly all the time since. He has held the office of United States examining surgeon for pensions for many years, and when the Board of Examining Surgeons for Susquehanna County was organized, in October, 1885, he was retained as a member. He is also examiner for several life insurance companies. In 1883, he was elected coroner of Susquehanna County, on the Republican ticket. When the surgical department of the Erie Railroad Company was organized in 1874, he was appointed surgeon at Susquehanna.

Dr. Birdsall married Miss Addie E. Sweet, of Susquehanna, in 1868. She died in 1875, leaving one son, Willie S., now fifteen years of age. In 1881, he was re-married to Miss Carrie F. Haven, of Susquehanna. They have two sons,—Charles F. and Eddie S.

Dr. Birdsall has ever been a Republican. He practices total abstinence and advocates prohibition. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Sabbath-school teacher.

He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1867, and became a permanent member of the State Medical Society in 1869, at which time he was a delegate from the County Society, as also in 1871 and 1884. He was president of the County Society in 1881, and has served several years as one of the censors of the Thirteenth District of the State Society.

The foregoing sketch shows that Dr. Birdsall has thoroughly equipped himself for his professional duties, and his successful career as a physician and surgeon, is evidence that he engages *con amore*, and not from sordid motives in his chosen vocation. In the profession he has been gentlemanly and courteous; a strict observer of the code of ethics of the American Medical Association, and always intolerant of quackery in any form. The Medical Society has found in him one of the best of workers, and a faithful ally in every effort in the line of improvement.

He has always been interested in the moral as well as temporal welfare of the place of his home, never hesitating to come to the front in educational, Sabbath-school or temperance movements. Among the best citizens of the county, in the full vigor of life, he gives promise of filling a wide sphere of usefulness, while his successful practice well attests the high regard in which he is already held by those who know him best.

JOHN WESLEY COBB, M.D., son of Zipron and Sarah M. Crane Cobb, was born at Middletown, N. Y., in 1838. In 1848 his father removed to Montrose for a short time, and thence to a farm in New Milford, where John attended district school in the winter, his teacher, for one term, being Hon. J. B. McCollum. He also afterward attended school at New Milford village and at Montrose. In 1856 he began to read medicine with Dr. E. Patrick, of Montrose; attended lectures at Albany Medical College, and graduated there in 1859 and immediately commenced practice at Montrose. In July, 1862, responding to the call of the United States Government, he went to Philadelphia, and having passed a satisfactory examination, he was in August following appointed to examine volunteers at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, and afterward was mustered into the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers as first assistant surgeon, Honorable M. S. Quay being its colonel. He did duty at the second battle of Bull Run and at Antietam, was in charge of general hospital at Stoneman's Station, near Falmouth, Va., at the time of the Battle of Fredericksburg, and remained in charge until ordered to Washington, D. C., with all the sick and wounded, when four hundred patients were transported by cars to Acquia Creek, Va., and thence by steamboat to the wharf and removed to the General Hospital in Washington, D. C. On his return to the camp he was ordered to take charge of the third division of the Fifth Army Corps Artillery until the Battle of Chancellorsville, when he was put in charge of the Medical Department of the Fifth Army Corps Artil-

lery. In June, 1863, he was mustered out with the regiment and resumed practice in Montrose, remaining there until the winter of 1873, when he located in Scranton, Pa., and thence removed to Binghamton, N. Y., where he now resides in the spring of 1887. He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1859, and was a delegate to the State Society in 1865 and 1866.

ALBRIGHT DUNHAM, M.D., youngest of twelve children of Elijah R. and Temperance Dunham, was born in Franklin, N. Y., in 1825, to which place his parents removed from Hartford County, Conn., in the early years of their married life. At the age of twenty years he started out from home to make his own way through life. In 1836 he went to Illinois, where he earned enough, as a carpenter, to enable him to spend two years in a school in Chicago, where he studied Latin, German and mathematics. He read medicine two years with Dr. Danforth, of Oswego, Ills., and attended lectures at the Iowa State University. He returned eastward, and continued his studies with Dr. Henry Clark, of Livingston County, N. Y., and attended a course of lectures at Berkshire Medical College, Massachusetts, and afterward attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1855. In July of the same year he located in Rush, this county. At the end of two years he attended another course of lectures in Philadelphia.

His first wife was Helen E., daughter of Hiram Dewers, Esq., of Rush, who died four years after marriage. After spending two years at Meshoppen in the drug business, he returned to Rush. In 1868 he remarried Mrs. Olive E. Dunham, sister of Dr. G. W. Durga, and they have one child, a son. In 1878 he removed to West Eaton, Madison County, N. Y., his present residence, where he has combined the practice of medicine with the drug business.

DAVID LELAND BAILEY, M.D., eldest child of Rev. Edward L. and Mary T. Bailey, was born in Liberty township, 1851. His father was pastor of Berean Baptist Church, Carbondale, fourteen years, and pastor of the First Baptist Church at Harrisburg. He was chaplain of the State Senate three years. From 1867 to 1872 Dr. Bailey was in the drug business as prescription clerk, and at the end of that time commenced the study of medicine with Dr. D. B. Hand, of Carbondale. He attended lectures at the University of New York, where he graduated in 1875. After a brief practice at Uniondale, Pa., he entered into partnership with Dr. J. C. Olmstead, of Dundaff, for four years, at the end of which time he removed to Carbondale, where he now resides. He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1877, and was vice-president of the Lackawanna County Medical Society in 1884.

SAMUEL WELLINGTON DAYTON, M.D., son of Jehiel and Lydia Harriet Dayton, was born at Athens, Pa., in 1840, and when a few weeks old his parents removed to Great Bend, which became his home for the remainder of his life. He attended school at Elmira, N. Y., and a private school at Berkshire, N. Y. He read medicine with Dr. James Brooks, of Great Bend, attended lectures at Long Island Medical College and at Jefferson Medical College, whence he graduated in 1863. He practiced medicine at Great Bend (now Hallstead), from 1865 until his death in 1883. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1870, and represented that body in the meetings of the State Society in 1872–'74–'75. As a practitioner he aimed to keep abreast of the progress of medical science and had the ability to take high rank in his profession. He was a gentleman of culture and refinement, with pleasing manner and a generous disposition, making many friends to sincerely mourn his untimely fate.

ALBERT TIBBALS BRUNDAGE, M.D., was born in Newark, N. J., in 1820, and was the son of Parmenas and Lillis Brundage. He was fitted for college by his uncle, Rev. Abner Brundage and was two years at Yale College. He read medicine with Dr. Williams and with Dr. Wheeler, of Dundaff. He was graduated in 1845 at Castleton Medical College, where he attended lectures. He practiced medicine at White Haven, Waverly and Fleetville, Pa., until 1855, was a public lecturer on anatomy

and surgery for twenty years, and resided at Factoryville. He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1868, and was its president in 1883. Dr. Brundage settled at Harford in the spring of 1887.

DR. ISRAEL B. LATHROP is the son of James Lathrop, and was the youngest of five children. He was born in Dimock July 21, 1821, in the log-house first erected by his grandfather, Asa Lathrop, when he came to this county in 1800. His early boyhood was uneventful, and similar to that of other farmers' boys of sixty years ago. He attended the district schools, and afterwards had the advantages of some of the best select schools of that day. Naturally of a studious disposition, he early decided, with the consent of his parents, to undertake a professional career, and his tastes inclining to the practice of medicine, he at once commenced to prepare himself to become a disciple of Esculapius. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of that well-known and eminent physician and surgeon, Dr. Ezra Patrick, of Montrose, and was his first student. Here he diligently applied himself to the study of medicine and surgery, and during the four years of student-life with Dr. Patrick, he gained not only a theoretical knowledge of medicine, but what was of equal or greater value, a practical knowledge of the same. While a student in Dr. Patrick's office he attended several courses of lectures at the Albany New York Medical College. Looking about him for a place to locate, he decided upon Springville, and in May, 1844, a modest shingle bearing the name "Dr. I. B. Lathrop" was nailed up, and he at once entered upon the practice of his profession. Here he has remained in active practice for nearly half a century, and his acknowledged ability, and the reputation he has established as a skillful and successful physician has extended his practice to many parts of this and adjoining counties. Of commanding stature, robust health and genial ways, his very presence often proves a tonic to the invalid and makes him or her forget that his visit is otherwise than a social one. In 1845 he married Mary E., daughter of Andrew and Susan Bolles, who was born in Dimock November 8, 1824, to which place her parents came from Connecticut. In 1853 he purchased the place where he now resides, which he has changed and remodeled into his present pleasant home. He was commissioned postmaster in 1853, and held the office until 1861. In 1860 he was appointed deputy marshal for taking the census of that year, but his professional engagements claiming his whole time, he declined the office. During the war he was active and instrumental in filling the quota of Springville, was treasurer of the bounty fund raised for that purpose, and often visited the board of "Enrollment" in Scranton, which he sometimes assisted in a professional way. During the war he was the only physician at Springville (Dr. Brush having entered the service), and putting a "substitute" in his place, he remained at home attending to the duties of his profession. Dr. Lathrop has also been engaged in business enterprises outside of his profession. From 1859 to 1862 he was in partnership with Minot Riley, in the mercantile business, under the firm-name of "Riley & Lathrop." In 1864 he entered into partnership with Henry N. Sherman, in the mercantile business, at Lynn, continuing the business thus until 1868, when it was removed to Tunkhannock, and from there to Wilkes-Barre in 1875, where he still continues the partnership business under the firm-name of "Sherman & Lathrop." Dr. Lathrop has not allowed his business enterprise to interfere with his professional duties. He has earned and enjoys an extended and lucrative practice, and his genial social qualities have made him hosts of friends outside of his profession and his patients. Their children are Henry Andrew (1850–1853); Edgar James (1852), educated principally in select schools, is now residing at Sayre, Pa., where he is a superintendent in the shops of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; William Arthur (1854) was educated at select schools, and after finishing a preparatory course, entered Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, Pa., where he graduated with honors in the class of '75. During his college course, besides the other scientific branches taught, he made civil and mine engineering, analytical chemistry and metallurgy a specialty, and shortly after he



I. B. Lattrop

graduated he entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and is now superintendent of the companies' mines and coke manufactories at Snow Shoe, Centre County, Pa., where he has his home—being married; Homer Beardsley (1856) educated at the home district and select schools, and also at the Montrose Academy, where he graduated in 1874. He commenced a post graduate course, but in 1875 he decided to adopt the profession of medicine, and returning to Springville, he immediately commenced its study with his father, and the following year he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated therefrom in 1878. Returning to Springville he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in partnership with his father, and, with the exception of two years, when his health failed, has continued in successful practice. In January, 1886, he was appointed postmaster at Springville.

The grandparents of Dr. I. B. Lathrop were Asa and Alice (Fox) Lathrop, who were natives of New London, Conn. Asa Lathrop came to this county in 1800, and located, under the Connecticut title, six or eight hundred acres of land, near Lathrop's (now Elk) lake in what was then Bridgewater township. He erected a log-house, cleared three or four acres, and returned to Connecticut for his family. The father of Dr. Lathrop was James, eldest son of Asa and Alice Lathrop, and was born in Bozrah, New London County, Conn., in 1785. He was sixteen years old when his parents came to this county. He had received in Connecticut superior educational advantages, and was a fine mathematician and a good surveyor. Upon his attaining his majority his father turned over the home farm of two hundred acres to him. He shortly afterwards married Lydia Litheresa, daughter of Israel and Lydia Birchard, who was born in Massachusetts, but removed with her parents to this county, in 1803, and settled in what is now Jessup. James Lathrop took his bride to the log-house erected by his father in 1800, where they commenced housekeeping. A few years thereafter, at the solicitation of his father, he removed to the lake, built a home, and although he continued to carry on the home farm, never again resided on it. The old log-house remained a landmark for many years, and Dr. Lathrop remembers, when a boy, of stubbing his toes on the pegs that held the floor to the sleepers. Upon the death of his father the grist-mill came into his possession, and in 1837 he re-built and enlarged it, and afterwards erected near it a saw-mill. He was an enterprising, energetic business man, and was actively engaged in farming and milling until his death, in 1854; his widow survived him about twelve years. He was a man with liberal views, both in politics and religion. He was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Wolfe, and was afterwards elected by the people for several terms. Their children were William Fox (1811–1873); Austin Birchard (1813–1874); Charles Jacob, 1815, was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1854; is a farmer residing in Brooklyn; Lydia Alice, 1817, now residing in Dimock; and Israel Birchard, July 21, 1821.

Henry Augustus Tingley, M.D., son of Thomas and Marcy Tingley, was born at Attleborough, Mass., in 1820. His parents moved to Harford in 1823, where his father died at the age of seventy-eight, and his mother at the age of ninety-nine years. Dr. Tingley's education was obtained at district schools and after the age of sixteen at Franklin Academy, Harford. In 1844 he commenced reading medicine with Dr. C. Dickerman, and taught schools winters until November, 1847, when he attended lectures at Albany Medical College. In 1848 he attended lectures at the University of Buffalo, whence he graduated in June of the same year. In October, 1848, he commenced practice at Equinunk, Pa., and was married to L. S. Ellsworth, of Harford. In July, 1852, he removed to Susquehanna, Pa., where he has been a successful practitioner for more than thirty-four years. In 1864 he entered the army as assistant surgeon, first at Mansion House Hospital, Va., and next at King Street Hospital, Alexandria, from which he was transferred to Battery H, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, then in camp at Great Falls, Md; was discharged May 28, 1865, and immediately returned to Susquehanna. Of Dr. Tingley's two

surviving children Elmer Ellsworth is telegraph operator and railroad dispatcher at Carbondale, Pa. Florence L. is music teacher and resides with her parents. Dr. Tingley joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1862.

HENRY PENNEPACKER, M. D., was born at Yellow Springs, Chester County, Pa., 1839. He entered Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, Pa., but left before graduating to commence the study of medicine and teach school. He continued teaching and the prosecution of his medical studies under the supervision of Dr. J. L. Forwood. He attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1866. March 22d, of the same year, he married Jennie Marshall of Chester City, and immediately went to Harford, Susquehanna County, Pa., to look after his interest in the Soldiers' Orphan School, which he and Prof. C. W. Deans originated in October of the previous year.

In 1868, he disposed of his interest in the school, and returned to Chester City. He held a position under the Census Bureau at Washington, D. C., for eighteen months, when he resigned and returned to Hartford, Pa., where he remained until 1884, when he removed to Scranton, his present residence, where he enjoys a large and successful practice. He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1875, and was president in 1880. He represented that body in the State Society in 1876, and also once in the American Medical Association.

FREDERICK D. LAMB, M. D., the eldest child of Darius N. Lamb (born 1826), and his wife Lydia M. Graves (born 1828), who reside in Broome County, N. Y., farmers, was born November 21, 1849. Their children were Frederick De Forest (Dr. Lamb); Herbert A., a merchant; Mary, the wife of Dr. A. E. Blair; Alice, married Theodore Parker, a farmer; Ira Edward and Irwin D., business men, all residing in Broome County. Darius N., was the son of Ira Lamb and Alice Gates his wife, both natives of Broome County, where Isaac Lamb, the great-grandfather of Dr. Lamb, settled and founded Lamb's Corners, having removed from Dutchess County, N. Y., soon after the revolutionary war. Ira Lamb and his second wife died within a few hours of each other, and were buried together.

The early education of Dr. Lamb was obtained in the public and private schools of Broome County, and in attendance at the Whitney's Point Academy. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. S. P. Allen, of Castle Creek, N. Y., took two courses of lectures at the University of Buffalo, at which institution he was graduated in class of '75. Immediately afterwards he located at Great Bend Village for the practice of medicine, and has there continued to date. In 1881 he, in company with George E. Hawley of Chenango County, N. Y., started the first drug store in the borough. After eighteen months partnership, Dr. Lamb bought out Mr. Hawley and still carries on that business in connection with his practice. He is a member of the Susquehanna County Medical Society, and was for two years its vice-president; he is also a member of the Broome County Medical Society. In 1885 he was the delegate from this county to the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, to which body he also belongs. Dr. Lamb holds membership in Great Bend Lodge, No. 338, F. and A. M., and he was the first Sachem of Ottawa Tribe, I. O. R. M. He is an able physician, and has performed satisfactorily a number of difficult surgical operations; hence, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community. On May 27, 1879, he married Margaret N., the daughter of D. L. (born 1820) and Sarah (Williams) (born 1828) Richards, both of whom were born in Wales, and came to this country in early childhood, and lived near Pottsville, Pa., where their parents became engaged in mining. Mr. Richards forsook mining and went into farming many years ago, and now resides in Clifford Township, Susquehanna County. His children are David W.; Robert W. (now a publisher in Melbourne, Australia); Margaret N.; William G.; Sarah E.; Samuel (with his brother in Australia); and John L. Of this family Margaret N., Sarah E. and Mary E. have long been interested in educational work, and Mrs. Dr. Lamb had the honor of being the first lady valedictorian at the Bloomsburg State Normal School, whence she was graduated in 1877. Her grandparents were David M. and



F. S. Lamb

Margaret (Lewis) Richards, both natives of Wales but residents of this State since 1831, and now lying in the Welsh cemetery, Clifford Township, where they were interred upon the same day. The children of Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Lamb are Frederick, Frank R., Robert R. and Mary A.

ALFRED O. STIMPSON, M.D., C.M., son of Ornan Stimpson, a native of Windham, N. Y., was born in the village of St. Pie, Province of Canada, in 1842. His father went to Canada at the age of nineteen, and, after becoming possessed of considerable real estate, married Jane Fisk, of Abbotsford, Canada East. Dr. Stimpson, the eldest child, in 1860 pursued a classical and scientific course of study at Fort Edward Institute, N. Y. This institute becoming disorganized by the war of 1861, he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and followed the occupation of clerk and book-keeper until the spring of 1863, when he returned to his home in Canada. He pursued a classical and scientific course of study at St. Francis College, in Richmond, Quebec, whence in the spring of 1864 he graduated as Master of Arts and Bachelor of Science (A.M., B.S.) In the fall of the same year he entered McGill University Medical College, at Montreal, Quebec, as a student, and graduated May, 1869, with the title of M.D., C.M. (Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery). On account of ill health he did not engage in practice until 1870, when he located at Long Eddy, Sullivan County, N. Y., where he remained until April, 1876, when he came to Thomson, this county, his present residence. In 1878 he married Kate Kishbaugh of Herrick, Pa. They have a son, Ellis Alfred.

Dr. Stimpson joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1876. Previous to coming to Pennsylvania, he was a member of the Sullivan County Medical Society of N. Y., and of the Tri-States Medical Association. His professional life has been uneventful, but he has endeavored to be affable, pains-taking and scientific in the treatment of his patients.

DR. WILLIAM NELSON GREEN, son of Robert and Melissa Green, was born at Factoryville, Pa., in 1826. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1849, when he married Euphemia A. Carmon. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits for ten years. His wife died in 1859, leaving one child. In 1860 he married Miss Sarah J. Millard. He read medicine with Dr. A. C. Blakeslee, of Nicholson, Pa., and attended his first course of lectures in New York City. He commenced practice in Wyoming County, Pa., in 1865, and not long afterward removed to Hopbottom, where he resided and practiced almost continuously until his death, 1886. He attended a second course of lectures at the University of Buffalo in 1876–77, graduating there in the latter year. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1849. He became a member of the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1868.

DR. E. P. HINES.—James Hines was born in the north of Ireland and came to this country in early manhood. He located in Bradford County, Pa., and carried on the business of a stone-mason until a short time before his death. He married a Miss Hancock, of that county, who bore him Jesse, John and Marquis. The latter became farmers there. The former, Jesse Hines (1805–1882), moved to Susquehanna County when a young man, and there married Sarah Morley, who was born in 1807 in Auburn township, and now lives at Laceyville, Wyoming County. Their children were: Thomas M. enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died at Harrisburg from sickness contracted while in the field. Charles G., a farmer in Wyoming County. Sarah Elizabeth resides at Laceyville. Eben P. (Dr. E. P. Hines) and Alzina married Charles Ford, of Le Raysville. Eben P. Hines obtained his education at the district school and Montrose Academy, supplemented by a course at Harford University, in 1855 and 1856, for eight or nine terms succeeding which he taught schools in Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties. Having chosen a medical profession for his life-work, he pursued studies to that end with Dr. Thompson, of Laceyville, and attended the Medical Department of the University of Michigan, from which institution he was graduated in 1865. The following year he settled at Friendsville for the practice of his profession,

and there remained until June, 1879, having in the meantime attended lectures and been graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia in the class of 1874. In 1876 he was nominated by the Republican party and elected as a member of the State Legislature, in which body he sat during the two sessions of 1877–78, and served upon committees as follows: Pensions and Gratuities, Geological Survey, Labor and Industry, Corporations and Counties and Townships. Dr. Hines removed to Great Bend in 1879, and his large practice attests the consideration of the citizens for his ability. He is now serving his second term as burgess of the borough of Great Bend. He is a member of the Susquehanna County and also of the Broome County, N. Y., Medical Societies, and has upon various occasions been delegated therefrom.

Dr. Hines is active in the Masonic Order, and holds membership in the Great Bend Lodge, No. 338, Chapter No. 210, R. A. M., and Commandery No. 27, K. T. On April 12, 1870, he married Eliza Foster, of Dimock the daughter of John (born 1814) and Amanda (Tyler) (1822–1884) Foster. John Foster is the son of James and Mary (Mains) Foster, who came from Ulster, Ireland, in 1813, and settled in Orange Co., N. Y., where John was born. The family removed to Dimock township, this county, in 1838 and engaged in farming. In 1865 John Foster went into the hotel business, which he continued, first at Dimock Corners, then at Friendsville, until 1879, when he retired. His children are: Eliza (Mrs. Dr. Hines), Josephine (Mrs. Charles Glidden, of Friendsville), Frank L., a farmer near Friendsville, and John, now lumbering in Minnesota. To Dr. E. P. and Eliza (Foster) Hines have been born—Carrie, John F. (died in his third year), Lillian Josephine, Daisy, and an infant son unnamed.

Edgar Levander Handrick, M. D., second son of Wakeman and Urania Stone Handrick, was born in what is now Jessup township in 1840. His early education was in common schools and at the Montrose Academy when Prof. J. F. Stoddard was Principal. He began to read medicine with Dr. W. L. Richardson at Nesquehoning, Pa., in 1860. He attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College in 1861–'63, graduating there in the latter year. He commenced practice at Friendsville in 1863 and still resides there. In 1865 he married Martha D., daughter of the late Dr. Calvin Leet, of Friendsville. They have a son, Frank D. Dr. Handrick had an extensive practice, and is held in high regard by his patrons. He was a member of the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1868.

William Rogers, M. D., a practicing physician at South Gibson for fourteen years past, was born in Harford September 24, 1839, and is the son of Jeremiah and Margaret Martin Rogers, who were of Scotch-Irish origin, natives of Ireland, came to Newburgh, N. Y., soon after their marriage, and six years afterward about 1835, settled in Harford, where they resided the remainder of their lives. They were farmers. The father died in 1880 at the age of eighty-six; the mother died at seventy-eight years of age. William was reared on the farm, received his preparatory education at the Harford Academy and was a teacher for several terms in the home district schools. He began reading medicine in the spring of 1862 with Dr. A. M. Tiffany, of Harford, but in the fall of that year he enlisted at Harrisburg in Company C, Captain Bowen, Third Pa. Artillery, and offered his services to the Union cause. During that winter the troops remained encamped near Fortress Monroe. In the spring he was detailed on a flag of truce boat, where he served until June 1st, when he was taken prisoner but fortunately paroled the same day, and returned to Fortress Monroe where he was exchanged. In the fall of 1863 he was detailed to serve on provost guard and mounted as a scout. He served on the Peninsula until the capture of Jeff. Davis, when he was appointed a military detective under General Miles, who had charge of the noted rebel prisoner. In this capacity he served some two months, when he was honorably discharged and returned home. He at once resumed the study of medicine, and while prosecuting his studies attended Lowell's Commercial College, from which he was graduated in 1865. He attended three courses of



E. P. Hines

lectures at the University of Michigan, and was graduated from that institution in the class of '69. Dr. Rogers prospected for some time, but finally after practicing his profession in different places for about two years, settled at South Gibson, where he has continued since a successful practice, his ride reaching adjoining and more distant localities.

Dr. Rogers is reputed as a physician of quick perception and correct diagnosis of disease, skillful in his treatment, and a student of the profession to which he belongs. Dr. Rogers became a member of the Susquehanna Medical Society soon after beginning the practice of medicine, and he is Post Commander of the Charles M. Holmes Post, G. A. R., of Gibson. His first wife, Mary D. Brainerd, of Harford, died 1881. His second wife, Helen M. Potter, of Gibson, died Feb. 2, 1887. The other children of Jeremiah Rogers are: James, of Harford; John M., St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin; Margaret, wife of J. W. Lewis, residing on the Rogers homestead in Harford. Jane died at the age of twenty-six, and Louisa Rogers died at the age of thirteen.



Wm Rogers

Dr. Frederick Filewood, son of John and Ann Filewood, was born in London, England, 1821. His father was a gardener or bailiff on a gentleman's estate. At the age of fourteen he began learning the machinist's trade, and served seven years. He worked at his trade about twenty-two years, first in England (came to America in 1853) then worked a few months at Piermont, then came to Susquehanna, where he lived until his death, which occurred April 11, 1886. He married Angela Benson, March 29, 1861, and about three years after this he left the machine shop and began the practice of

medicine. His early education was obtained at the common schools; his medical education consisted in lectures heard at Guy's Hospital during the time he was learning his trade; he would hear two lectures in the morning before his hours begun at the shop. He is said to bear a very striking resemblance to his father in looks and manner. He had no children. His widow survives him. He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1878, and was a regular attendant at its meetings.

George Martin Harrison, M.D., eldest son of Joseph H. and Mary M. Harrison, was born in Union township, Luzerne County, 1851. In 1872 he began to read medicine with A. D. Tewksbury, M.D., of Ashley, Luzerne County. In 1873 he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, where, having attended two full courses of lectures, he graduated in 1875. He practiced in a small mining town in Luzerne County until August, 1876, when he removed to Fairdale, in Susquehanna County. In 1877 he married Eva M., daughter of David and Catharine Olmstead, of Fairdale. They have one daughter and two sons. In November, 1881, he removed to Auburn Centre, his present residence. He became a member of the Susquehanna County Medical Society in May, 1879.

David Carlyle Ainey, M.D., the third son of Jacob and Catharine (Kinnan) Ainey, was born in Dimock township, Susquehanna County, Pa., May 31, 1837. He is of French extraction, his ancestors having been Huguenots who came to this country subsequent to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis Fourteenth, and settled in the Mohawk Valley, Montgomery County, N. Y.

His paternal grandfather, William Ainey (1776–1850), born in Fulton County, N. Y., married Hannah Crawford, who was born in Connecticut and died in 1835, and made a home a few miles south of Goshen, N. Y., whence they came to Susquehanna County in 1825, and located in Brooklyn township, where they both died. His maternal grandfather, John Morrison Kinnan, was of Irish descent, his father, Rev. John Kinnan from the north of Ireland, having settled in Orange County, N. Y., about 1767.

Jacob Ainey (1802–1854), the son of William and Hannah, was born in Orange County, and in 1824 married Catharine Kinnan (1804–1875). The following year they moved to Brooklyn township, this county, and, some years afterwards, to Dimock township. Their children were John, a prosperous farmer in Springville; William H., a lawyer, banker and ironmaster at Allentown, Pa.; David C., as stated; Albert J., a practicing physician at Brooklyn, Pa.; and Hannah M. and Sarah A., who died in early womanhood.

Dr. D. C. Ainey obtained his education at the old Woodruff Academy at Dimock, and further prosecuted his studies at Harford University in 1854, also later at Oberlin College, Ohio. He began reading medicine in 1857 with Dr. E. M. Buckingham, of Springfield, Ohio, and later with Dr. Ezra Patrick, of Montrose.

He attended lectures at the Medical Department of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., and received the degree of M.D. from that institution in 1860. In February of the same year he entered into partnership with Dr. L. W. Bingham, of New Milford, and so continued until July, 1861, when he engaged in the drug business in connection with practice, which was thus continued until 1874. He was postmaster of New Milford from 1864 to 1885. In 1869 he was burgess of the borough of New Milford. On October 28, 1861, he married Kate, daughter of Hiram and Amanda (Whipple) Blakeslee, of Dimock. They have two sons,—William D. B., a law student in the office of his uncle, Dr. E. L. Blakeslee, Montrose, and Charles H. Ainey.

Dr. Ainey is District Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic fraternity for the Fifteenth District, and holds membership in New Milford Lodge No. 507, Great Bend Chapter No. 210, and Great Bend Commandery No. 27, K. T.

He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1861, and represented that body at the meetings of the State society in 1874 and 1884.

His medical attainments and surgical ability, with his large experience and native suavity of manner, have given him high rank among his



David C. Stiney

professional brethren and in the community where the active years of his life have been spent. His instruction and aid as preceptor have been obtained by a number of students who have since taken honorable rank in their chosen profession, among them being Dr. E. L. Blakeslee, now practicing law at Montrose; Dr. A. J. Ainey, of Brooklyn; Dr. J. J. Boyle, of Susquehanna; Dr. William R. Blakeslee, of Harford; and Dr. G. P. Clements, now of Harlem, N. Y.

ALBERT JOSEPH AINEY, M. D., son of Jacob and Catharine Kinnan Ainey, was born in Dimock, Susquehanna County, Pa., March 26, 1838. His early years were spent on a farm, and the educational advantages of Dimock Academy, Harford University and Montrose Academy were improved by him. In June, 1863, he enlisted in Captain C. C. Halsey's company of volunteer militia, and was in the service thirty-five days. He read medicine with his brother, Dr. D. C. Ainey, of New Milford, and attended his first course of lectures at the University of Michigan in 1864–'65, and his second at the Medical Department of Yale College in 1866–'67; receiving the degree of M. D. in the latter year. He practiced a short time at New Milford and removed to Brooklyn, Pa., in August, 1867, where he has enjoyed a large and successful practice to the present time. December 8, 1874, he was married to L. Maria Haight, of Birchardville, Pa.

Dr. Ainey joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1869, and was a delegate to the State Medical Society in 1885.

NATHAN CALLENDER MACKEY, M. D., son of David and Miranda C. Griggs Mackey, was born in Harford, Pa., September 7, 1848, and in 1852 removed with his parents to New Milford, where his early education was obtained, and subsequently at the Academy in New Milford Borough. He, at the age of eighteen, commenced teaching district school. He took a course in the State Normal School at Mansfield, from 1869 to 1871 inclusive, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. C. Blakeslee, of Nicholson, Pa., in June, 1871, and was principal of the Graded School of that place for two years, while pursuing his medical studies. He entered the medical department of Yale College in 1873, attended two courses of lectures, and graduated at the University of New York City, February, 1875; commenced practice at Foster, Pa., and in July, 1876, removed to Springville, where he secured a good practice, and was held in high regard. November 23, 1875, he married Nellie J. Marcy, of Nicholson. His wife died very suddenly in 1879. He married Miss Anna M., daughter of Miles W. Bliss, of Waverly, in 1883. He became a member of the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1876, and on his removal to Waverly joined the Lackawanna County Medical Society.

JAMES D. LESLIE, M. D. (1843–'81), son of John Leslie, of Harford, received his preparatory education at Harford Academy, attended lectures at Ann Arbor Medical College, Michigan, and was graduated there in the class of '69. He practiced his profession at Susquehanna for a number of years, and settled at Lincoln, Neb. He went to Hickman, Ky., during the great epidemic, yellow-fever, where he showed great heroism and skill in the treatment of the sick—for which he was presented by the citizens with many valuable presents, among which was a gold-headed cane. The eminent Dr. Blackburn subsequently introduced him to the citizens of Louisville as the hero of Hickman. He, himself, also became afflicted with the disease, from which he never recovered his former health. He was surgeon of the Burlington and Missouri Railroad, while a resident of Lincoln. He died at Susquehanna, Pa., while on a visit to his home and relatives.

ELLEN ELIZA MITCHELL, M. D., was born in New Milford township, in 1829. Her parents, Seth and Comphey Lewis Mitchell, were natives of Connecticut and among the early settlers of Susquehanna County. At the age of seven years she lost her mother. In childhood she most faithfully improved the advantages of the district school until she passed therefrom to the old Montrose Academy, where she recalls, with pleasure, Dr. C. C. Halsey, of Montrose, who was principal during two years of her attendance. The closing two years of her school-life were passed at the Academy in Hamilton, N. Y. She subsequently taught

school in Bridgewater township, Smithboro, N. Y., Pella, Iowa, and Warsaw, Illinois. At different times she was an assistant in the High School at Montrose, and taught several terms of private school. In 1849 she united with the Bridgewater Baptist Church, at Montrose, and henceforth her teaching was viewed in the light of Mission work.

In May, 1861, she commenced a course of instruction in surgical nursing at Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., preparatory to assuming the duties of an army nurse, a service in which she was engaged for four years, at different hospitals about Washington, D. C., and Knight Hospital, New Haven, Conn. In May, 1864, she was at Fredericksburg, Va., and afterward at Judiciary Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., until June, 1865. A full sketch of her army work is in "Woman's Work in the Civil War," pp. 420–'26.

After recuperating from this exhaustive service, she taught in Illinois, Iowa and the colored school in Montrose, and at the same time entered her name in the office of Dr. C. C. Halsey, of Montrose, as a student of medicine. She entered the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, whence she graduated in 1870, and afterward spent a year as assistant resident physician at the Infirmary. She then practiced four years at Fond du Lac, Wis., and was one of the Censors of the County Medical Society. She returned to Montrose and joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1877, and engaged in practice until the summer of 1878, when she took a tour of two months to Europe. On her return she entered into correspondence with Mission Boards, and was appointed Medical Missionary to Maulmain, Burmah, by the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, and sailed in October, 1879.

Here she has led an active, useful life in the service of Him, to whom thirty years before she had consecrated herself. Possessing high intellectual endowments with indomitable energy, she has sought the physical and spiritual welfare of fallen humanity in far-off heathen-lands,—and in the day of final reckoning it will doubtless be said of her "She hath done what she could."

Julius Jerome Boyle, M.D., son of Hon. John and Rachel McCarty Boyle, was born at New Milford in 1846. He received his early education at the district and graded schools of New Milford and at St. Joseph's College. Read medicine with Dr. D. C. Ainey, of New Milford. In 1866–67 attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., and the following year at Buffalo University, N. Y., where he received the degree of M.D. in 1869. He practiced about one year in Syracuse, N. Y., then in Ottawa, Ill., from 1870 to 1874, when he spent two years in California for the benefit of his health. He returned to Ottawa, but soon, finding his disease returning, he came to New Milford and remained until 1877, when he located at Susquehanna, where he has since been in continuous practice. He married Cecelia F. Kilellea, of Ottawa, Ill., in October, 1872. Four children have been born to them, of whom only two are living. Dr. Boyle was appointed examining surgeon for pensions at the time an examining board was organized in Susquehanna County, in 1885.

Emily H. Wells, M.D., daughter of Perrin and Emily Wells, was born at Towanda, Pa., November 17, 1840, and two years later removed with her parents to South Bridgewater. She received her early education at the "little red school-house," of that district, and afterward attended the schools at Montrose and Harford. She graduated at the State Normal School, at Mansfield, Pa. Attended lectures at Woman's Medical College (of New York) Infirmary, whence she graduated in 1873. Had about fifteen months hospital practice, first as student and afterward as physician. Located at Binghamton, N. Y., November, 1874, where she has been in continuous practice to the present time. She joined the Broome County Medical Society in 1875, was elected treasurer in 1885, and re-elected in 1886. She has been treated with courtesy and kindness by all the members of the profession. Dr. Wells joined the Presbyterian Church at Montrose in 1856, thence in 1873 took letter to Dr. John Hall's church, New York City and thence to First Presbyterian Church, Binghamton, N. Y.

Dr. John Dunning Vail, the well-known

and popular homœopathic physician, was born at Goshen, N. Y., December 3, 1831, and after receiving his preparatory education at Farmers' Hall Academy, Orange County, entered Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., and was graduated therefrom in 1855. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine in Brackneyville, Pa., and married Augusta, eldest daughter of Captain John W. Brackney, of





that place, who died the same year. In 1859, through the advice of Dr. Hand, of Binghamton, and following his own inclination, he began to investigate the principles of homœopathy. In this field he found a wide and interesting study, and became convinced of its superior theory of practice and consequent results, and accordingly adopted homœopathy as his regular practice. Dr. Vail maintains the highest standing among the medical fraternity, and is a gentleman thoroughly proficient in his profession, which standing he has gained from close study and practical experience. The liberal views which he entertains towards others who differ from him in the theory and practice of medicine, his care of and devotion to his patients, his safe and judicious counsel and his constant attendance upon his professional duties, have made his name widely and favorably known throughout this part of the country. Dr. Vail is a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Broome County, N. Y., and since 1876 has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. Vail settled at Montrose in 1861, becoming the first at Montrose, if not in the county, to open an office for the regular practice of homœopathy. His wife, whom he married in 1863, is Margaret, a daughter of H. R. Esmond, who settled in

Susquehanna County from Saratoga, N. Y. In 1864 he built his present residence at Montrose, where he still resides with his wife and only child, Alma Louise, an honored and respected citizen. Dr. Vail and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

SYLVANUS SANDFORD MULFORD, M.D., son of Sylvanus Sandford and Fanny Jessup Mulford, was born at Montrose, January 24, 1830. He received his early education at Montrose and Cortland Academy, at Homer, N. Y. Graduated at Yale College in 1850. Read medicine with Dr. J. Blackman, of Montrose. Attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York City, whence he graduated. Had considerable hospital experience in New York City and Europe. Practiced ever since in New York City, except during the war of 1861. July 4, 1861, he was commissioned by Governor Morgan as surgeon's mate, and 1st of September following as surgeon of the Thirty-third Regiment, New York Volunteers. February 28th, 1863, he received a commission as surgeon of volunteers, signed by A. Lincoln and E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. In 1864 he was chief medical officer of United States Volunteers, on the staff of Brigadier-General A. H. Terry. June 1, 1865, he received a commission as lieutenant-colonel by brevet for distinguished services, signed by A. Johnson and E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. The Doctor is unmarried. In June, 1887, he sailed for Europe.

DR. JAMES GRIFFIN practiced at Great Bend, and was a member of the Susquehanna County Medical Society. His death occurred January, 1858, and at the next meeting of the society thereafter the following action was taken:

"WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His all-wise providence to remove from among us Dr. James Griffin, an honored member of the society, after a protracted and painful illness; and,

"WHEREAS, Dr. Griffin, by his kind and courteous deportment to his medical brethren, his scientific attainments, his ardent pursuit of his profession and his highly estimable character as a man has gained him the high regard of his brethren of the society."

DR. ABRAM CHAMBERLIN, son of Abraham and Almira Chamberlin, was born in Bridgewater, Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1830. In early life he made the best use of such means as were available for getting an education, and the careful religious training of his parents is recalled with pleasure. His medical studies were chiefly under the supervision of Dr. E. N. Loomis of Harford. Not being altogether satisfied on trial of the eclectic practice, the doctor soon began to turn his attention to the regular practice, and in time followed it exclusively. In 1866–'67 he was graduated at the University Medical College of New York City. His first practice was at Le Raysville Bradford County, Pa., in 1851, but ill health prevented his doing much there. In 1853, he practiced with Dr. E. N. Loomis, and in June 1853 removed to Brooklyn, Susquehanna County, where he has since resided.

He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society January, 1871 and in 1885 was elected President. On retiring from the office he delivered an address on the "Dignity of the Medical Profession," which was published in the leading paper of the county. He was a delegate to the meeting of the State Society of Scranton in 1885.

In May 1856 he married Levira Bagley of Brooklyn. Their oldest daughter is now Mrs. T. E. Shadduck, and the younger ones are Lillian and Bessie. Their only son died in 1876.

The Doctor is a member of the Baptist church at Montrose.

PLATTE EDWARD BRUSH, M. D., son of Hon. Lewis and Lucy Ann Williams Brush, natives of Conn., was born near Montrose in 1833. He received his education in common schools except a few terms in select schools and two terms at Harford University. In 1857 and 1858 he read medicine with Dr. N. Y. Leet at Friendsville, and Dr. Richard Foote at Carbondale. He attended lectures at the University of Michigan in 1858–59, and at the Medical Department of Yale College in 1859–'60, where he graduated, and immediately commenced practice in Springville. April 7, 1863, he was mustered into the service of the United States as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, from which he was mustered out August 25,

1865. In 1865–'66 he took a graduating course at the University of Pennsylvania and continued practice at Springville until about 1868, when he engaged in keeping a hotel. In 1882 he rented the hotel and has not since been actively engaged in business. He married Mrs. Lathrop of Springville. Has no children. He was a member of the Susquehanna County Medical Society before 1868.

JUDSON C. BEACH, M. D., son of Lorenzo and Emily Beach, was born at Springville, Susquehanna County, Pa., in 1844. When a small boy his parents removed to the vicinity of Montrose, a little below Jones' Lake. In June, 1863, he enlisted in Company "B" Twenty-Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia for the defense of the State. February, 1865, he re-enlisted in the Navy for two years; made a voyage round South America to San Francisco, and thence to Sandwich Islands, returning by way of Panama and was discharged in March, 1867. He read medicine with his brother, Dr. G. W. Beach, then at Little Meadow, Pa., attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., 1870–71 and 1873–'74, graduating in the latter year. He then located at Etna, Tompkins County, N. Y. They have two children, a daughter and a son. He was elected President of the Tompkins County Medical Society in 1887, and is acting in his second term as one of the county coroners.

DR. FRANCIS EDMUND GRATTAN, second son of Dr. Thomas and Mary Ann Grattan, was born in Middle Smithfield township, Monroe County, in 1823. He read medicine with his father, a graduate of the Dublin Medical College, Ireland, attended lectures at Geneva Medical College N. Y , and New York City in the latter year, 1848. In the fall of that year, Dr. F. E. Grattan entered into partnership with his father for five years. He married Harriet Jackson of Carbondale. In 1854 he succeeded Dr. A. T. Brundage at Fleetville, and in 1872 removed to Springville, this county, where he had a successful practice until 1876, when on account of his wife's health, he removed to Meshoppen. His wife died in 1880 and the doctor returned to Springville. His present wife was Mrs. Annie T. Wilson, widow of the late Mason B. Wilson of Bridgewater.

CLARENCE N. VANNESS, M.D., son of Joseph Erastus and Emma Vanness, was born at Standing Stone, Pa., in 1849. In 1854 his parents removed to Jessup, and in 1864 settled in Springville, in this county. He read medicine with Dr. J. W. Cobb, of Montrose, and attended his first course of lectures at Syracuse University, N. Y., in 1871–72. Meanwhile Dr. Cobb having removed, he completed his studies with Dr. I. B. Lathrop, of Springville, and attended a second course of lectures at Fort Wayne College of Medicine, Indiana.

In June, 1875, he located at Auburn Centre, Pa., and 1877 married Mary E., daughter of John Tewksbury, Esq., of the same place. In 1882 he removed to Huntingdon, Pa. In the spring following he attended lectures at the Long Island College Hospital, and afterward another course at Fort Wayne College of Medicine, where he received the degree of M.D., in 1884. He soon afterwards commenced practice at Hallstead, Pa., his present residence. He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1885.

WILLIAM RILEY BLAKESLEE, M.D., son of Hiram and Amanda Whipple Blakeslee, of Dimock, was born in Auburn township July 12, 1845. His mother died in December, 1860. He received his early education at the academy in Dimock, where his boyhood days were spent. In July, 1863, he enlisted in Captain C. C. Halsey's company of State militia, and while in the service was prostrated with typhoid fever at Greencastle, Pa. In December, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-second Regiment New York Calvary, and passed through the campaign of the Wilderness. He returned home after the close of the war, in August, 1865.

He read medicine with Drs. D. C. Ainey, of New Milford, Pa., and A. C. Blakeslee, of Nicholson, Pa. In 1870 he was married to Rose M., daughter of Charles Risley, Esq., of Elk Lake. They have one son, Elbert W. He attended lectures at the University of Buffalo in 1871–72, and practiced a short time at Hopbottom in the latter year, and before its close removed to Harford, Susquehanna County, which is his present residence. He attended

lectures at the University of New York in 1874–75, whence he graduated in February of the latter year. He at once became a member of the Susquehanna County Medical Society, and in 1876 represented that body at the meeting of the State Society at Pittsburgh. He was vice-president of the County Medical Society in 1879, and treasurer in 1881–85. In January, 1884, he was appointed physician surgeon at the Harford Soldiers' Orphan School. The doctor has taken an active part in the public improvements of Harford.

Dr. S. A. Brooks was born in Chenango County, N. Y., the son of Samuel and Dolly Brooks, in 1843. He obtained his medical education at the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1878. He served three years during the late Rebellion in Company K, Tenth New York Calvary. He practiced medicine in Tioga County, N. Y., about one year, and came to New Milford, Pa., October, 1879, and has continued in practice since. He is a member of the Broome County Homœopathic Medical Society, also of the Southern Tier Homœopathic Medical Society. He married Anna Mathews, of Cortland County, N. Y., in 1867, and has three living children.

Dr. E. E. Snyder, a native of New York State, was graduated from Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, O., and from the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. He came to New Milford June, 1876, and practiced here nearly four years. He is now practicing at Binghamton.

Alexander Hamilton Lewis, M.D., was born in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1829. He read medicine with his brother, Dr. Isaac W. Lewis, at Brackney, this county; attended lectures at Castleton Medical College, Vt., where he graduated in the fall of 1851. He immediately commenced practiced at Brackney, where he continued until 1873, when he removed to Apalachin, N. Y. In 1879 he returned to Brackney, and in the fall of 1881 removed to Salamanca, N. Y. In 1885 he returned to Apalachin for one year, and removed to Upper Lisle, N. Y., his present residence. He married Abbie J. Lillie, of Warrenham, Pa., 1852.

Edwin Latham Gardner, M.D., son of Latham and Angeline (Moore) Gardner, was born in Bridgewater in 1841. His early education was obtained at the common schools, Harford University and Montrose Academy. He taught in common schools from 1856 to 1859. Read medicine with Dr. E. Patrick, of Montrose, from 1859 to 1861, and graduated at the Medical Department of Yale College in the latter year. He soon after commenced practice at Montrose in partnership with his preceptor. After about eleven years he removed to Scranton, Pa., where he became one of the proprietors of the Wyoming House. He returned to Montrose in the fall of 1877, where he practiced until the spring of 1884, when he removed to Binghamton, N. Y., where he now resides. He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1863, and was secretary from 1864 to 1873, and in 1879. He attended the State Medical Society, at Altoona, in 1865.

Dr. Ezra A. Kent, son of Charles and Henrietta (Watrous) Kent, was born in Brooklyn, Pa., in 1840. He read medicine with Dr. L. A. Smith, of New Milford, and after attending lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., and Cleveland, O., began practice at Erie, Pa., where he continued for two years. He returned to Susquehanna County and practiced in Auburn and elsewhere until 1875, when he removed to the State of New York, and continued in practice until the failure of his health compelled him to abandon it. He married a daughter of A. G. Hollister, Esq., of Brooklyn, Pa. He united with the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1873.

Theodore Tyler Wing, M.D., was born in Philadelphia, 1844. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1864, and received the degree of A.M. in 1867. After a theological course at Auburn Theological Seminary of three years he graduated from that institution in 1868. He married Harriet Schlager Brandt, 1868. They have one daughter. He read medicine with S. Birdsall, M.D., of Susquehanna; attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he graduated in 1873. He became a Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine in 1878.

He practiced one year in Carbondale, Pa.; several months at Salem Corners, Pa.; one year in Philadelphia and in Susquehanna, Pa., from 1875 to 1877. He gave up general practice in 1885, and combined the drug business with office and consulting practice since that period. Dr. Wing enlisted in the Signal Corps, United States Army, April, 1864, and served under Generals Sigel, Hunter and Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley until December, when he was transferred to the Army of the James, under General B. F. Butler, and in January, 1865, went on the successful expedition under General A. H. Terry against Fort Fisher, N. C., and was honorably discharged in May, 1865.

CHARLES WILLIAM TIFFANY, M.D., son of William Coy and Louisa Coman Tiffany, was born at Harford, Pa., 1859. He attended the common schools of the town until fifteen years of age and then the high school of Binghamton, N. Y.; read medicine with Dr. C. C. Edwards, of Binghamton, 1878–79; attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of New York, where he graduated in March, 1881, and practiced in Montrose until September following, when he was at Franklin Forks until April, 1882. Since that time he has resided at Brackney, Pa., in the enjoyment of a good practice. In September, 1885, he married Andra La Delle Wilbur, of Brackney. He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in April, 1881.

ANDERSON DANA TEWKSBURY, M.D., son of John and Lucia (Whitcomb) Tewksbury, was born in Meshoppen, Pa., 1838. His parents removed to Auburn township late in 1839, and he resided there until 1872. He obtained his education at Montrose Academy and Wyoming Seminary. He read medicine with Dr. R. H. Dana, of Wilkes-Barre, 1860–62, and attended two full courses of lectures at the University of Michigan, where he graduated in 1864. He was assistant surgeon of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers from July 3, 1864, to the close of the war. He practiced in Auburn from 1865 to 1872, when he attended a course of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and afterwards located at Ashley, Pa., where he practiced until 1883, when he devoted two years to the more thorough equipment of himself for the practice of his profession by attending the Post-Graduate Medical College, School of Ophthalmology and Otology, and Metropolitan Nose and Throat Hospital of New York City, the Eye Department of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and Mooresfield Eye and Ear Hospital of London, England. Located at Elmira, N. Y., 1885, and has limited his practice to the eye, ear, nose and throat. In 1879 he married Mary, daughter of John and Lucy C. Beardsley, of Auburn. He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1866.

CHARLES ABNER JOHNSTONE, M.D., son of Cyrus Smythe and Huldah Louise Edmunds Johnstone, was born at Harford, Pa., May 1, 1853. His father was of Irish descent. His great-grandfather, Wm. Johnstone, born in Ireland in 1713, was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and a Presbyterian minister. He removed to America and settled in the Upper Susquehanna Valley, where he was once compelled to leave his home by Joseph Brant. Dr. Johnstone's great-grandfather, Hugh Johnstone, was a Revolutionary soldier. His mother was of Scotch descent, and her ancestors for the past two hundred years were New Englanders. Both his parents are still living at Harford. He attended school at Harford until eighteen years of age, except an absence of six months in his sixteenth year, for a voyage as sailor to Havana. He commenced reading medicine with his uncle, C. C. Edwards, M.D., at the age of eighteen; was graduated at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in the class of 1880; became a member of the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1884.

WILLIAM JESSUP CHANDLER, M.D., son of Frank B. and Mary S. Jessup Chandler, was born at Montrose in 1842. His early education was at Montrose, and Cortland Academy, Homer, N. Y. He graduated at Yale College in 1864; read medicine with Dr. J. Blackman in Montrose, and with Drs. W. H. Draper and Charles Phelps in New York City; attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, and graduated in 1868; entered Bellevue Hospital in 1867, and

was house surgeon there in 1868 and 1869; since April, 1869, has practiced in South Orange, N. J.; was one of the incorporators of Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., in 1872, and has been attending surgeon there since that date. In 1880 he was appointed attending surgeon to St. Barnabas' Hospital, Newark, N. J. He married Miss Jennie Milligan, of South Orange, in 1873.

Amos Cranmer Blakeslee, M.D., was born at Springville, this county, in 1825. He read medicine with Dr. J. C. Platt, of Waterbury, Conn., and attended lectures at the Medical Department of Yale College, whence he graduated. After some hospital experience at New Haven, he located at Dimock about 1858, and joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1859. He served as a surgeon in the war of 1861, and afterward located at Nicholson, Pa., where he remained until his death, in 1882. He married Jane Bradley, of Waterbury, Conn., in 1845. He left one son, Merrick C., now living at Great Bend.

William Henry Carmalt, M.D., son of Caleb and Sarah Carmalt, was born at Lakeside, this county, in 1836; read medicine with Drs. Jeffers and Morrill Wyman, of Cambridge, Mass.; attended lectures at Harford Medical School; graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1861; was surgeon in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary for several years; further prosecuted his medical studies in Germany, and, in 1876, settled in New Haven, Conn.; now, also, a lecturer in Yale College.

John Cross Secor, M.D., son of Abraham and Mahala Secor, was born in Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., 1855. He attended the district school in Wyoming County, Pa., and subsequently Keystone Academy, at Factoryville, until he was qualified to teach, and having spent a number of years in this vocation, he entered the office of Dr. Darwin Kelly, of Mill City, Pa. At the end of two years he attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y., and a second course at the University of Vermont, where he graduated in 1885. He located for a short time at Herrick Centre, and thence removed to Forest City, Susquehanna County, Pa., being the first and only resident physician in the place at that time.

Augustus Perry Rowley, M.D., son of Alexander William and Ann Caroline Priest Rowley, was born at Susquehanna, Pa., 1859. He was educated at Newton Collegiate Institute, Sussex Co., N. J.; commenced reading medicine with Dr. E. N. Smith, of Susquehanna, in the fall of 1878; attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he graduated in the spring of 1882. In the summer of the same year he commenced practice at Norfolk, Va., but returned north, and in the spring of 1883 attended the post-graduate course at the University of Pennsylvania; began practice at Susquehanna in the fall of 1883, and in the spring of 1884 entered into partnership with Dr. E. N. Smith, remaining with him until the spring of 1866, when he removed to Creston, Ogle County, Ill., and thence at the end of three months to Chicago, his present residence. He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1885.

James Martin Newman, M.D., son of Martin and Belinda Salisbury Newman, was born at Lanesboro', 1846. His father was a native of Stamford, Conn., and his mother of Lanesboro'. He attended school at Lanesboro', Great Bend and Montrose, and taught school two terms; read medicine with Dr. C. C. Halsey, of Montrose, and attended lectures at the University of Michigan in 1867–68. He attended a second course at a medical college at Cleveland, Ohio, whence he graduated in 1869.

He married Elizabeth Dewing, of Warrenham, Bradford County, Pa., 1873. He practiced a short time at Montrose, then at Stevensville, Bradford County, from spring of 1870 to December, 1872, then at Little Meadows, whence he removed to Elmira, N. Y., where he was in continuous practice until his death, in 1881. He was elected coroner in Elmira in 1875 for three years. He was greatly mourned by the poor, to whom he had been very kind.

Perry Schoonmaker, M.D., son of William D. and Eliza Smith Schoonmaker, was born in Brooklyn, this county, 1854. He attended the Montrose Graded School about two years, and

had some experience as a teacher of common schools. He commenced reading medicine with Dr. C. C. Halsey, of Montrose, in 1876, and after attending the requisite courses of lectures at the University of Michigan, was graduated from that institution in 1880. Soon afterward he commenced practice at Hopbottom, where he continued until May, 1887, when he removed to the city of New York. In 1874 he married Ann M. Henry, who died 1879. In 1883 he married Linnie I. Utley, of Hopbottom. In 1880 he became a member of the Susquehanna County Medical Society, and represented that body at the meeting of the State Society in 1885. Faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties, he is a growing man and sustains an excellent reputation among his professional brethren.

Warren Willis Strange, M.D., son of Isaac and Ann E. Gregory Strange, was born at Birchardville, Pa., 1849. He attended the Montrose Graded School and taught several winter terms of district school. In 1878 he began to read medicine with Dr. C. C. Halsey, of Montrose, and attended his first course of lectures at the University of Michigan in 1879–80, and his second course at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1880–81, graduating there. He immediately commenced practice at Montrose, where he has continued to the present time. He has been jail physician and held the office of coroner by appointment of the Governor to fill an unexpired term, and was elected to that office in 1886. He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1882. In 1887 he married Emma Dalrymple, of Morristown, N. J.

Covington H. Warner, M.D., was born 1837 in Pike township, Bradford County, Pa., to which place his father, Harmon Warner, came from Litchfield County, Conn., about 1817. In 1858 he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Benjamin De Witt, of Le Raysville. He attended one course of lectures at the University of Michigan and another at Georgetown, D. C., where he graduated in 1861. He was married, 1861, to Emeline M. Barnes, of Orwell, Pa. He practiced medicine at Bellefontaine, Iowa, two years and then returned to Bradford County. In March, 1864, he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was with the Army of the Potomac in its engagements under General Grant until November, 1864, when he was detailed as assistant surgeon to the Emery Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he remained until March, 1865, when he returned to the front and continued until the end of the war. He practiced medicine at Stevensville, Bradford County, until 1869, when he removed to Le Raysville, where his wife died. He re-married Amelia M. Brister, of the same place, in 1872. He removed from Le Raysville to Rushville, this county, in 1883, where he is engaged in a large practice. His genial manner, uniform courtesy and open hospitality have won him many friends, while his successful treatment has commanded the confidence of his patients.

Dr. Mason Dennison came from Vermont to Brooklyn, Pa., in 1811, and after a few years' practice there, removed to Montrose, where he died 1838. He married Miss Wealthy Lathrop, of Bridgewater, who died 1852. They had two sons and two daughters, of whom only Mrs. Jane A., wife of Edmund Baldwin, Esq., of Montrose, is living.

Dr. Harry Dennison Baldwin, son of Edmund and Jane Antoinette Dennison Baldwin, and grandson of Dr. Mason Dennison, was born at Montrose, 1852. He obtained his education in the schools of Montrose and studied medicine with Dr. J. D. Vail, of the same place. He attended lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1873–74–75, whence he graduated, and has since practiced in Montrose, except about a year in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1882–83. In 1881 he was elected coroner of Susquehanna County and served part of a term. He married Mrs. Rose B. Allen in 1883.

William W. Fletcher, M.D., was born in Mt. Pleasant, Wayne County, Pa., January 20, 1845. He obtained his education in the common schools and followed teaching a number of years. In 1879 he commenced to read medicine with Dr. Henry Pennypacker and Dr. Samuel Birdsall and attended the College of Physicians

and Surgeons at Baltimore, and the Medical Department of the University of New York. He practiced three years at Uniondale and is now located at Susquehanna.

GEORGE W. DURGA, M.D., only son of Eliud W. Durga, of Connecticut, was born near Rushville, Pa., 1852. His mother was a daughter of Henry Pepper. He received an academic education and read medicine with Dr. A. Dunham at Rush. He attended his first course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College in 1876–77, and his second at Long Island College Hospital, whence he graduated in 1878. The same year he commenced practice in Rush, where he still continues, and in 1886 formed a partnership with W. L. Keeney in the drug business. He married Libbie Walden, of Rush, 1881.

WILLIAM SETH MITCHELL, M.D., son of Norman and Eliza Halsey Mitchell, was born at Montrose in 1844. He graduated at Madison University in 1866 ; read medicine with Dr. C. C. Halsey, of Montrose ; attended lectures at the University of Michigan in 1869–70; took second course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, whence he graduated in the spring of 1871. In the following autumn he engaged in the drug business at Susquehanna, and has so continued to the present time. In January, 1875, he married Mrs. Carrie Tait.

CHARLES JARVIS DRINKER, M.D., son of Joseph D. Drinker, late of Montrose, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, about 1832. His parents came to Montrose when he was young, where he attended school at the academy. He subsequently took one or more sea voyages. He was a student of medicine in the office of Dr. J. W. Cobb, of Montrose, and attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania in 1860–61. He entered the army and served until 1864, when he resumed the study and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. He was established in successful practice at South Gibson until within a week or two of his decease, in 1869, at the house of his father in Montrose.

ANDREW STRYKER BLAIR, M.D., the youngest of eleven children of Alfred and Charlotte Blair, was born at Conesville, N. Y., November 20, 1857. Dr. Blair read medicine with Dr. J. W. Burr, of Newark Valley, N. Y.; attended lectures at the University of New York, whence he graduated in 1881 ; practiced in Centre Lisle, N. Y., until June, 1883, when he located at Franklin Forks, this county, Pa., his present residence. In September, 1882, he married Lida E. Japhet, of Ketchumville, N. Y. They have a son and a daughter. He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1885, and was elected vice-president in 1887.

DR. NORMAN BRUNDAGE, son of Dr. E L. and Agnes V. Brundage, was born at Upsonville, Pa., in 1842. He obtained his early education at Montrose Academy. He practiced dentistry in Montrose from Oct., 1864, to Aug., 1868, pursuing the study of medicine at the same time. He commenced practice with his father in South Gibson in 1868, and so continued until the death of his father, in 1871; then practiced at Lawsville until 1874, at Tunkhannock, Pa., a year, at Uniondale, Susquehanna County, until 1878, when, after spending a summer in Virginia, he located at Sherman, Wayne County, Pa., his present residence. He married Ellen M. Baker, of New Milford, in 1866.

DR. JONATHAN W. BRUNDAGE was born in Wallkill, Orange County, N. Y., 1796. He came with his brother, Dr. G. N. Brundage, to Gibson township, in April, 1834, where he remained in continuous practice until his decease, in 1861. He married Permelia Mills in 1820, and she died 1859. Stephen S. (the eldest of their eight children), P. Jane and George C. still reside in Gibson. His brother, Dr. G. N. Brundage, died in 1838.

DR. DUANE F. BRUNDAGE, son of Dr. Jonathan W. Brundage, was born 1823. He commenced practice in Gibson in 1841, where he continued until his death, in 1864. He received the degree of M.D. from an eclectic school in Philadelphia. In 1852 he erected a water cure establishment, forty by sixty feet in size and three stories high, which was burned in 1872. In 1853 he married Julia Edith Packer, of Woodstock, Vt., and she is now the wife of Dr.

A. B. Woodward, of Tunkhannock, Pa. His son, Dr. Arthur D. Brundage, is practicing in Tunkhannock.

Dr. Edwin L. Brundage was born in Wallkill, Orange County, N. Y., 1804. He studied and practiced medicine with Dr. Carter, an eclectic physician of his native place. In the fall of 1834 he located at Upsonville, Pa., as a practitioner of medicine; in 1856 removed to Lawsville, on the Snake Creek, in the adjacent township of Liberty, and in 1868 to South Gibson, where he was in partnership with his son Norman until his death, in 1871.

He married Agnes Vanamburgh, of Montgomery, New York. One daughter, Adelia A., is wife of Dr. L. P. Roberts, of Port Crane, N. Y.

Dr. Brundage possessed a kind, genial presence, which helped greatly to endear him to many who sought his aid, and the poor never looked to him in vain. If not one of the great and gifted, there are many to whom his memory is precious.

James A. Lewis, M.D., son of Isaac W. Lewis, was born in Silver Lake township in 1847. He was a graduate of the Owego High School; read medicine with his father, Dr. I. W. Lewis, at Apalachin, N. Y.; attended lectures at the University of Michigan in 1864–65, and at the University of New York in 1866, '67 and '68; received the degree of M.D. from the Medical Department of the University of New York in 1869, and immediately located at Brackney, Pa., where he continued in practice until the spring of 1882, when he removed to Ithaca, N. Y., where he now resides. He married Jennie L. Ferous, of Brackney, in 1870. He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1877.

Charles David Mackey, M.D., son of David and Miranda Mackey, was born in New Milford in 1854. His father was a farmer and he received his education at the district school and in the graded schools of New Milford and Scranton; commenced reading medicine in 1879 with his brother, Dr. N. C. Mackey, in Springville, and afterward with Dr. G. W. Weaver, of Wilkes-Barre; attended first course of lectures at the University of New York in 1880–81, and his second course at Baltimore Medical College in 1881–82, graduating in the latter year and immediately commenced practice at Lynn, this county, where he continued until January, 1885. He located at Montrose in March, 1885, where he now resides.

June 7, 1884, he married Mary R. Lyman, of Springville.

Dr. Dever James Peck, the second of a family of three children, was born July 4, 1856, in Harford, Susquehanna County, Pa. His father, L. R. Peck, a farmer, and mother, Deborah A. Smith, sister of Dr. L. A. Smith, of New Milford, and of the late Dr. E. N. Smith, of Susquehanna, were born in Susquehanna County. Dr. Peck received his education principally in the Graded School of Harford, and followed the occupation of farming, then practical bee-keeping, and the profession of teaching for a term of seven years. He became a student of medicine in March, 1883, and attended the University Medical College of New York, where he graduated in the spring of 1886, and is now located at Susquehanna, Pa. He became a member of the Medical Society April 28, 1886.

Austin Birchard Sherman, M.D., son of Abel and Louisa Birchard Sherman, was born in Jessup township, 1829. He was the fifth of ten children. His father was a native of New York, and his mother of Massachusetts. He read medicine with Dr. G. Z. Dimock, of Montrose and Dr. W. L. Richardson, at Nesquehoning, Pa.; attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, whence he graduated; practiced a few years at Fairdale, this county, and removed to Girardsville, Pa., his present residence. He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1862.

Charles G. Estabrook, M.D., the eldest son of T. D. and Eliza T. (Buck) Estabrook, of Great Bend, was born in Cattaraugus County, N.Y., in 1850. He attended Franklin Academy, and his medical studies were pursued at the University of Pennsylvania, where Dr. William Pepper was his preceptor. He was graduated therefrom in 1870, and came at once to Great Bend and practiced medicine in connection with the drug business of his father between three

and four years. He then located at Binghamton, N. Y., and practiced there until his death, in August, 1880. He married Miss Caroline M. Sears, who, with two children, survives him. He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1873.

C. L. STILES, M.D., son of L. N. and Cynthia Green Stiles, was born in Sussex County, N. J., in 1837. He read medicine with Dr. S. Milton Hand, then of Windsor, N. Y., now of Norwich, N. Y., for four years, and after attending lectures at Geneva Medical College, graduated at that institution in 1865. He practiced a short time at Gibson and thence removed to Owego, N. Y., his present residence. Dr. Stiles united with the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1863.

DR. CLARK DICKERMAN (1803–53) was born in Guilford, Conn., where he read medicine with Dr. Knapp. He married Lydia Knapp, and practiced in his native place for a few years. His first wife died, and he married Sarah A. Chandler for his second wife, in 1833. He practiced medicine in Harford five years, in partnership with Dr. Streeter, and subsequently alone in that township until he died. He was highly esteemed as a physician and had a good practice. Of his children, Mary Louisa is the wife of Clemuel R. Woodin, who owns the Cooper property, which he makes his summer residence.

SANFORD J. ENGLE, M.D., a practicing physician at Jackson, was born in Newark, N. J., in 1855, and is the son of Jacob Engle, a sergeant in the late war, who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness in 1864. Dr. Engle received his preparatory education at the academy at Union, N. Y., read medicine with Dr. L. D. Witherell, of that place, and was graduated in the January class of '79, at the Albany Medical College. He practiced his profession for a few months at Union, and in July of the same year settled in Jackson, where he has continued his professional labor with success since. His ride extends throughout Gibson, and into the townships of Thomson and Ararat. He is a member of the Susquehanna County Medical Society. He married, in 1879, Ella, a daughter of James McWade, of Union, N. Y.

W. J. LOWRY, M.D., was born In 1855, in Clifford township, and is a son of Jas. W. Lowry, Esq., of Elkdale, Pa. His early instruction was received at the "city school," near Elk Mt. He entered "Keystone Academy," at Factoryville, Pa., in September, 1873, and graduated from that institution in June, 1876. He registered and studied with Dr. J. C. Olmstead, of Dundaff. He continued his studies at the University of Michigan and the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, graduating from the last-mentioned institution in 1882.

Since that time he has followed the practice of his profession.

He located in Harford, his present residence, in December, 1883, and became a member of the Medical Society of Susquehanna County in 1886.

DR. CHARLES DECKER, son of Densmore Washington and Miriam Cobb Decker, was born in Walkill, Orange County, N. Y., in 1844. In 1862 he came to Montrose and read medicine with his cousin, Dr. J. W. Cobb; attended lectures at Albany Medical College in 1864–65; began practice in Birchardville in 1865. In 1873 he removed to Montrose, where he has since resided. In 1861 he married Mary E. Kirby, of Montrose.

RAY LYONS, M.D., son of Frank A. and Hattie Lyons, was born at Lanesboro' in 1863; received his early education at Lanesboro' Graded School, Susquehanna High School and State Normal School, Potsdam, N. Y.; read medicine with Dr. Morgan L. Miller, of Lanesboro'; attended lectures at the University of Pennsyvania from 1883 to 1886, graduating in the latter year. In the fall of 1886 he located at Uniondale. He joined Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1887.

DR. ALBERT AUGUSTUS LINDABURY, son of John Redding and Elmira Hall Lindabury, was born at Clinton, N. J., January 15, 1858; was educated at Rutgers College and Flemington School of Science, whence he received the degree of B.S. in 1878; read medicine with Drs. W. S. Criveling and A. S. Pettinger, of New Jersey; attended lectures at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1882–83; at Baltimore Medical College in 1883–85, graduating

there in the latter year; was resident physician at Maryland General Hospital one year; married Miss Mary McPherson, of Scranton, Pa., July 15, 1885; located at West Auburn, Susquehanna County, Pa., March 16, 1886.

DR. ELIJAH SUELL, son of John and Demaris Suell, was born in Sanford, N. Y., in 1825. At the age of nineteen he came to Auburn Centre; read medicine with Dr. E. W. Pitts, an eclectic practitioner of Elmira, N. Y., and commenced practice at Auburn Four Corners in 1851. In 1855 he removed to Le Raysville, Pa., and thence in 1859, to Grangerville, this county, where he practiced more than twenty years. In 1881, he removed to a farm in Jessup township, where he now resides. In July, 1850, he married Betsey D. Ely, of Brooklyn, and they have four sons and four daughters, all living. He has served three years as road commissioner, three terms as school director, eighteen years as trustee of Rush Methodist Episcopal Church, and nine years as local elder of the same denomination.

PATRICK F. GRIFFIN, M.D., a native of Honesdale, Pa., and graduate of Jefferson Medical College in 1886, has located at Forest City, Susquehanna County, Pa.

DR. WILLIAM JOHN MCCAUSLAND, son of Robert and Caroline K. McCausland, was born at Gorton, Tyrone County, Ireland, in 1844. When about three years of age his parents removed to Toronto, U. C. In 1863 he married Agnes Law, of Woodstock, Canada. They had two sons and three daughters. The doctor's father gave him excellent advantages for his preliminary education. He pursued his medical studies with physicians in Woodstock, Canada, attending lectures at Victoria University, Toronto; removed to Providence, Pa., in January, 1872, and taught school there (meanwhile pursuing his medical studies) until June, 1877, when he located at Montrose, and practiced there until his death, in 1886.

GEORGE N. HALL, M.D., graduate of Syracuse University, N. Y., joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society October 14, 1884. He practiced a year or two at East New Milford, and thence removed to Binghamton, his present residence.

DENNIS WESLEY STURDEVANT, M.D., was born at Scranton, Pa; received the degree of M.D. at the University of Vermont, 1884; located at Lynn, this county, 1885, and removed to Laceyville, 1886.

ABRAHAM LEWIS BAUGHNER, M.D., was born at Tamanend, Pa., in 1856; pursued his studies at Pleasantville Collegiate Institute, Ohio, Pennsylvania State Normal School, National University, Ohio, and the University of Michigan, and completed a full course in the Medical Department of the latter institution in 1885, receiving the degrees of B.S. and M.D.; practiced in the coal-mining region in the southern part of Pennsylvania, and located at Lynn, Susquehanna County, Pa., October, 1886.

DR. RUFUS THAYER, son of Rufus and Mary Niles Thayer, of Massachusetts, was born in Lebanon, N. Y., 1820. He read medicine with Dr. Van Fleet, of Hamilton, N. Y; attended lectures at Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College, Ohio, and graduated there in 1841; practiced at Smithville Flats, N. Y., five years, when he removed to Montrose in 1846, and has lived there most of the time since. After residing several years at Hopbottom, he returned to Montrose in the spring of 1887.

He married Joanna G. Tarbell, of Smithville Flats, in 1842. She died in 1859. Her son Eugene and daughter Sybil (wife of E. L. Weeks, of Binghamton, N. Y.) survive her. In 1870 he married H. Selina Bush.

JOHN GILBERT WOODHOUSE, M.D., son of John and Sally Burch Woodhouse, was born in Dimock township in 1820; attended school at Dimock and had some experience as a teacher; read medicine with Dr. E. Patrick, of Montrose; attended lectures at Pennsylvania Medical College in 1847, '48, '49, graduating there in the latter year. He at once located at Springville, and practiced three years with Dr. I. B. Lathrop. He removed to Laceyville, Pa., in 1852, and died there 1871. He married Miss Angeline Keeney in 1861, and she died in 1866. Their only child, a daughter, survives them.

DR. URIAH (?) LEWIS came to New Milford about 1833 with wife and three children. He was eccentric, and after four or five years' practice he went away.

Dr. George D. Kimball, son of Anson M. and Ann F. (Hovey) Kimball, was born in Windham County, Conn., 1834; studied with Dr. Tarbox, Berkshire, N. Y.; was a farmer and teacher several years; graduated at Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1881; settled at South Gibson first, when he removed to New Milford in 1886; married Alma, daughter of Dr. L. W. Bingham.

Edwin Alison Butterfield, M.D., youngest child of Joseph and Sally Butterfield, was born in South Bridgewater in 1823, and died at the same place in 1851; read medicine with Dr. E. S. Park, of Montrose; attended one course of lectures at Berkshire Medical College, Massachusetts, and another in Kentucky, where he received the degree of M.D. in 1847. His residence in Kentucky was at Maysville. He married a lady of that place, who survived him. He was uncle of Dr. Edwin S. Butterfield.

Edwin Stone Butterfield, A.B., M.D., son of Benjamin Alanson and Julia Stone Butterfield, was born in Bridgewater, 1840; early education at Montrose Academy; entered Yale College in 1863 and graduated in 1867; read law with Judge Israel S. Spencer, of Syracuse, N. Y., and practiced in that city; attended three full courses of lectures at Medical College of Syracuse University, graduating in 1887; commenced practice at Susquehanna Mineral Springs, in Rush township.

Morgan L. Miller, M.D., son of David and Edney Loder Miller, was born at Stroudsburg, Pa., in 1857; received his education at Stroudsburg and Monroe Collegiate Institute; read medicine with Dr. N. G. Lesh, of Stroudsburg; attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania in 1879, '80, '81, '82, graduating in the latter year. In October following he located at Lanesboro', Pa., his present residence. In 1883 he married Nellie E., daughter of David Taylor, of the same place. He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1887.

Dr. Frederick Douglas Brewster, son of Horace and Augustus Brewster, was born in Bridgewater, 1850; received his education at Montrose, and graduated at Mansfield Normal School in 1871. He taught school several terms; read medicine with Dr. J. D. Vail, of Montrose, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College in New York City. He has since, to the present time, been a successful practitioner at Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pa.

Dr. Samuel Wright, for thirty years a practicing physician in the southern part of Susquehanna County, was born on the Wright homestead, an old landmark, at the confluence of Hopbottom and Martin's Creeks, in Lathrop, September 17, 1811. He was mostly self-educated, only receiving in boyhood the meagre opportunities offered by the early district school, which he attended, nearly two miles from home. He learned farming with his father, and was known as a young man of correct habits, good morals, and possessed with self-reliance and a laudable ambition to make his life-work a benefit to his fellow-men. He married, in 1836, Sarah B. Squires, who was born in Brooklyn April 7, 1817—a devoted wife and mother, and a woman whose Christian character, as a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, still lingers in the hearts of her children. She resides with her daughter (in 1887) on the old homestead, and is the daughter of William (1788–1865) and Betsey Brown (1795–1864) Squires, who came to Brooklyn from Vermont in 1816, and, in 1826, settled on the Colonel Phelps place, in Lathrop, where they spent the remainder of their lives and reared their family.

Naturally possessed of an analytical mind, and inclined to the study of physics, Dr. Wright, in 1845, visited his cousin, Dr. Kibby, of Cuba, N. Y., who induced him to give his attention to the study of medicine, and loaned him some medical books. From this time the inclinations of his mind and the bent of his life-work were changed. He studiously applied himself to the great work before him, became conversant with the causes and treatment of disease, and as early as 1847 began the practice of medicine in the vicinity of his home. His success with his patients, his careful diagnosis of cases which he was called to treat, and his intelligent treatment, with his untiring labor and sympathy for the sick,



Samuel Wright.

soon gave him a wide field of practice, in which his services were highly esteemed. The poor, where no remuneration in money could be expected, alike received his constant attention with the rich, and his words of Christian encouragement, always administered, as well as his professional advice and medical aid, were fearlessly given to those whom he attended. His ride extended throughout Lathrop, Springville, Brooklyn, Harford, Lenox and Nicholson, and he was frequently called to counsel with other physicians besides those of his school of practice. He was one of the founders of the Eclectic Medical Society of the county, and he was one of the charter members of the Eclectic Medical Association of the State of Pennsylvania in 1875. As early as 1839 he was converted and united with the Methodist Church at Hopbottom, of which he was afterward during his life one of its most influential, liberal, devoted working members. He was a pillar in the church while he lived, and as a class-leader and superintendent of the Sunday-school for many years, his whole ambition seemed to be to lead others to know the truth, and to live devoted lives as men and women. His example and influence for good, live on in the minds of all who knew him. He was a warm supporter of temperance reform and of education, and gave his children a liberal education in the district home school and at Harford Academy. He died September 6, 1877.

The children of Dr. Wright are Frances E., born 1838, wife of William Squier, son of Arah and Fanny A. (Phelps) Squier, resides on the Wright homestead, and has children (Sarah E., wife of P. A. Lord, of Chicago, and Jennie and Samuel Squier); Jason S. Wright, 1840, for many years a merchant at Hopbottom, married Ella E., a daughter of Hiram C. and Maria R. (Watrous) Guernsey, of Bridgewater (they had one child, Robert, died at ten months old); Hersey G. Wright, 1843, a farmer in Lathrop, and owns the farm formerly owned by William Crandall, married Ellen R., a daughter of William and Phylena Crandall, of Hopbottom (children—Gertie, died young, and William S.); and Irwin Wright, born in 1847, owns the Stephen W. Breed farm, in Brooklyn, and succeeded his brother, Jason S., in the mercantile business at Hopbottom in 1885 (he married Ella E., a daughter of Stephen and Catherine Bell, of Lathrop, and has children—Cora Bell, Emma Elizabeth and Parley Stephen Wright).

Dr. Samuel Wright's father, Anthony Wright (1781–1857), came from Somers, Conn., with his wife, Sally Sweatland (1787–1850), in 1809, and settled on one hundred acres, a woodland tract in the northeast corner of Lathrop, the homestead of the family since, before mentioned. This farm had been occupied before by Ira Sweatland. His brothers, Wise and Samuel Wright, came also and settled in Brooklyn. Anthony Wright was one of the early and prominent members of the Brooklyn Methodist Episcopal Church—a man of sterling integrity in all his business relations, and a judicious and industrious farmer. His wife, formerly a Baptist, after the faith of her parents, united with the church of her husband, and reared her children under careful religious training. The old elm tree, now over four feet in diameter, then only a twig, marks the site of the homestead of the Wright family for nearly eighty years, and the spot early selected by the first settlers has been the burial-place of its members since, now known as the Lathrop Cemetery, situated on a part of the homestead. The early log house gave place to a frame one built by Anthony, and that was supplanted by the present residence built by his grandson-in-law, William Squier, in 1880.

Anthony Wright's children were Loren (1809–82), resided on the Tunkhannock, in Lenox; Dr. Samuel; Caroline (1814–83), was the wife of David Davis, of Rock Island County, Ill.; Sally (1817–57), married Joseph Hawley, of Brooklyn; Amanda, born in 1821, wife of George Sweet (grandson of Amos Sweet), of New Milford; Lois (1825), wife of James Conrad, of Lenox; and Polly, wife of Lois Baker, of Dakota. Anthony Wright's father, Captain Samuel Wright, an officer of the Revolution and a Presbyterian, came to Lathrop later, and settled on a farm one mile west of Hopbottom, which he cleared. He died in 1829. His wife, Azuba (Gibbs) Wright, died in 1824, and their remains were interred in the family burying-ground.

Dr. William W. Wheaton (eclectic), for twenty-five years a practicing physician at Jackson, was born where he now resides in 1823, and was the son of Moses B. and Mary Aldrich Wheaton, natives of Richmond, N. H. He was educated under Rev. Lyman Richardson, at the old Harford Academy, read medicine with his brother, Dr. Washington W. Wheaton, of Bradford County, and was graduated at the Eclectic Medical College, at Rochester, in 1850. For five years he practiced his profession at Newark, N. Y., and in 1855 settled at Jackson, where he remained in constant practice until some ten years since, when he partially retired from practice, and has since given his attention to agriculture. His first wife, whom he married in 1846, was Ruth, a daughter of Ira and Barbara Ballou Wheaton, of Bradford County, by whom he had three children. His second wife, whom he married in 1873, is Juliet, the widow of the late Dr. Card, of Philadelphia, the daughter of Thurston Lewis, of Harford, by whom he has two children.

Ephraim F. Wilmot, M.D., son of Gilead and Lucinda Owen Wilmot, was born at Windsor, New York, in 1826. At the age of sixteen he left home, and found the means of completing his education by teaching schcol. He read medicine with Dr. Henry Hearshbergh, of Dauphin County, and attended his first course of lectures at Berkshire Medical College, Mass., and his second course at Philadelphia Medical College in 1853–54, graduating there in the latter year. In 1855 he attended lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, and received a diploma from that institution. In 1856 he located at Great Bend, where he has continued in active practice to the present time. He married Mehitable Ann Clemons, of Bridgewater, in 1859, who died 1884. They had ten children, of whom eight are living. He joined the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1855, and represented it at the State Society, at Pottsville, in 1875. He was president of the society in 1882.

Dr. A. B. Woodward, son of Artemas Woodward, was born in Gibson in 1824. He commenced the study of medicine early. His means and facilities for obtaining medical works at that time were limited. From 1840 to 1848 his opportunities were enhanced by having the benefit and the library of two of the best physicians then practicing in that section. In 1847–48, being called upon by his neighbors, he prescribed for them, and continued to practice successfully for twenty-nine years in the place of his nativity. He subsequently practiced in Carbondale until 1871, when he moved to Tunkhannock, where he now resides. He has in connection with his practice a drug-store, and is interested, with Dr. Mulholland, in another drug-store in Pittston. For many years Dr. Woodward has been a leading, fighting pioneer of eclecticism. He helped organize the first eclectic medical society in the State in 1845, known as the Susquehanna Eclectic Medical Society. In 1850 it numbered from ten to fifteen members. The doctor held the position of president in this society two terms, in the State Society one term and was elected third vice-president of the National Eclectic Medical Association, at Springfield, Ill., 1875.

Dr. Elisha N. Loomis, for over forty years a physician at Harford, was born in Coventry, Conn., in 1809, and died in Harford, this county, on the Loomis homestead, in 1874. He came to Harford with his parents, Eldad and Fanny Jeffers Loomis, in 1824, from Coventry ; was a student at the Harford Academy, and read medicine with Dr. Dickerman, of Harford. He began the practice of medicine about the time of attaining his majority, and later, in 1852, he was examined at the Syracuse Medical College, adjudged a qualified physician, surgeon and accoucheur, and granted a diploma. He was a member of the Eclectic Botanical Society of Susquehanna County. He was a successful practitioner of medicine, a man highly respected both in his profession and in social life, and a useful citizen. His first wife, Rowena, a daughter of Laban Capron, who died in 1845, bore him four sons,—Edgar, a lawyer in Scranton ; Alonzo, a farmer in Harford ; Selwin Roscoe, killed at the battle of Chancellorsville ; and Gorton, who died at the age of twenty-four. His second wife was Edith Bell. His third wife, Laura Snow, bore

him children,—Rowena, wife of John Gage, of Ararat; Mary E., wife of Nelson Tiffany, of New York State; Bertie; and Frank R. Loomis, of Lenox. Dr. Loomis' fourth wife was Mary Ann Lee, a resident in 1887 of Brooklyn, Pa.

The following persons are among the number who have left Susquehanna County and are practicing medicine elsewhere: Charles Rose Bliss, Enos S. Wheeler, Frederick Cushman Dennison, J. Arthur Bullard, William H. Knapp, Wm. H. Carmalt, William Rogers, Albert J. Brundage.

DENTISTRY.

Probably no profession in the world has made such rapid strides during the last half-century as has that of dentistry. Prior to that period the study and care of the teeth was limited to those who made the study of anatomy and physiology a specialty, and to the members of the medical profession, very much as blood-letting and tooth-drawing were once included among the functions of a barber. Many persons are still living who can distinctly remember when the scalpel and forceps were as necessary instruments in a barber-shop as a pair of shears or a razor. The first dental college in the world was established at Baltimore in the year 1839. Since that time the science of dentistry has developed until it now ranks among the most useful and artistic of the professions, and includes among its representatives men of education, culture and high social standing. The development of the science has been rapid, and a profession that is the offspring of the nineteenth century has not proven tenacious of old ideas nor unfitted itself for growth and improvement by a blind devotion to the errors of the past, so that the science of dentistry as it exists to-day is the exact antipodes of that which received the attention of its professors but a few years ago. The most rapid improvement has been made in operative dentistry, in which there has been almost an entire revolution. The highest point at first attainable was to fill such teeth as were slightly decayed, whereas, by the aid of the various improved dental instruments, together with medicinal treatment of the teeth, the profession is not only enabled to preserve teeth slightly decayed, but to restore and preserve them for many years. The early practice advocated smooth-pointed instruments for introducing the filling, and non-cohesive gold, whereas serrated instruments and cohesive gold are now recognized as the proper thing.

Artificial teeth were in use as early as Washington's time, and he himself is alleged to have worn them; but at that early day they were either carved out of solid pieces of ivory, which involved great labor and expense, or were human teeth attached to gold plates. Aaron Burr is said to have worn such teeth. The later improvements made in this direction, and their introduction into general use, have added largely to both the attractions and difficulties of the profession, and drawn to it many possessed of superior mechanical skill. Formerly the plates in which the teeth are set were made only of gold and silver or carved out of ivory, which necessarily made them both heavy and costly, whereas now plates are made not only of gold and silver, but also of platinum, rubber and celluloid. Rubber plates were not introduced until about 1854, and celluloid much more recently. The filling of artificial teeth is also a leading branch of the science, requiring both skill, judgment and delicacy when properly done.

The county of Susquehanna has a number of representative dentists, who attend assiduously to their profession and reflect credit upon it.

Dr. Horace Smith, a native of Cooperstown, N. Y., came to Montrose in 1819, and shortly afterwards opened an office for the extraction of and filling teeth and putting in artificial plates. He had been preceded by only one dentist—Dr. Sumner—who left the place about the time he came. Dr. Smith continued the practice of dentistry here for thirty years, and died in 1886, aged eighty-seven. His wife was Marilla Meacham, who bore him four sons and one daughter, the latter dying at the age of twenty. The sons are—Mortimer, a lawyer at Oregon, Ill.; Noel Byron studied dentistry with his brother, Dr. William W. Smith, at Montrose, and is practicing his profession at Port Deposit, Md.; William Wallace Smith

studied dental surgery with his father, and began practice at Montrose in 1858, and has remained in continuous practice since, a period of nearly thirty years.

His wife is Deborah, a daughter of Harry Elliott, of Merryall, Bradford County, and he has five children—Carrie A., wife of Earnest Sutton, of Waverly, N. Y.; Jennie M., widow of F. H. Stevens, a late bookseller at Montrose; Frank W., Harry E., and Mort. L. Smith. Dr. Smith was born in Monroetown, Bradford County, in 1836.

DR. DUNNING, the eminent dentist of New York, and several other dentists, many years ago, occasionally visited Monrose on their professional tours, and several dentists settled here for a short time and then left for supposed better fields of labor. Among these were Drs. Sumner, Brundage, Dalrymple, Wheaton, H. Smith, W. W. Smith, Gifford and Griswold.

DR. VIRGIL came here about 1820, but remained only five years, when he settled in Meshoppen, where he afterwards died.

DR. L. S. POTTER was born in Gibson township February 28, 1853, son of Stephen W. and Emeline (Thayer) Potter. He obtained his preparatory education at Montrose Academy, studied dentistry with Dr. George W. Hallstead, of Great Bend, and in 1874 formed a partnership with that gentleman, which continued one year. In 1875 he settled at Montrose, where he has remained in practice since.

ARTHUR KING HARROUN, D.D.S., born at Stockbridge, N. Y., in 1857, a son of Rev. Thomas Harroun, for some time a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church here, received his preparatory education at the Wyoming Conference Seminary, Kingston, N. Y., and at the Cazenovia Seminary, and at the age of seventeen began the study of dental surgery with Dr. G. A. Bishop, of Binghamton. He attended lectures at the Wisconsin Dental College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1880. He at once settled for the practice of his profession at Honesdale, where he remained until 1883, when he located at Montrose.

The first dentists to open an office in Susquehanna was the firm of Smith & Williams, who began practice about 1860 and continued for two years, when Smith settled at New Milford and shortly afterwards in Binghamton. His partner, Clinton Williams, remained for a short time afterwards, and then settled in Pittston, Pa., where he has been since. The next dentist to open an office was another Williams, who practiced dentistry here for a short time, but left in 1865, and settled at Great Bend, where he died some three years thereafter. In the fall of 1865 Dr. G. W. Gleason settled at Susquehanna, and has practiced his profession with varied success until the present time (1887). He was born in Virgil, Cortland County, N. Y., in 1838, studied dental surgery with his brother, Dr. L. R. Gleason, of Cortland, and, after completing his studies, practiced dentistry at Ludlowville, at Candor, and at Owego and Watkins, N. Y. He enlisted in Company H, Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, and served from the spring of 1861 until December, 1862, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability, having been wounded at the battle of Second Bull Run. He married Emily E., a daughter of J. H. Patrick, of Harmony, and has three children. Dr. M. Gilman came to Susquehanna about 1868, and practiced dentistry one year. He subsequently returned in 1873 and remained for four years, and then settled at Great Bend, but in 1882 removed to Forksville, Pa. Dr. Frank Barnes came to Susquehanna in 1871, and remained for two years, when he removed to Middletown, where he has practiced since.

DR. SHERWOOD settled at Susquehanna in 1873, and was in practice until his death, three years afterwards.

DR. MAXON began practice at Susquehanna in 1877, coming from Harford. After some two years he returned to Harford, where he continued to reside.

JACOB BRANDT, D.D.S., son of Henry W. Brandt, was graduated in dental surgery at the Philadelphia Dental College in the class of 1880 and 1881, and practiced his profession at Susquehanna for some two years afterwards, when he gave up the business, and has since been engaged in mercantile and manufacturing business at Brandt.

LLOYD S. GILBERT, D.D.S., son of F. H.

Gilbert, was born in Susquehanna in 1861, to which place his parents had removed from Otsego County, N. Y., in 1860. He studied dentistry with his uncle, S. E. Gilbert, of Philadelphia, and was graduated at the Philadelphia Dental College in the class of 1882 and 1883. He has had an office at Susquehanna since.

Dr. George W. Hallstead was born in Nicholson, Pa., in 1826, studied dentistry in Rochester, N. Y., and came to Susquehanna County about 1856, where he was a traveling dentist for some years. In 1859 he located at Harford, but after three years settled at New Milford, where he was the first dentist. In 1865 he removed to Great Bend, where he practiced dentistry until his death, in 1874. His wife, Jane R. Hall, of New Milford, bore him one child—Mrs. George Dickerman, of New Milford.

Dr. John Hallstead was born in Wyoming County, Pa., in 1823, the son of Samuel Hallstead. After practicing dentistry in various places for several years, he settled at Great Bend in 1865, where he remained for three years. He then removed to Lenox, and was a traveling dentist until a short time before his death, in 1885.

Dr. A. W. Hallstead, son of Dr. John and Elizabeth Hallstead, was born in Lathrop in 1854, studied dentistry with his father and uncle, George W., and has practiced his profession at Great Bend since 1875.

Dr. William L. Weston, son of William W. (1791–1853) and Sally L. Smith Weston (1808–72), was born in Brooklyn in 1840. He was educated in the Brooklyn public school, began the study of dentistry with Dr. George W. Hallstead at New Milford in 1864, and the following year settled at the same place, where he has continued the practice of his profession since. He married, in 1866, Clara J. Virgil, and has one child, Frank E. Weston.

Dr. Foster I. Smith, son of Irvin and Fanny M. Smith, of Snyder County, Pa., was born in 1862. He studied dentistry with Dr. Ahl, of Bradford, Pa.; practiced at Beaver Springs until 1882, when he settled at Great Bend. His wife is Libbie A. Duthveiler, of that place.

CHAPTER XIII.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

[1] Manners and Customs of the Pioneer Fathers and Mothers of Susquehanna County.

"O list the mystic lore sublime
Of fairy tales of ancient time;
I learned them in the lonely glen,
The last abodes of living men.

* * * * * * * * * *

"Of themes like these when darkness fell
The gray-haired sires the tales would tell,
When doors were barred and elder dame
Plied at her task besides the flame."

—James Hogg.

A picture of the home life and social life of one family of the pioneers of Susquehanna County would, with slight modifications, fit almost any other, and as this home life is largely the outgrowth of their material surroundings, the resultant of their physical environments, it is not easy to describe their "Manners and Customs" without considering the conditions which produced them.

These pioneers were mainly of New England stock, and its best blood at that; for it is not the men that are wanting in energy, in courage, in strength of body or soul that strike into such a wilderness as clothed these hills and valleys a hundred years ago. Let us look at one of these primitive homes. Quite likely it stands on some commanding hill, or its southern or eastern slope. There are two or three reasons for supposing this. The higher grounds were timbered mainly with hard woods, as were, also, the eastern slopes of those hills which trend north and south. Lands so timbered are much more easily "cleared" than the valleys, with their dense forests of hemlock. When cleared, they would produce two or three times as much wheat or other grains, and, lastly, the stumps would much sooner decay, so as to admit the plow.

In all probability the mansion-house is a log cabin—possibly the planks on the floor were flattened with a broad-axe. The one door opens to the south, from which we look down across

[1] By Prof. S. S. Thomas.

the little "clearing" into a valley, where a trout stream wanders away towards the river, till it is lost in the interminable wilderness. The beams may project six or eight feet, forming a "stoop," on which axes and other rude tools are stored—on whose floor "the house-dog on his paws outspread" shall sleep on sunny days. The chimney is built of stone—perhaps entirely—without the wall, and beside this may be an oven whose flue opens into the chimney. The "fire-place" is an institution. It is wide enough to admit a back-log three feet or more in length and of corresponding depth.

In one of the "jambs" is inserted a "crane," which reaches nearly to the other jamb. To this crane numerous "pot-hooks" are attached for the pots and kettles in which the daily meals are cooked. The meat is usually fried in a "spider" over a heap of coals drawn out on the stone hearth. Not unfrequently, on festive occasions, such as Christmas, a turkey, a goose, a spare-rib or a haunch of venison is suspended by a string to a friendly beam, and hangs before the fire, till, by turning and basting, it is cooked, seasoned as never was meat cooked and flavored in any other way. Ah! the thought of it makes our mouth water, and our spirits sigh for the days that are gone. And then the potatoes roasted in hot ashes, "that to be honored need but to be known."

Around that fire-place gathered a home circle of from eight to a dozen—sometimes more—for no Malthusian philosophy regulated or even remotely suggested the number which should constitute that household band. Yet no matter how numerous the family, there was always room and hospitable greeting for any neighbor; nay, the traveler, though an entire stranger, was welcomed as if he had been a long-expected guest. Matches were unknown. The fire was carefully covered each night, for if, through any inadvertence, it failed to "keep," recourse must be had to the flint and steel and tinder-box, which latter was a piece of spunk, more commonly called "punk," procured from some half-decayed maple log.

In the absence of these, it was sometimes necessary to go a mile or more, on a bitterly cold morning, to some more fortunate neighbor and borrow some fire. Stoves were almost unknown as late as 1840.

It is but a step from the pioneer's hearth to his table, and here we note quite as marked a contrast from that of to-day. The *menu* was



WILLIAM PENN'S TEA SERVICE.

meagre enough, yet could it boast some things now most eagerly sought. Our ancestors were more familiar with the flavor of flesh from the forest and the stream than with that from the stall or the pen. Venison, bear-meat, quail and pheasant (ruffed grouse) and wild turkey were no rare treat; while any one of the streams could furnish such a string of trout as the modern disciples of Izaak Walton and Frank Forrester have dreamed of all their lives, and "died without the sight." Even the pork was largely a forest product,—a semi-transparent, greasy stuff, known as beech-nut pork. The pigs were turned into the woods in the autumn, where they subsisted on the mast for months, even when the snow was quite deep. Grist-mills were few and far between; hence "hulled" corn, boiled wheat and boiled rye were among the dishes that graced that table. Ten miles was often the shortest distance to mill, and this journey must be made with oxen, or a horse that carried the grist on his back, guided by a man or boy, who found his way by marked trees. We have been told of going to Wilkes-Barre to mill in this manner, the trip requiring three days.

The only sugar known was obtained from

the maples. Salt could not be had in exchange for grain or dairy products. *That* was a *cash article*, a term still in use, which has almost wholly lost its significance.

The word "browsing" has become sadly corrupted. To the average boy, nowadays, it suggests the idea of a school exercise, more stimulating than refreshing, while to the cattle of that early time it often meant the only alternative of starvation. When the farmer of that day was out of feed for his stock, he *was* out; no railroad brought him corn from beyond the Mississippi, and the chances were that every other man in the settlement was alike destitute of fodder. The writer, even as late as 1842, has seen his father start with his axe each morning for the woods, while the cattle followed with hungry cries, eager to devour the twigs of the fallen maples, beeches and birches. Cutting timber for this purpose was sometimes facetiously called "uncapping a ninety-foot haystack." The maple "browse," on account of the sugar it contained, was reckoned best, and cattle could subsist on it much better than would at first be supposed.

There was no Brussels carpet or upholstered furniture in the dwellings. The chairs were splint-bottoms,—that is, the seats were made of splints, split from ash or oak, or of bark stripped from an elm tree, while the broom was made of a yellow birch sapling. It would take too long to give a description of its manufacture; so we just call it a splint-broom, and let it pass.

Passing to the wardrobe of our ancestors, we notice the same self-reliance, the same ability to live independent of the outside world, that distinguished them in other matters. Nearly every article of clothing or bedding was fabricated in that same log mansion. For winter wear the wool was carded, spun, dyed and woven by the light and warmth of that old stone fireplace, while summer clothing, sheets, ticking, towels and grain-bags were the product of the flax, grown on the premises, *pulled* by the small boy of the period, at the expense of an aching back, rotted, subjected to a terrible punishment in a machine called a flax-break, and spun by "mother" on that funny little old wheel, with its shrouded distaff, its gourd shell of water, in which she wetted her fingers every half-minute, and the pedal which supplied the motive-power for its musical hum. That little flax-wheel was the organ that furnished the music of the household in that distant day.

A single fact will convey an idea of what "store-clothes" meant. The writer's mother has told him that the first dress her husband ever bought for her was a calico one, purchased



LADY'S FASHIONABLE HEAD-DRESS, 1776.

in Wilkes-Barre, at one dollar per yard. When it is remembered that the money for the purchase came from the sale of choice pine boards, that were cut, sawed, hauled ten miles to the river, rafted and "run" to Marietta, and sold for four dollars per thousand, some notion may be formed of the value of a dress that her great-granddaughter would think hardly good enough to wear to school, though containing twice the material and of most *elaborate architecture.*

In passing, may be noted the fact that about the only way any money could be obtained was from the sale of pine, cherry or curled-maple lumber or oars. These last were split from white-ash trees, hewed and dressed,—that is, shaved ready for use on boats. Sometimes,

however, they were shipped in the rough. They were of different lengths, from ten to twenty-six feet. The oars were sometimes loaded on a raft of lumber, at others on an "ark"—a rude boat of large size, specially made for carrying shingles, boards or oars. When spring came, the lumbermen watched for a rafting-fresh, as a freshet was called, and "went down the river." Sales were usually made at towns along the Lower Susquehanna; if not, they hired a schooner to tow their stock around to Philadelphia. The homeward trip was made on foot.

For shoes and boots, in families that did not have some member who could make them, an itinerant shoemaker came once a year with his bench and kit of tools and "shod up" the entire family. The sole-leather was imported; but very excellent upper-leather was made by placing calf-skins in a large trough, filled with hemlock bark crushed by pounding. In this bark, which was kept wet, the skins were allowed to remain a year, and then dressed with fresh butter instead of oil.

For lights, the usual thing was a tallow-dip. It was an all-day job for the matron of the house to "dip" candles. The usual number made at one batch was twenty dozen. The wicks were first prepared and hung on "candle-rods," a dozen on each rod. The tallow was melted in a large kettle nearly filled with water. Into the mass of tallow, floating on the hot water, the wicks on the rods were dipped, one rod after another,—we don't know how many times,—till the candles assumed the required proportions. Not unfrequently light was furnished by burning pine-knots or a saucerful of lard, on the margin of which a lighted rag was floating. No other light was needed in the kitchen when a roaring fire was burning. Somehow, we know not why, the strongest, yet tenderest, of all our memories cluster and linger about that old stone fire-place, and we have a sort of pity for those children who grow up by stoves, and never sit on the hearth and watch the big coals fall from behind the "fore-stick," and the ever-changing pictures on them.

The farming-tools were neither numerous nor far-fetched. The grain was cut with a sickle, forged by the local blacksmith, as was, also, the hoe, that had an "eye" in which to insert a handle. Forks came from the same shop, while the plow was a monstrous engine, the product of the joint labors of the smith and the carpenter—its mould-board of wood, its point of wrought-iron, which from time to time was sharpened. Around that old log house the honey-suckles and many-hued morning-glorys clambered, while all the old-fashioned flowers bloomed in profusion near the door, in company with the well-known herbs that were grown for their medicinal virtues. Doctors' visits were like those of angels are supposed to be.

A peach-stone buried beside a stump would, in three or four years, bear fair fruit, and as there was no communication with markets abroad, this fruit was sometimes so plentiful that it could hardly be given away and was left to rot on the ground. The protection afforded by the forests had, doubtless, something to do with this abundance of peaches, which, with the forests, is a thing of the past.

In those early days the sheep had to be gathered, each night, into an inclosure that was proof against wolves; to leave them out meant certainty of their destruction before morning. Every neighborhood in the county has its own store of local traditions of fierce encounters with wolves, bears, wild-cats and panthers. The rifle, with its flint-lock, was a necessary piece of furniture.

The history of the world's heroism has never been written and never can be. In a million instances, all through the world's history, deeds have been enacted in humble life yet never chronicled, that would put to blush the boasted achievements of those

"Whose distant footsteps echo through the corridors of Time."

That mother, who, surrounded by a half-dozen children, none of them more than twelve years old, spent the winter months with them, while her husband was miles away in the "shingle-woods," with no neighbor nearer than a mile, and wolves howling in the door-yard every night, had a courage that would not suffer in comparison with Queen Elizabeth or the Maid of Orleans, and a nobleness of soul that can scarcely be measured.

Passing to the social habits in those old times, we cannot fail to notice a contrast from those of to-day. There was no caste based on wealth when all were alike poor; no arrogant independence, when all were mutually dependent; no exclusion from society on the grounds of fashion in dress, when all were clad so nearly alike. Growing out of mutual dependence, perhaps, was a spirit of mutual helpfulness unknown in older communities.

Logging "bees," stone "bees" and huskings were among the most common gatherings, in which both sexes mingled—the women to cook and serve the food, and it was a good wether that would furnish meat and "pot-pie" for dinner and supper, to say nothing of the pumpkin pies and Indian pudding. Nearly every man had a "fallow" each year. Quiltings came later, to which all the elder and younger dames gathered, not more to help a neighbor than to visit with each other. Possibly the young men came in the evening to see their best girls home, or to engage in the invigorating and fascinating exercise of "snap and catch 'em." At rare intervals a ball was given, and, if at some distance, a gallant young knight would mount a steed that, for spirit and fleetness, might vie with Don Quixote's Rozinante, and take his fair one up behind him on a "pillion." Thus mounted, they would thread the sombre mazes of the forest to the appointed place of rendezvous. And then the visits, pure and simple visits, made for the sake of visiting. With all their isolation and lack of means of conveyance and roads, there was unquestionably more social intercourse among the farmers of this county sixty years ago than there is now. Development of material resources and growth in wealth have brought many advantages for personal comfort and intellectual culture, but they have imposed conditions on us which fetter friendly intercourse and have well-nigh crushed out all social feeling. No such free and unrestrained visits now as when one family started out in the morning with oxen and sled, stopped at each house for reinforcements till the load contained a round dozen, who would rush in on some unsuspecting household and make them a surprise party that was not a donation, and of which the host was not apprised in advance.

We have been with the pioneer at his fireside, at his table, in the field and the forest, and among his neighbors. His splendid work in the attempt to educate his children under adverse circumstances will be reviewed by another, than whom none is better fitted for the task. It remains for us only to consider him in that highest outcome of our human nature—his religious life. And just here we would fain lay down our pen, for it may be difficult to make the *young* reader understand the zeal, the earnestness, the charity and the hospitality of those old-time Christians.

It is not for us to discuss the cause or its moral significance, but the *fact* is that the congregations that assemble at public worship are not as large as they were when the population was less than half what it now is. This volume might easily be filled with the records of missionary work performed by the ministers of all denominations. The itinerant Methodist, whose circuit extended from Wyoming Valley to Central New York, holding service every day or night in some house, or barn, or grove, is but an example of the work done by all the preachers of that day.

> "They felt that they were fellow-men,
> They felt they were a band
> Sustained here in the wilderness
> By Heaven's upholding hand."

Many of the settlers from Connecticut were Episcopalians, and wherever a sufficient number of them had settled near enough together to erect a house of worship, there was always one church festival in the year, so fraught to us with pleasant memories, that we cannot resist the prompting to give it mention. We mean the decoration and "illumination" of the church for the Christmas-eve services. For a week or more previous to Christmas, the young people, and some of the old ones, worked with a will to fill the edifice with decorations of evergreens —hemlock, pine, the two varieties of laurel, and that exquisite little creeper, the running ground-pine—till every pillar was wreathed, every window draped, the walls festooned and every baluster in the chancel entwined. Over the

pulpit, in large capitals wrought in evergreens, these words formed an arch: "For we have seen his star in the east and are come to worship him," while a transparency in the form of a five-pointed star shone below the arch. Immense chandeliers hung from the ceiling, improvised of narrow boards framed into successive circles one above another, forming a cone, with holes bored to receive the candles. Two, at least, of similar construction, except that they were semicircular, were sprung from the casings of each window, while two seven-branched candlesticks shed light upon the pulpit. At either corner of the chancel stood a pine tree a dozen feet in height. Through these, too, candles were generously scattered. When all the candles were lighted, it was a scene not soon to be forgotten by the children of a day when such scenes were unusual. To witness it and join in the services, the entire population for miles around gathered. A dozen ox-teams stood around the church while the white-robed priest within was telling to the assembled people the old, old story of those other cattle that ate at the manger in Bethlehem, where the child was cradled at whose feet the wise men came to worship.

"Time rolls his ceaseless course, the race of yore
Who danced our infancy upon their knee,
And taught our marveling boyhood legends store
Of their strange ventures, happ'ed by land or sea,
How are they blotted from the things that be.

"How few, all weak and withered, of their force
Wait on the verge of dark eternity,
Like stranded wrecks, the tide returning hoarse
Shall sweep them from our sight.
Time rolls his ceaseless course."

All honor to the pioneer fathers and mothers of Susquehanna County. They had hearts of oak, but those hearts were warm and tender and true. It well becomes us, who are reaping so richly the harvest which they planted with such infinite toil and pain, to stand with heads uncovered in their presence. We feel satisfied with having prepared this imperfect sketch, if it shall do aught to render their labors honored and keep their memory green.

CHAPTER XIV.

[1] TEMPERANCE.

Temperance in Susquehanna County—Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

THE early settlers of the county were mainly industrious, prudent, eminently social and temperate, as the word *temperate* was then used; but the use of spirituous liquors was common among all classes of the people. Drunkenness was not approved, but preachers and church members used spirituous liquors as a beverage, and at all special gatherings some form of liquor was an important appendage.

New England rum, New Orleans molasses and Bibles, with the many other articles in a country-store, were grouped together in advertisements in the public prints. Cider was made in large quantities and freely drank.

As in other States, so here in these early days, occasional addresses and sermons were delivered upon the evils of strong drink; yet, but little was accomplished; the people continued the use of stimulants. From 1835 to 1840, and after that time, efforts were made to secure "total abstinence," and pledges for that purpose were presented to the people, with some immediate success.

The early advocates of total abstinence met with bitter opposition, and in cases resort was had to denunciation, locking-out of churches, and an occasional use of the mob's missile, rotten eggs; but truth and patience, with Christian fidelity, produced a change in sentiment which gradually spread, until the churches were brought to acknowledge the wrong in any use of spirituous liquors, including beer, wine and cider, as beverages; and several churches added a pledge to the church covenant, to abstain from their use.

In 1841–44 large and enthusiastic meetings, or conventions, were held in Montrose for the promotion of temperance, and to devise means whereby the license and sale of intoxicating beverages might be lessened and finally abolished. Many of the public and prominent business men, and clergy of the county, were

[1] Written by Rev. W. C. Tilden.

active in these gatherings; and the speeches made and resolutions adopted, strongly condemned the use of such beverages; also claimed the right and necessity of restraint by legal enactment. The thought of Prohibitory Laws is not of recent origin; the fathers saw, with a degree of clearness, the necessity for public safety and personal prosperity. A stirring appeal was adopted and sent to licensed dealers in hotels and other places, urging the evil and wrong in the business; pleading in behalf of helpless women and children, and fallen manhood; that they continue no longer in this work of destruction. Good results followed these efforts. Many were saved from intoxication; a sentiment was implanted that has borne fruit in after-years, even earnest men and women for the temperance work. From 1860 to 1870 a number of Good Templar lodges were formed, and for a time were influential in holding in check the evil of strong drink.

The blue ribbon or Murphy movement came in its time, and aroused many; saving some from the evil into which they had fallen; awakening others to new or firmer resolves to contend for total abstinence.

For a few of the years just past the work of the Constitutional Amendment Associations, of which a number were formed, of the Women's Christian Temperance Unions, of the political Temperance party—each and all have added much to the strict temperance sentiment of the county. While the vote of the Temperance party had not been large, yet the influence was felt; and on the issues taken by the Prohibition party, with the efforts made to inform the public of the situation and necessities now pressing upon the great interests of our country, many have come to feel that prohibition of the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, is necessary to the safety of the family, society, business and the welfare and security of State and nation.

The large majority in favor of No-License in 1873, with the indignation when the Local Option Law was repealed, testified to the generally correct sentiment of the people; and the vote with the Prohibition party in 1886, with the manifest feeling in the old parties concerning the submission of a prohibitory clause to our State Constitution to a vote of the people, indicate very clearly that a large majority of the people would rejoice in the success of such a measure.

[1] THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION IN SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—In sympathy with the movement started in Hillsboro', O., by Mrs. Judge Thompson, and deeply impressed with the feeling that the liquor traffic was becoming a power of destruction to all that was good and pure upon earth, woman, true to her nature, rallied to the rescue; nor were the women too soon in the crusade movement; not only peril of home and friends seemed imminent, but self-government itself, in the hands of men weakened by dissipation, seemed upon the verge of ruin. In Pennsylvania the organization of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was first made by Congressional Districts, and the Fifteenth District, comprising the counties of Bradford, Wayne, Susquehanna and Wyoming, were for eight years organized together; afterwards each county was organized separately.

The first Union in the Fifteenth Congressional District was organized in Montrose July 10, 1874. The first officers were Mrs. G. H. Drake, president; Mrs. William Cox, vice-president; William Euphrasia Keeler, secretary; Miss E. C. Blackman, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Fanny Lathrop, treasurer. There were a large number interested in the work, and the names of Mrs. Eleanor Post for eleven years president, Miss E. C. Blackman, county superintendent of jail work, Mrs. Edwin Lathrop, whose devotion was a worthy example, Dr. Ellen Mitchell, now in Burmah, and many others might be mentioned. A *Band of Hope* for the children was sustained for years under the direction of Mrs. Euphrasia Keeler. Weekly prayer-meetings, with few exceptions, have been kept until the present date. Most of the work of organizing for the district was done by the women of Susquehanna County. Mrs. Cook, of Susquehanna County, president of the Congressional District, Mrs. S. B. Chase,

[1] Contributed by Mrs. Henry D. Warner.

and Mrs. Henry Warner, of Great Bend, Mrs. Dr. L. A. Smith and Mrs. John Hayden, of New Milford, assisted and sustained by many others equally interested, spared neither time, effort nor means to give character and influence to the work. New Milford was organized April 6, 1876. The first officers were Mrs. H. L. Hewitt, president; Mrs. M. R. Gibson, vice-president; Mrs. H. G. Smith, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. A. Smith, recording secretary. The names of Mrs. C. B. Arnold, Mrs. L. J. Barlow, Mrs. M. E. Hayden and many others are given as interested in the work. Unions were organized in Gibson and Thomson. Lawsville and other towns which have not regularly-organized Unions have been identified with the work.

For many years the work was purely a gospel work, and often in churches stirring meetings were conducted by the pastors, many persons signing the pledge. Lately, the distribution of temperance literature became an important part of the work.

Great Bend organized July 30, 1874. The first officers were Mrs. James B. Johnson, president; Mrs. R. B. Thomas, vice-president; Mrs. C. E. Baldwin, secretary; and Mrs. George Baldwin, treasurer.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has for many years sustained a monthly Union meeting on the first Saturday evening of each month, the pastors of the different churches assisting in the services.

In the winter of 1887 a grand temperance revival occurred, which resulted in the organizing of a Law and Order League. Mr. J. Will McConnell labored with great success, and many signed the pledge.

Great Bend is a railroad town, with no Sabbath, irregular meals and sleep, subjecting men to very unnatural ways of living, and to great temptations. Railroad companies will be held responsible in a great degree for the ruin of many, although there are men of sufficient will-power to stand for the right under all circumstances. Mrs. S. B. Chase, of Great Bend, and Mrs. Judge Cook, of Susquehanna, were delegates to the first National Convention, at Cleveland, O., November 16, 1874.

Circulating petitions to influence State legislation has been one important branch of work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Susquehanna; and although not always as successful as they hoped, it showed their interest and willingness to work in every possible way to do away with the license system.

The Scientific Instruction Bill was passed March 31, 1885. Mrs. Hunt, the author and national champion of the bill, assisted by Mrs. J. D. Weeks, Pennsylvania State superintendent, pressed the bill strongly, and urged the women of the State to do their best for it, and of the 102,581 signatures presented in favor of the bill, Susquehanna County contributed her share. The women of Pennsylvania have reason to respect Governor Pattison for his consideration of and prompt signature to the bill, causing it to become a law. Scientific instruction is now taught in the public schools in Susquehanna County, and from an intelligent education of the young, good results are hoped for in the near future.

Susquehanna.—The large and flourishing town where the shops of the New York and Erie Railroad are located may well be called the banner-town of the county. The first union was organized April 18, 1874. The first officers were Mrs. William Emery, president; Mrs. Judson Cook, vice-president; Miss Casteline, secretary; Mrs. Griswold, treasurer. "Working and praying and praying and working" has been their motto from the first. A large number of men employed in the shops and along the line found at the headquarters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union many warm friends and encouraging words. The young ladies were very active. They were twice burned out, but succeeded in keeping their organization, literature, reading-room, etc., in good order for work. Bands of Hope were sustained for the children. In the winter of 1887, J. Will McConnell spent three weeks in earnest temperance work under the auspices of the Union. He was sustained by the pastors of the churches and the best people in the community. As a result, about thirteen hundred persons signed the pledge, and to many it was the beginning of a better life. Mr. McConnell re-

ceived three hundred and ten dollars for his services; all expenses were paid, and fifteen dollars left for the treasury of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

A Law and Order League was formed, and a fund of three thousand five hundred dollars was subscribed to carry on the work. A public sentiment was educated which says, "The saloon must go." The present officers of the Union are,—President, Mrs. J. Barnes; Vice-President, Mrs. Carrie W. Cook; Treasurer, Mrs. Levi Page; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Lizzie Cook.

The county officers are,—President, Mrs. Judge Cook; the vice-presidents are the presidents of the several local unions; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. Barnes; Treasurer, Mrs. Emma Perkins.

Superintendents of Departments.—Sunday-school work, Mrs. S. B. Chase, Great Bend; legislative and legal work, Mrs. Henry Warner, Montrose (formerly of Great Bend); jail work, Miss E. C. Blackman, Montrose; Sabbath observance, Mrs. Lizzie Cook, Susquehanna; mothers' meetings, Mrs. Levi Page, Susquehanna; scientific instruction, Mrs. U. B. Gillett, Gibson; temperance literature, Mrs. Dr. L. A. Smith, New Milford; influencing the press, Mrs. C. Hawley, Montrose.

The writer of this article being interested that our taxpayers of the county should know something of the *expense* of crime caused by intemperance, subjoins the following statement, obtained from the county officers, the burgess of Great Bend (where the crime was committed), and from State reports of prison expenses.

On the night of November 9, 1884, Theodore Gillen was murdered in a saloon, and his body placed upon the railroad track. The following will show the expense of "one night in a saloon:"

Commonwealth *vs.* Patrick Winters, Thomas Driscoll, and Valdine Wilmot.	Indictments. Murder and Accessory to it.

COSTS OF PROSECUTION.

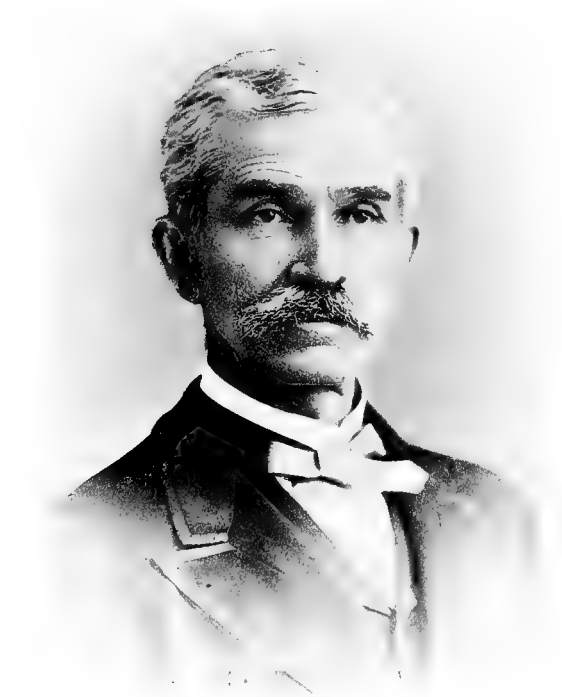
Witness bill, April 18, 1885	$168.43
" " August 15, 1885	173.20
" " November 13, 1885	101.15
Costs of Justice's Court, District Attorney, Clerk of Court and Coroner's Inquest	100.00
Detectives' bill	215.00
Cost of four days' session in April, 1885	400.00
" " " " August, 1885	400.00
" two " " November, 1885	200.00
Extra expenses in bringing witnesses outside the Commonwealth, and incidentals thereto	200.00
Cost of transporting prisoners to penitentiary	143.00
Expenses to borough of Great Bend, not paid by county	985.00
Board of prisoners in jail	423.00
" " penitentiary	1700.00
Total	$5204.80

This report was published in the county at the time, and accepted as correct.

Good Templars.—The Independent Order of Good Templars had fifty lodges and five thousand members in the county at one time. There are only a few of these lodges in active operation now, but take the order throughout the world, and it is larger now than it ever was before. Previous to the War of the Rebellion a number of the States had enacted prohibitory laws; during the war most of these laws were repealed, and the excitement consequent to a soldier's life, with its demoralizing tendencies, affected every neighborhood in the land. The old temperance organizations, such as Washingtonians and Sons of Temperance, were nearly all disbanded. At this crisis the Good Templars' Order was instituted, and it spread rapidly throughout the Union. It admitted women and enlisted them in this great work, and although most of the Good Templars' lodges have surrendered their charters, the influence of this organization still lives and is bearing fruit in the increased interest which is being manifested in the temperance question throughout the land. The Prohibition party of Susquehanna County polled 472 votes for St. John in 1884, 550 for Wolfe in 1886, and 934 for W. C. Tilden; but the vote for the Prohibition candidates does not indicate the temperance sentiment of the county by any means. Both of her Representatives and State Senator voted to submit a prohibitory constitutional amendment to the people, and they represent a large majority of the voters of the county, regardless of the old party lines. We close this temperance

chapter with a biographical sketch of Hon. Simeon B. Chase, of Great Bend, who was prominently connected with the Good Templars for many years, and whose wife is now prominently identified with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

HON. SIMEON B. CHASE was born at Gibson, Susquehanna County, April 18, 1828. He is a descendant of English ancestry that settled in New England in the pioneer days of our country's history. Aquila Chase (1618–70), one of three brothers that came from Cheshire, England, in 1639, settled in Hampton, N. H., and had a family of eleven children. Thomas, one of these children, married Rebecca Follansbee; their son, Elder Daniel Chase (1770–1850), came to Jackson township in 1816, and subsequently resided in Windsor, N. Y., and Mt. Pleasant, Wayne County, Pa. He was a well-known Baptist elder, who preached and engaged in missionary work in this section of the country. He married Catharine Fillbrook, and of their seven children, Amasa (1805–76) married, in 1827, Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Coleman) Guile, a settler of Harford township, where the family history will be found. He did not remove with his parents, but remained in Harford, where he learned the tanner's trade of Gaius Moss. Simeon B., their only son, attended the common schools of the county, and by teaching school in the winter to earn the means, together with diligence in his studies at all times, he prepared himself for admission into Hamilton College, where he was graduated with honors in 1851. He partially defrayed his collegiate education by acting as deputy prothonotary. His industrious, persevering efforts at this time, and throughout his career, in fact, illustrate the power of self-help, a prominent characteristic in many of our most illustrious men. He read law with F. B. Streeter, and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna County in 1851. He was a Democrat, and, in connection with his brother, E. B. Chase, edited the *Montrose Democrat* for four years, commencing with 1851. In 1856 he, with other Free-Soil Democrats, assisted in forming the Republican party, and became at once a leading and influential member. He was chairman of the convention of 1856, that nominated David Wilmot for Governor, and has been chairman of the Committee on Nominations once since. He was elected Representative to the State Legislature in the years 1856, '57, '58, '59. Here he took high rank, occupying the position of chairman of the Ways and Means, Judiciary and other important committees. He was a prominent candidate for Speaker one term, though not elected; he occupied the Speaker's chair most of the session, on account of the protracted illness of the Speaker-elect. Thoroughly familiar with parliamentary law, self-possessed, firm, an excellent speaker and of commanding and agreeable address, he presides with dignity and ease over the most turbulent bodies, always preserving order and decorum during the most exciting discussions. As a presiding officer he probably has no superior in the State. In 1868 the Good Templars employed him to give his entire time to the temperance work, and probably no more fitting selection could have been made, for he signed the Washingtonian pledge when but nine years of age and has ever kept it inviolate. He also worked with the Sons of Temperance from 1850 to 1853, and with the Good Templars from that time forward. Always a master-spirit, he at once took and kept a controlling position among his co-workers, and has held many important positions in the Order of Good Templars. He was presiding officer of either State or National Lodges almost continuously for about twenty years from 1856, and attended every session of the R. W. G. L. of North America, over which he presided for five consecutive years. He was Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State of Pennsylvania for seven years, and discharged the duties of his office with ability and dignity. His reputation thus became extended beyond his home surroundings, throughout the State and nation. Mr. Chase commenced to make temperance speeches when he was only sixteen years old, and his clarion voice has rung out in opposition to the traffic ever since. Since 1872 Mr. Chase has acted with the Prohibition party and was president of the first National Convention of that party when James Black, of Pennsylvania, was nomi-



Simeon B. Chase

nated for President of the United States. He was candidate for Governor on the Prohibition ticket in 1872, for judge of the Supreme Court in 1878 and from the Bucks, Lehigh and Northampton district for Congress in 1886.

Mr. Chase is a polished writer and has written much that has had an extended influence. His "Digest and Treatise on Parliamentary Law," which has passed through many editions and has had a large circulation in Europe as well as America, became a standard work in the Good Templars' Order. "Good of the Order" and "Manual of Good Templarism," for "Mills' Temperance Annual," are among his well-known works.

He is the author of the ritual of the Grand Lodge of the order. He was connected with the banking business at Great Bend and New Milford for a few years, and is now practicing law at Easton, Pa., although he continues to make his residence at Great Bend, where he usually spends Saturday and Sunday. He is a Presbyterian and an elder in the church and was twice commissioner to the General Assembly of the United States. He has also been superintendent of the Sunday-school for many years. He was married, May 1, 1851, to Miss Fanny Du Bois, daughter of Abraham and Juliet (Bowes) Du Bois. Mrs. Chase is a worthy companion of her distinguished husband and has contributed her full share to the success of the temperance cause. She was active with her husband from 1854 until 1874. She was delegate to the National Convention in 1874 in Cleveland, Ohio, which organized the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and was chosen vice-president for Pennsylvania, and the same winter called and presided over the convention that organized, and was the first president of, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in Pennsylvania. She held the office of president for five years thereafter, and has been State superintendent of the Sunday-school department of their work ever since. Mrs. Chase is the author of a book on Good Templar work entitled "Derry's Lake," which has been republished in Edinburgh and London. She also wrote the three degrees, "Faith, Hope and Charity" in the Good Templars' Ritual, which have been translated into eighteen different languages and are still in use. Their children are Nicholas Du Bois, 1852, a lawyer in Easton, Pa.; Martha Ellen, who died at the age of twenty-one; Emmett C., 1858; George A., 1862; Marcella, Simeon and Catharine died in childhood.

CHAPTER XV.

[1] GENERAL EDUCATION.

Pioneer Schools—Public Schools—Academies—County Institutes—Superintendents and Teachers.

THE earliest settlers of Susquehanna County, coming as they did from Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont and Eastern New York, were people who highly appreciated that basal truth, "Knowledge is Power."

At that early period, amid their trials and sacrifices, they organized and sustained common schools of a valuable character. Next to their reverence for the God of their religion, perhaps, was their desire for knowledge; and few were the localities which had not at least one man or woman who was energetic in establishing a public school.

Of necessity, the school buildings were rude and simple in style. They were built of logs; the scholars sat on slab benches with faces towards the writing tables and their backs toward the centre of the room. The fire-place occupied one end of the building, and logs were used for fuel to warm the school-room.

Not a few of the early teachers undertook the preparation of this fuel as a healthy morning exercise. Pupils often traveled more than three miles to school. Many New England customs, religious and social, were firmly established by the early settlers; also the New England method of teaching. Teachers were seldom educated specially for the business, however; but the best educated among the farmers and mechanics often spent a part of each year in teaching. Male teachers taught for ten and even eight dollars a month, and a female for one dollar per week

[1] Written by Professor B. E. James.

and board. Schools were kept open from three to six months in a year.

The method of hiring and paying teachers was in substance as follows: Notices of a school meeting were written and posted in the neighborhood. At the meeting a school committee was chosen in their own way, which committee selected the teacher, and exercised a general supervision over the school. The teacher was paid by the patrons of the school in proportion to the number of days they sent to the school. Not less than twenty-four and often twenty-six days were expected as a month's service. The teacher made out the rate-bills and the committee, or the teacher for them, collected the bills. Prior to the law of 1834 no assistance by public money or appropriation was given, except from "the county funds."

Aid from this source could be secured in special cases by an act passed in 1809, in the following manner: The assessor was instructed to make inquiry if any persons there were in the district so poor as to be unable to pay tuition for their children, or a part of them. In case names of such indigent children were returned to the commissioners, a warrant for the tuition of such children was drawn on the county treasurer in favor of the teacher instructing them.

According to the commissioners' books, Susquehanna County paid $273.60 in 1832 "for pupils' tuition;" the orders varying in amount from three shillings to two dollars. These orders were drawn in favor of sixty teachers. While in a majority of cases this assistance was received gratefully, in others it acted unfavorably to attendance at the schools, pupils and parents objecting to the term "County Scholars." There were no blackboards, no uniformity of text-books and little attempt at class recitation. Much time was wasted by this lack of organization. The pupil, when puzzled in arithmetic, walked across the room to the teacher, who "worked out the sum" and handed it back to the pupil, who returned to his seat.

In some of the homes of the county may be found The English Reader, The American Preceptor, Hale's History, Murray's Grammar, Webster's, Dillworth's and Cobb's Spelling-Books and Daboll's Arithmetic as representative text-books of those times. Fool's-cap paper was easily arranged into writing-books, in which the copies were written by the teacher, who used a goose-quill pen. A teacher who could make a good quill pen enjoyed, justly, an enviable prestige on account of that artistic acquirement. Occasionally ambitious boys and girls were instructed in the art.

According to Superintendent William C. Tilden's excellent report of the schools in 1877 and other available records, it is probable that the earliest common school of the county was started in Harford township in 1794. Later, schools were begun in Great Bend in 1800 and 1801; in Brooklyn in 1800; those at Great Bend were taught by Alba Dimond and Abijah Barnes, and at Brooklyn by Leonard Tracy. Mollie Post taught a school in Lenox, near Glenwood, in 1804, using a barn for a school-house till needed for hay, then closing the term under a large tree. Miss Post taught a school in Gibson in 1807. Esther Buck taught a school in Franklin in 1806, and Joshua Raynsford one in Bridgewater in 1803, having an attendance of forty-two scholars.

It is not possible within the limits assigned the present chapter to refer to many of the names of worthy pioneer teachers, or enterprising committees and trustees of common and higher schools. We are assured that all such persons will be fully presented in the detailed history of townships and boroughs. But with all their discouraging circumstances and defective methods of instruction, they accomplished an educational work which told mightily for the mental and moral future of Susquehanna County, and the work of the teachers and promoters of those schools is to be the more highly valued in view of the fact that then, even more than now, there were stubborn opposers to public education, opposers who maintained that general education was not only needless, but positively harmful.

Of the higher public and select schools, the Susquehanna Academy was incorporated by act of Assembly passed March 19, 1816; the Legislature also granting two thousand dollars towards the erection of a building in Mont-

rose, the law then allowing appropriations for aiding public classical schools.

In 1850 a new academy building was completed at a cost of four thousand two hundred dollars. A normal school was established in this building in 1857, J. F. Stoddard being principal.

In 1863 the borough school directors leased the building for graded school purposes. It has since been known as the Montrose Graded School. Owing to the constantly-increasing demand for public education, but few branches beside those found in the common-school curriculum can be undertaken. Formerly boys were prepared for college at this school.

In 1817 the Centre School-house was built in Harford, in the edge of a beautiful and thrifty grove of evergreens; and Lyman Richardson opened in it a classical select school.

Young men were there prepared for college, teaching and the professions; and Harford became the prominent educational centre of Northern Pennsylvania. Lyman Richardson, entering the ministry, was succeeded by his brother Preston, a graduate of Hamilton College, in 1829.

Thus organized, it continued nearly forty years. This classical institution was wholly a private affair, but was the germ of the Franklin Academy, incorporated in 1836. Franklin Academy was afterward enlarged, under the more ambitious title of Harford University.

Though never a denominational school, the life of the school came largely from the Congregational Church at Harford. The annual commencement exercises grew to be elaborate affairs. The close of the term occurred the last of June. Large stages were erected under cover in a spacious field. The attendance numbered thousands, including many from adjoining counties, as well as States. Horace Greeley was once a visitor, and delivered an address. The library of the institution at one time embraced several thousand volumes. A laboratory and a large amount of philosophical apparatus added effectiveness to its course of study. The benefits of this popular institution were within the reach of those of slender means, and the accommodations for students to board themselves were so ample that the best of the youth from all parts of the country were there constantly represented.

A glance at the detailed history of Harford will show that an unusually rich harvest of distinguished men attended at some time in their careers Harford University—many reaching eminence in law, the ministry and in the faculties of colleges. Not a few have stood high in the councils of Legislatures and the United States Congress. The buildings and grounds were purchased by Charles W. Deans, and an orphan school was opened in 1865. In 1868 Henry S. Sweet took charge of the school, continuing his supervision till December, 1886, when it passed into other hands. The success of the Harford Soldiers' Orphan School has given a true worth to this noble State work in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

An academy was built at Dundaff in 1833, Hon. Almon H. Read being instrumental in procuring two thousand dollars from the State for its improvement, in 1839.

John Mann opened a select school in 1833. In 1839, with improved facilities, it was incorporated as Mannington Academy. Saint Joseph's College was opened near the site of Mannington in 1852, continuing till 1864, when it was destroyed by fire. It had an attendance of about one hundred.

Four professors and four priests, with other assistants, aided in carrying on the school. The valuable library connected with the college was lost. The college has never been rebuilt. The loss of that institution was keenly felt by the people of Choconut and adjoining localities.

A building was erected at Dimock Corners by L. H. Woodruff, in which select or academic schools were taught for many years. Some years later another building was erected, by a company of citizens, in which select schools often comprising two grades, were taught. The building finally passed into the hands of the township school directors, who have since used it for public school purposes.

A school known as the "Newtonville Seminary" was opened by Samuel Newton in 1839. This was situated about four miles from Mont-

rose. It continued several years. A private Catholic school was taught at Susquehanna by Thomas Wall in 1856. Laurel Hill Academy, also Catholic, was established at Susquehanna in 1857. It still continues with a large attendance. This, in brief, is an outline of the private and higher schools which have existed in the county.

According to Miss Blackman's history, "In June, 1830, Hon. Almon H. Read offered three memorials from Susquehanna County, praying for a general system of education. An act to establish a general system of education, by common schools, was approved by Governor Wolf, April 1, 1834, to which an act supplementary was passed a fortnight later. Both these were still far from satisfactory to the public." Mr. Read was instrumental in afterward securing the passage of legislation more acceptable to the general public. There were those, however, who opposed persistently, and often, through the county press of those days, the principle of the majority's imposing a tax upon the whole people for the purposes of universal education.

Hon. William Jessup issued a circular to the districts urging the assembling in convention, with a view of at once adopting the amended law of 1834 and agreeing upon plans for the application of the general law throughout the county. A majority of the districts were represented and co-operated in this move.

It is a notable fact that while Harford stood in the foreground as to school privileges, that township was one of the last to accept the law of 1834. Being satisfied with their excellent high and other schools, it was with a sigh of regret that they relinquished the *old régime* for the *new*. While numbers of common schools were faithfully and cheerfully maintained according to the spirit of the school law in different localities of the county, it is unquestionable that the schools in the aggregate were greatly benefited by the enactment of 1854, which created the superintendency. It is probable, however, that no office ever commenced its history in Susquehanna County with a more bitter opposition.

Willard Richardson was chosen by the directors' convention in 1854 and his salary fixed at three hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. Richardson's successors in office were elected in the following order:

B. F. Tewksbury, elected 1857, one term; A. N. Bullard, elected 1860, one term; E. A. Weston, elected 1863, one term; W. W. Watson, elected 1866, two years; A. W. Larrabee, appointed 1868, one year; W. C. Tilden, elected 1869, three terms; O. E. French, elected 1878, one term; B. E. James, elected 1881, two terms; U. B. Gillett, elected 1887, present incumbent.

Educational meetings were at once organized by the first superintendent, and with little intermission they have been continued during a large part of the school year to the present time.

Many were the discouragements met by the men, and successfully. It may fairly be said that Mr. Tilden, during his long and industrious term of service, first popularized public schools in Susquehanna County. He left the office with the people friendly to the public school system. His successor, O. E. French, began a movement in the line of grading salaries, consolidating terms and preparing school exhibits for the County Institute. A very perceptible elevation of the standard of scholarship in the rural schools was effected by a comparative test in arithmetic, language and penmanship undertaken throughout the county. The people of the county have rendered his successor, Mr. James, a most cheerful co-operation in any and all efforts to further perfect or newly organize educational progress or reform. An efficient school superintendency meets with a sincere appreciation by the forty thousand people of our county.

Of all the available educational agencies known to the present school system, none, perhaps, has had a more constant growth than the Teachers' Institutes. They had their inception in the "Teachers' Association," organized as early as 1853. The following is the report of the first of these, as found in one of the early newspaper files:

"At a meeting of teachers held in the courthouse at Montrose for the purpose of forming a Teachers' Association for Susquehanna County,

December 31, 1853, S. T. Scott, of Bridgewater was chosen chairman and B. F. Tewksbury was made secretary. C. W. Deans, E. McKenzie, J. Jameson and George McKenzie were appointed a committee to draft a constitution. They reported a constitution, which was adopted, and S. T. Scott was chosen president; J. Jameson, vice president; B. F. Tewksbury, recording secretary; and E. McKenzie, treasurer. William H. Hayward, George McKenzie, J. Jameson, A. B. Johnston, O. E. Burtch were chosen an executive committee; E. McKenzie, S. G. Barker, and A. Johnson, business committee.

This association met in different boroughs of the county, and everywhere to the awakening of educational spirit. The names of E. A. Weston, A. N. Bullard and Amos Kent are often found on the minutes of their proceedings. This association gave place to the County Teachers' Institute, provided for by law. It meets annually at the county-seat for five days, every three days' attendance by teachers entitling the institute to one dollar, the sum not to exceed two hundred dollars, to be paid from the county treasury. In 1881 teachers actively engaged at the time of holding the institute were allowed time and wages while in attendance at its sessions. In 1884–85 this act was repealed. To the credit of the teachers be it said, no diminution in the attendance was perceived. In 1886–87 the Legislature again passed an act allowing the teachers their time while attending the institute. But the attendance and faithfulness of the teachers of Susquehanna County to the institute does not depend on legislative pressure or provision. Without such enactments the majority of the working teachers are present. Local institutes are held throughout the county yearly. Beside the work accomplished in the way of instruction in the branches and methods of teaching, the literary tastes of the teachers and public are yearly developed at these institutes. It is but a statement of fact to say that the Teachers' Institute has sustained the strongest and most popular lecture-course to be found in the county during the past two decades.

In 1868 one hundred and sixty teachers were present at the institute. In 1886 over three hundred were in attendance. Section drills, a feature of the northern tier of counties, are a prominent feature of these yearly sessions. As a result of a resolution passed by the institute in 1884, and in sympathy with the proclamation of Governor Pattison, more than one thousand trees were planted on the school grounds the two years following. A directors' organization was effected in 1885, which meets yearly with the institute, and promises to become a potent educational lever in giving support to the needed reforms urged at its sessions. The agricultural fairs held at Harford and Montrose have recognized and financially encouraged educational exhibits and contests at their displays of the last two years. A brief comparative list of school statistics of the county from the State Department may profitably take place at the close of this chapter,—

FROM THE REPORT OF 1861.

No. of school districts	33
No. of schools	261
Average no. of months taught	5.76
Salaries of male teachers (average)	$25.95
" " female " "	$17.31
No. of scholars	7190
No. of mills levied for school purposes	7.51
From State appropriation	$3,314
From taxes levied	$21,243
Total receipts	$24,557

FROM OFFICIAL REPORT OF 1886 (twenty-five years later).

No. of districts	42
No. of schools	315
Average no. of months taught	6.34
Average salaries of male teachers	$33.75
" " " female "	$20.80
No. of scholars	9446
No. of mills for school purposes	10.65
From State appropriation	$9,427.21
From taxes levied	$69,251.21
Total receipts	$78,679.42

Showing an increase in months taught and salaries paid; while the State appropriations and taxes levied for the aggregate expenditures for the maintenance of the schools have more than tripled. There are in the county seventeen borough and township graded schools, employing fifty-nine teachers. Of the present acting corps of teachers in the county, the fol-

lowing are known to be teachers of twenty or more years' experience: S. S. Thomas, James W. Raynor, U. B. Gillett (present superintendent), C. T. Thorpe, E. S. P. Hine, David Ring, W. L. Thacher, James Gillin, Julius Tyler, A. H. Berlin, C. W. Cook, Lydia Chamberlin, Mary Chamberlin, Mary Bradley, Anastatia Sweeney, Addie Gillett, Mattie Hayward, Mary Nicol, Katie Coleman, Minnie Burdick, Nettie Chamberlin, Helen Tyler, Frank Newell, Sarah Jones, Mary Sherer.

Probably Samuel Wright, of Great Bend township, had as lengthy an experience as a teacher in the common schools as any person who ever lived in the country. He died while teaching his one hundred and thirty-sixth term, in 1883, at the age of sixty-six. As possessing the model spirit of a teacher he was a pattern. He taught his last term, not as an "antiquated master," but as a teacher of ripe experience, keenly aware of, and fully appreciating modern facilities and ideas of instruction.

Benton Elgyn James was born at West Auburn, Susquehanna County, December 28, 1851. His grandfather, Thomas W. James, was born in New Jersey, and moved to Auburn in 1817. He was a man of powerful physique, six feet three inches tall, weighing two hundred pounds, well fitted to endure the hardships of pioneer life. He walked to Wilkes-Barre by marked trees one day, a distance of fifty miles, for a letter. He married Hannah Smith, of New Jersey, and she became a woman of some local repute in West Auburn, where she assisted in the pioneer religious work of the place. Their son, Abijah S. James, was born in West Auburn, and followed school-teaching as his principal occupation. He is a man of independence in his political and religious views. His wife was Sarah B. daughter of Dexter Marshall, who came to Susquehanna County from Vermont about 1840. Mr. Marshall was a teacher of vocal music in Forest Lake and adjoining townships. His wife, Fannie T. (Colby) Marshall, exerted considerable local influence in the churches, possessing a wonderful memory and rare powers of expression. For years she exhorted occasionally in the schoolhouses and churches in Forest Lake, Middletown and Rush, and always to respectable and attentive audiences; being bed-ridden for twenty years, she was visited by hundreds who were impressed by her conversational powers and her deep religious convictions. Abijah S. James' children are Benton E. and Harry A., who is now principal of the schools at Athens, Pa., sons; and Effie M. Dickinson, a teacher of instrumental music at Cedar Rapids, and Mrs. Cora W. Bouter, of Cavour, Dakota, daughters. Benton E. James, at two years of age, went to Canada with his parents, where his advantages in the common schools (at great painstaking on the part of his parents) were good. At the age of eight years, his parents having returned to Susquehanna County, he attended school a part of the time, working on a farm during vacations to aid a crippled father in maintaining the family. In 1863, at twelve years of age, he had the sole charge of a canal lock at Meshoppen and had to work every day, Sundays not excepted, and many times late at night, "locking boats through." On one occasion he came near losing his life by falling fourteen feet into the lock. Having learned to swim a few weeks previous, he barely kept afloat until the lock was filled with water again. At thirteen his mother died, and one year later his father, owing to failing health, was unable longer to keep his family together, and our youth, at this critical age in a boy's history, was left to care for himself. He worked for farmers in summer and did chores for his board and attended school in winter, usually making his home with T. C. James, of West Auburn, N. Sterling, of Cartertown, and Thomas S. James, of East Rush. At seventeen he taught his first school in a neighborhood known as Retta. For two years he attended select school in the fall at East Rush, and taught there in the winter. At twenty he attended the seminary at Kingston for some time, still continuing to teach in his own county. In 1877 he was graduated at the Mansfield Normal School and commenced teaching a select school at Auburn Four Corners, having an attendance of nearly one hundred pupils, about one-fourth of whom were preparing to teach. In 1880 he formed a business partnership with D. C. Titman and engaged in the mercantile

business until elected county superintendent of the schools of Susquehanna County in 1881, which position he held by re-election until 1887, when he declined to be a candidate for a third term, with a view of engaging in County Institute instruction and general lecturing as future work. The six years of his incumbency of the office of county superintendent have been years of earnest work and progress. He organized the institute into class drills, planned and completed a school directors' organization in connection with the County Institute, conducted over one hundred local institutes and delivered seventy-five evening addresses in the interest of popular education and organized and pushed tree-planting on school-grounds for three years. He takes a lively interest in agriculture and in the breeding of pure-blooded cattle. Mr. James went out of office June 1, 1887, with the general feeling that he had discharged the duties of his trust with ability and fidelity, inspiring the teachers with zeal and earnestness in their work and elevating the standard of the schools. As a speaker, Prof. James is animated, instructive and entertaining, which secures the thoughtful attention of his hearers. Benton E. James married Jesse Benton Adams, October 20, 1881. Her father, Elijah Adams, born August 4, 1824, in Auburn, is now justice of the peace in that township, a man noted for his enterprise in building, having erected nearly one-half the buildings standing in and about Auburn Corners. Chester Adams, her grandfather, married Susan Sherwood, and came from Connecticut to Auburn in 1813. Elijah Adams' wife was Phebe Ann Bushnell, daughter of David Bush-



Benton E. James

nell and Tirzah (Hitchcock) Bushnell, pioneer settlers in Bridgewater. The latter is still living, aged ninety-one, with her mental powers unimpaired. B. E. James has one daughter, Anna Sarah, born June 4, 1884.

CHAPTER XVI.

AGRICULTURE, GRANGES AND STOCK.

Agricultural Societies—Patrons of Husbandry—Stock-Breeding.

"[1] THE first agricultural society in Susquehanna County was organized January 27, 1820, and was mainly the result of the energy and enthusiasm of Robert H. Rose. He was one of the corresponding secretaries of the Luzerne Agricultural Society, as early as 1810. The first officers of the society were R. H. Rose, president; Putnam Catlin, vice-president; Isaac Post, treasurer; J. W. Raynsford, secretary; I. P. Foster, recording secretary. The society held a meeting in September following its organization, but in December it was deemed expedient to organize anew, so as to obtain the benefits of an act of Assembly for the promotion of agricultural and domestic manufactures, passed in March preceding. The same president and secretary were re-elected December 6, 1820; Dr. Asa Park, treasurer; Colonels Fred. Bailey and Thos. Parke, D. Post, Z. Bliss, Rufus Lines, Jonah Brewster, Joab Tyler and Walter Lyon, Esqs., Messrs. Calvin Leet and William Smith, directors. The meeting was opened with prayer by Elder Davis Dimock, and was followed by an address by Dr. Rose. In this he stated:

"'The soil of the beech and maple lands which compose the greater part of Susquehanna County is a sandy loam, about eighteen inches in depth, resting on a compact bed of argillaceous earth and minute sand, which from its retentive nature is extremely well calculated to prevent the escape of moisture, and to preserve the fertilizing quality of the manures which may be intermingled with the superincumbent soil.'

"Dr. Rose was indefatigable in promoting farming interests; offered large inducements to the raising of stock; and in carrying out his own extensive plans, furnished employment to many persons—thus incidentally extending his ideas doubtless to the permanent benefit of this section.

"The first agricultural show occurred November 10, 1821. Captain Watrous' artillery company accompanied members to the court-house after they had viewed the stock, when they listened again to an address from the president. He said: 'To the hilliness of the county we are indebted for the salubrity of the air, the abundance of the springs, and the purity of the water; also, for the fewest sheep with disordered livers.' He referred to the fact that our soil is peculiarly adapted to grazing. He advised farmers to fatten cattle with grain in winter, discouraging distilleries; 'whiskey must be taken in wagons to market, but cattle can *walk* to market with their fat; whiskey does mischief, good beef hurts no one.' He believed one thousand dollars' worth of cattle could be driven from this county to New York or Philadelphia for the sum which it would cost to haul one thousand dollars' worth of wheat five miles.

"He stated that the cost of clearing land here was not more than the expense of hauling out the manure and ploughing old lands, and added: 'Putnam Catlin, on his first settlement, cleared a field of thirty acres; the first crop of grain paid all the expenses of clearing and those attendant on the crop, paid for the land, and left $3.00 per acre over.'

"STATEMENTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR 1821.—To personal subscriptions, personal and county donations, and paid for 1882, $177; paid the following persons premiums from $5 to $2, amounting to $109.

"To William Ross, for the best acre of wheat; David Post, best oats, and best half acre of potatoes; R. H. Rose, best quarter acre ruta baga; Jacob P. Dunn, best mare; Archie Marsh, best bull; John Griffin, best cow; Charles Perrigo, best yoke of oxen; R. H. Rose, best ram; Putnam Catlin, best ewe; William Ward, best boar; Robert Eldridge, best cheese; Peter Herkimer, greatest quantity of maple sugar (upwards of one hundred tons were manufactured the previous spring in the county); R. H. Rose, best quality of maple sugar (J. C. Sherman made 1127 pounds from 200 trees); Erastus Catlin, best woolen cloth; John Kingsley, second best do.; Put-

[1] Blackman's "History."

nam Catlin, best specimen flannel; S. S. Mulford, best carpeting; Samuel Weston, best specimen linen; James Dean, second best do.; Jesse Sherman, best plough; R. H. Rose, best harrow; Dalton Tiffany, greatest quantity of stone fence; Jonah Brewster, greatest quantity of harvesting without spirits; Mrs. Rice, a grass bonnet; Mrs. Emmeline Chapman, a straw bonnet; William C. Turrel, hair cloth."

In 1822 the premiums paid amounted to $89. This society seems to have discontinued about 1824. "In 1838 there were 2768 farms, average size 105 acres; 5459 acres were given to wheat, 1624 to rye, 8404 to oats, 3330 to corn; meadow, 34,792; potatoes, 2367; turnips, 73; buckwheat, 3546; flax, 195; ruta bagas, 32. There were 3998 horses, 2919 oxen, 8187 cows, 51,609 sheep, 9033 swine, 22,746 neat cattle of all kinds. Butter sold, 257,325 lbs.; cheese, 58,559 lbs.; maple-sugar, 293,783 lbs."

The first call for a meeting of farmers and mechanics, with practical results, was made January 7, 1846. On the 26th following a meeting was held at the court-house, at which a meeting of fifteen from the different townships were appointed to draft a constitution, and another of three to prepare a circular calling attention to the subject; and a committee of five from each township to attend a meeting for organization. A permanent organization was effected March 4, 1846, with the following officers:

Caleb Carmalt, president; Benjamin Lathrop, Thomas Johnson, vice-presidents; Thomas Nicholson, corresponding secretary; George Fuller, recording secretary; D. D. Warner, treasurer; William Jessup, Wm. Main, Frederick Bailey, George Walker, Chas. Tingley, Abraham Du Bois and Stephen Barnum, executive commttee. A constitution and by-laws had been drafted the day before at Judge Jessup's office. August 24, 1864, Thomas Nicholson, M. L. Catlin, Charles F. Reed, S. S. Mulford, Daniel Brewster, S. H. Mulford, B. S. Bentley, William L. Post, Albert Beardsley, Azur Lathrop, M. C. Tyler, C. L. Brown, Henry C. Tyler, W. H. Boyd, Henry Drinker, A. Chamberlin, W. K. Hatch, F. B. Chandler, W. W. Smith, William Jessup, W. H. Jessup, G. A. Jessup, A. Baldwin, J. P. W. Riley, L. C. Keeler, J. W. Chapman, D. R. Lathrop, Daniel Sayre, W. J. Mulford petition for a charter for the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society, which, upon motion of William H. Jessup for the petitioners, was granted by the court.

The first fair-ground was upon the land of David Post, adjoining the garden of G. V. Bentley on the south. Mr. Post gave the use of the land for that purpose. In November, 1861, the society procured one hundred and three and one-half acres of land in the upper part of the borough of Avery Frink, which, with additions, constitutes the present fair-ground. The grounds are inclosed with a board fence and contain an exhibition building twenty by eighty, with two wings twenty by thirty-four, stalls for stock and no race-course. The location is elevated and rather romantic; the view from this point is extended and picturesque. The existing books of the society date from 1861. At least two presidents had succeeded Caleb Carmalt previous to that year,—William Jessup and Henry Drinker. The officers since 1861 have been as follows:

Presidents: Abel Cassidy, M. L. Catlin, Samuel F. Carmalt, Benjamin Parke, J. C. Morris, William H. Jessup, James E. Carmalt, C. M. Gere, H. Skinner, William J. Turrell, A. Lathrop, H. Brewster, H. H. Harrington, R. S. Searle, J. H. Munger, John S. Tarbell. William H. Jessup has been president the greatest number of times.

Vice-Presidents: J. F. Deane, J. Blanding, W. H. Jessup, S. F. Carmalt, B. Barker, Stephen Breed, R. S. Birchard, H. M. Jones, M. L. Catlin, H. H. Harrington, David Summers, E. T. Tiffany, Eli Barnes, John Tewksbury, F. H. Hollister, James Kasson, H. H. Skinner, C. J. Hollister, H. C. Conklin, Abner Griffis, E. C. Potter, H. K. Sherman, Friend Hollister, Abner Griffis, Avery Frink, C. M. Crandall, W. H. Jones, A. Lathrop, H. M. Bailey, D. Brewster, C. F. Watrous, P. C. Conklin, J. H. Williams, H. C. Jessup, D. C. Titman, D. Sayre, William White.

Recording Secretaries: C. L. Brown, C. M. Gere, C. W. Tyler, G. A. Jessup, M. M. Mott, H. C. Tyler, Jerome R. Lyons, D. T. Brewster, A. D. Birchard, E. C. Smith, Myron Kasson, D. A. Titsworth.

Corresponding Secretaries: C. M. Gere, A. N. Bullard, C. L. Brown, C. W. Tyler, J. E. Carmalt, G. A. Jessup, J. R. Lyons, William A. Crossman, J. F. Butterfield, John F. Hunter, H. C. Tyler, H. C. Jessup, D. Sayre.

Treasurers: Azur Lathrop, C. M. Gere, B. L. Baldwin, H. C. Tyler, M. J. Harrington.

Executive Committee (first appointed in 1863): Alfred Baldwin, S. F. Carmalt, J. C. Morris, F. H. Hollister, J. S. Tarbell, J. E. Carmalt, A. Frink, H. H. Skinner, H. H. Harrington, D. F. Austin, Allen Shelden, Henry Sherman, John C. Morris, J. F. Butterfield, A. L. Kent, J. H. Munger, H. Lake, J. M. France, John Hunter.

Members of the executive committee are elected for three years, one each year, so that

the committee consists of three members. The names of officers and committeemen have not been repeated, although many of them have served a number of years in the same office. The officers elected for 1887 are: *President*, A. Lathrop; *First Vice-President*, R. S. Searle; *Second Vice-President*, Myron Kasson; *Treasurer*, John R. Raynsford; *Secretary*, D. A. Titsworth; *Cor. Secretary*, J. H. Munger.

Various changes have been made in the constitution and by-laws from time to time, in order to adapt the society to changed conditions. The Fortieth Exhibition was held September 16 and 17, 1886. Exhibitors were permitted to enter animals or articles free of charge, excepting horses. Among other things, there was an exhibition of pupils' work in the common schools.

[1]PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.—A grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry was organized January 9, 1874, at the Tarbell House, in Montrose, by S. W. Buck, Deputy of the National Grange. This organization has for its objects the uniting of the farmers in one common brotherhood, in order to develop a higher manhood and womanhood among them. To this end, women are eligible to membership and office in the order. The better education of the farmer and his family in order that he may make his home more attractive, co-operations in buying and selling, opposition to monopoly in all its forms, high salaries, high rates of interest, and exorbitant profits in trade are matters that receive attention in the order. Its members desire the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade and legitimate profits. It is not a political or party organization, does not discuss religious or political questions in its meetings, never calls political meetings or conventions nor nominates candidates; yet the principles it teaches underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country; for it seeks the greatest good of all. No person by joining it has to leave the political party with which he affiliates; on the contrary, he feels it incumbent upon him to do all in his power to influence for good the action of his party—to put down bribery, corruption and trickery, and see that none but competent, faithful and honest men are nominated for positions of trust, and to try and carry out the principle that the office should seek the man and not the man the office.

After this grange was thoroughly organized, the first to apply for admission to its membership was F. H. Bunnell, of Dimock, and he was the first man initiated in Susquehanna Grange, No. 74, and his wife, Mrs. Harriet Bunnell, was the first woman to take the four degrees of the order in this grange. They are both members of Grange, No. 74, Pomona Grange, No. 7, and the State Grange of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bunnell is at present the Deputy of the southern portion of the county. This grange movement rapidly spread over the county, some sixteen or seventeen granges were soon organized, and the order had a membership of one thousand or more; but as many persons went into it for the purpose of making money out of it, and many more from mere curiosity, many of the granges soon became dormant, and remain so to this day, while others, that had members that studied the true principles of the order, lived and flourished, and have became a power for good in the county; and to-day the order has a large membership, composed of men and women that know the teachings of the order and believe in them. And as the children get old enough, they are taking them to the grange, where they will become educated in such a manner that they will become farmers and citizens that the county will be proud of. The fact that there are a couple of empty Grange Halls in the county does not argue that the order is dead, any more than a couple of empty churches would argue that the Christian religion has died out in the county. The nine live granges in the county are doing such effective work as will ere long revive many more of the dormant ones and make some new ones besides—and may the good work go on until all the agricultural toilers in this county are united in this noble fraternity, is the wish of the Deputy, F. H. Bunnell.

[1] Written by F. H. Bunnell.

Susquehanna Grange, No. 74, South Montrose. Organized January 9, 1874, by S. W. Buck, Deputy of National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. Master, R. S. Searle; Secretary, J. R. Lyons; Charter Members, R. S. Searle, M. L. Catlin, Horace Brewster, Apollos Stone, L. C. Smith, O. M. Hall, E. L. Cool, J. R. Lyons, Kirby Bunnell, John S. Tarbell, I. G. Lake, G. S. Johnson, D. A. McCracken, N. S. Harrison, J. W. Allen, F. H. Hollister, M. M. Mott, H. H. Harrington, J. F. Hunter, C. J. Hollister, Jacob Tewksbury, Margaret Lake, A. S. Hall, S. A. Bunnell, L. B. Stone, Ellen E. Searle, Anna E. Lyons, R. A. Allen, J. N. Catlin, H. C. Harrison, S. E. Harrington, E. C. Hunter, Lucy Smith, Chloe Tewksbury. Present Master, Silas Decker; Secretary, F. H. Bunnell.

Auburn Grange, No. 101, organized by S. W. Buck, February 7, 1874. Good hall and active membership. Charter members, Alexander Stevens, J. M. France, Elijah Crane, Norman Sterling, I. R. Low, Wm. White, Jr., W. W. Lee, G. Carter, Daniel Seely, Amasa Wilcox, G. W. Kirkhuff, John C. Rifenbury, Emmett Tewksbury, J. B. Young, W. H. Ming, C. W. Pierson, M. H. Vanscoten, W. N. Bennett, George Harris, Mrs. J. M. France, Christine Harris, Mrs. W. W. Lee, Dianna Wilcox, Sallie Sterling, Jeanette Stevens, Mrs. E. Ming, Mrs. C. W. Pierson, Mrs. G. Carter, Mrs. Daniel Seely, Floyd Tewksbury.

Brooklyn Grange, No. 246, organized by S. W. Buck, May 8, 1874; reorganized by R. S. Searle, November 20, 1884. Master, H. W. Kent; Secretary, E. G. Williams; Charter members, H. W. Kent, E. H. Westen, J. J. Roper, G. I. Giles, G. B. Rogers, C. F. Perigo, E. G. Williams, E. F. Stephens, A. E. Waldie, D. S. Watrous, Ansel Sterling, Ralph Sterling, Lodowick Bailey, George Sterling, Fred Miller, Mrs. E. H. Westen, Mrs. G. I. Giles, Mrs. J. J. Roper, Mrs. E. F. Stephens, Mrs. A. E. Waldie, Mrs. R. Sterling, Mrs. D. S. Watrous, Mrs. L. Bailey, Mrs. George Sterling, Mrs. Fred Miller.

Union Grange, No. 152, Lathrop, organized by S. W. Buck, March 5, 1874. Master, G. S. Bronson; Secretary, C. R. Bailey; Charter members, P. S. Bronson, S. P. Mack, G. S. Mackey, Jesse Silvius, M. V. Bisbee, C. R. Bailey, J. E. Sanders, G. C. Bronson, R. O. Silvius, Z. Mackey, I. A. Hotchkiss, C. W. Parker, H. G. Mack, H. B. Wood, Mrs. A. E. Bronson, Mrs. C. C. Risley, Mrs. J. E. Mack, Mrs. E. Bailey, Mrs. K. Bisbee, Mrs. Esther Mackey, Miss Mina Mackey, Miss Lizzie Bronson, Miss Mattie Mackey; reorganized by F. H. Bunnell, December 11, 1886.

Middletown Grange, No. 172, organized March 20, 1874, by S. W. Buck. Master, Geo. L. Wells; Secretary, L. A. Howard; Charter members, Geo. L. Wells, J. J. Canfield, L. W. Camp, J. W. Lewis, L. A. Howard, Chas. Camp, E. Stedwell, A. I. Coleman, Samuel Dodge, N. W. Bauman, P. S. Ross, A. I. Lewis, John Alderson, J. W. Bent, F. E. Briggs, G. H. Hurdy, O. H. Coleman, G. N. Deimm, M. A. Shafer, Henry Alderson, Mrs. E. J. Stedwell, Mrs. Sarah Coleman, Miss Lucy I. Wells, Miss Media Camp, Miss Anna J. Ross, Mrs. S. A. Lewis, Mrs. A. Lewis, Mrs. J. J. Canfield, Mrs. Mary Alderson, Miss Mary Alderson.

East Bridgewater Grange, No. 187, organized by R. S. Searle, November 19, 1874. Master, Samuel Smyth; Secretary, S. Jewett; Charter members, Samuel Smyth, S. Jewett, Daniel McCollum, C J. Curtis, Wm. C. Curtis, John C. Curtis, N. O. Passmore, A. J. Baldwin, H. Griffin, Geo. Mackey, S. Frink, J. Baldwin, Daniel Stewart, Libbie Jewett, Jennie Smyth, Mary Curtis, Mary Passmore, Harriet Frink, Chas. Curtis, L. E. Baldwin, I. C. Mackey, Eva Fort, Mrs. S. Kennard.

Franklin Grange, No. 263, organized by R. S. Searle, May 12, 1874. Master, Benj. Vance; Secretary, David Marsh; Charter members, Benj. C. Vance, R. R. Bailey, David Mursh, John P. Fish, Wm. Watson, L. B. Cole, F. L. Smith, John J. Stockholm, N. S. Buck, E. C. Parks, H. W. Ives, A. L. Southworth, Wm. Meeker, Jr., D. B. Townsend, Mrs. Kate Vance, Mrs. Cora Bailey, Mrs. Maria Mursh, Mrs. Mary Buck, Mrs. M. E. Cole, Mrs. H. Watson, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith.

Springville Grange, No. 266, organized by Roger S. Searle, State Deputy, May 20, 1874.

Master, H. R. Sherman; Secretary, A. D. Woodhouse; Charter members, H. R. Sherman, A. D. Woodhouse, F. A. Muzzy, Ezra Schooley, James Wallace, Wm. Main, O. F. Blakeslee, John Main, S. S. Tyler, J. I. S. Wallace, Samuel Blakeslee, Asher Quick, Amy P. Sherman, R. P. Muzzy, G. Schooley, Sarah Tyler, Mary Blakeslee, E. Woodhouse, Ruth Quick.

Jackson Grange, No. 342, organized by R. S. Searle, State Deputy, September 22, 1874. Charter members.—H. H. Stoddard, H. W. Tyler, J. R. Crandall, H. D. Corse, Avery W. Barrett, Alvin W. Barrett, Edson Barrett, I. C. Hill, Stephen Barnard, E. C. Chandler, Friend Barrett, H. A. Barrett, H. S. Stoddard, T. J. Tallman, S. E. Morse, E. O. Perry, Mrs. H. H. Stoddard, Mrs. H. W. Tyler, Mrs. J. R. Crandall, Mrs. A. D. Corse.

This Grange never became dormant; it has a good hall, and store-room well filled with goods, and an active membership.

Milford Grange, No. 289, organized by State Deputy R. S. Searle, June 20, 1874. Master, Jno. Bisbee; Secretary, George Williams; Charter members, G. S. Corwin, L. A. Smith, Jno. Bisbee, S. P. Smith, C. Fletcher, J. W H. Bradford, F. Wellman, G. N Wellman, G. P. Terwillager, J. P. Harding, William Harding, J. W. Bennett, O. Bennett, Mrs. M. Corwin, A. A. Bisbee, A. Smith, Jane Wellman, Sarah Wellman, F. E. Terwillager, Mrs. Carrie Bennett, E. R. Bennett, Julia A. Davis.

Rising Sun Grange, No. 417, of Forest Lake, organized by State Deputy R. S. Searle, December 17, 1874. Has a good big hall, good membership and is in a flourishing condition. Master, Levi Birchard; Secretary, Randolph Turrell; Charter Members, Levi Birchard, H. F. Handrick, Randolph Turrell, Lester Turrell, W. G. Small, W. C. Small, A. B. Griffis, E. Griffis, Perry Birdsall, E. L. Rinevault, Philip Rinevault, S. R. Wright, Albert Ball, Edward Ball, A. S. Horton, J. E. Birchard, F. S. Turrell, S. Turrell, Phœbe A. Small, Theresa Small, Aggie Griffis, Cipena Griffis, Julia Birdsall, Rebecca Rinevault, Martha Rinevault.

Harford Grange, No. 418, organized by State Deputy R. S. Searle. Master, Abel T. Sweet; Secretary, D. P. Brewster; Charter members, Watson Jeffers, A. T. Sweet, C. A. Stearns, T. Brewster, D. P. Brewster, Andrew Adams, S. Alworth, Geo. Lindsley, Geo. Whitney, O. P. Tiffany, O. L. Hine, E. N. Carpenter, Walter Wilmarth, Horace Lindsley, G. Hotchkiss, L. E. Carpenter, S. E. Carpenter, L. Moore, Geo. Fort, Mrs. W. Wilmarth, Mrs. W. Jeffers, Mrs. A. T. Sweet, Mrs. D. P. Brewster, Mrs. L. Brewster, Mrs. A. J. Adams, Mrs. L. Moore, Mrs. M. J. Alworth, Mrs. G. Whitney.

Cascade Grange, No. 452, organized by State Deputy R. S. Searle, January 23, 1875. Master, Geo. McKune; Secretary, P. L. Norton; Charter members, Geo McKune, John Warbomes, J. F. McKune, J. R. Comfort, L. E. Shutts, W. W. Watrous, B. F. McKune, G. E. McKune, C. F. Bailey, P. L. Norton, Francis Comfort, Julia McKune, Delia Watrous, Mary McKune, Nina Muse, Sarah Norton, Sarah Bailey, L. M. Shutts, Betsey McKune.

Niven Grange, No. 457, Springville, organized by State Deputy R. S. Searle, January 28, 1874. Master, Jerry Stephens; Secretary, S. G. Lewis; Charter members, Jerry Stephens, H. Stark, Calvin Mangett, T. L. Conklyn, M. Stephens, John Thomas, A. G. Lewis, A. A. Stark, D. Stark, John Oakley, Jasper Billings, Oliver Squier, Albert Squier, Rosetta Stephens, Sarah Conklyn, Amelia Smith, Sarah E. Lewis, Mary Stark, Emeline Billings, Nancy Palmester, F. Stark, Elizabeth Squier, Eva Squier.

Topeka Grange, No. 458, Silver Lake, organized by State Deputy R. S. Searle, January 29, 1875. Master, C. H. Clarke; Secretary, T. H. Gage; Charter members, C. H. Clarke, T. H. Gage, S. R. Wilbur, B. M. Gage, J. C. Gage, M. D. Lee, W S. Meeker, H. F. Indelied, W. J. Wilbur, D. C. Cameron, A. M. Gage, Thos. Rogers, Jr., Antoinette Gage, S. Wilbur, S. S. Clarke, Lydia Gage, Jane S. Gage, E. M. Lee, Hannah Wilbur, Melissa Cameron, A. M. Meeker, Hattie Gage.

Clifford Grange, No. 514, organized by State Deputy R. S. Searle, March 27, 1875. Master, Reese Hughes; Secretary, C. L. Halstead; Charter members, Reese Hughes, J. B. Stephens, Thos. Maxey, H. Cudderback, Jas. Decker, W.



R. S. Searle

A. Tincker, John Bolton, D. L. Richards, L. C. Abers, J. G. Wetherby, S. D. Robinson, A. A. Lindley, Wm. Barber, J. R. Bennett, J. Halstead, H. Rivenburgh, C. L. Halstead, Warren Halstead, Mrs. Rivenburgh, E. Tingley, Mrs. B. F. Halstead, Mrs. R. L. Rivenburgh, Mrs. M. A. Decker, Salome Stephens, A. Hasbruck, Elsie Robinson, Hannah Cudderback, C. S. Halstead, Minerva Hobbs, Charity Rivenburgh.

Gibson Grange, No. 798, organized by State Deputy R. S. Searle, March 11, 1886. Charter members, G. R. Berry, Rufus Barnes, E. R. Gelatt, D. S. Walter, G. P. Barnes, R. W. Gelatt, R. T. Smith, E. O. Perry, Mrs. G. R. Berry, Mrs. Rufus Barnes, Mrs. E. R. Gelatt, D. S. Walter, Mrs. O. P. Walter.

Elk Lake Grange, No. 806, organized by State Deputy F. H. Bunnell, August 1, 1886, Master, Otis B. Titus; Secretary, V. N. Young; Charter members, Otis B. Titus, V. N. Young, Isaac B. Woodhouse, Elijah Lathrop, B. L. Brush, H. C. Miles, A. W. Fargo, J. G. Cart, Harry Lyon, John Tyler, John Ralston, G. T. Lowe, James Lathrop, Wealthy M. Titus, Rose Woodhouse, Emma Griswold, Sabra Brush, Mary Miles, Anna Fargo, Adelia Cart, Dora Lyon, M. A. Young, Dora Tyler, Hester Ralston, Emily E. Henry, Jennie E. Henry, Lizzie Henry, Frankie Lathrop, Dell Lathrop.

Highland Grange, No. 339, Oakland, was organized with the following officers and charter members: L. E. Griffis, Master; S. J. Northrop, Secretary; charter members, S. J. Northrop, E. Bradford, Orrin Foster, Theodore Galloway, Warren Estabrook, L. E. Griffis, A. F. Galloway, Wm. W. Blaisdell, Sylvester Griffis, Henry Helmer, Chas. Bradford, Hanna M. Bradford, Mrs. C. M. Northrop, N. A. Foster, Ella A. Estabrook, Mrs. B. C. Griffis, Mrs. J. W. Galloway, J. M. Bradford, Mercy A. Galloway, Hulda Blaisdell, Aurilla Griffis.

ROGER S. SEARLE, eldest son of Daniel and Johannah (Stark) Searle, was born at the homestead in Pittston, Luzerne County, September 24, 1826, and came to Montrose with his parents the following year. He was educated at the Moravian School at Nazareth, Pa., John Mann's Academy, St. Joseph, and at the Montrose Academy. At the age of fourteen he began a clerkship in the store of his father and Uncle Rasselas, where he remained, together with attending school, until he reached his majority. His father had purchased a large timber property in Lathrop township, this county, and in connection with his other business was manufacturing lumber and shipping to various markets.

Immediately after becoming of age Roger succeeded his father in this lumber business, manufacturing and shipping down the Susquehanna to Columbia and Baltimore. He took large contracts for the supply of timber and lumber, and furnished the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, from a point on that road at Nicholson, with quantities of pine and oak and wood for fuel.

He shipped timber to Richmond, Va., and furnished timber for the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C., under contract with one Sniffen. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 he discontinued his business, and, under the solicitation of Generals Meylert and Morris, gathered together a large number of men in that vicinity and went to Harrisburg. Most of these men enlisted in the three months' service. Mr. Searle at once entered service as sergeant-major, under Colonel Seiler and Colonel Biddle. After the act of May 15th, creating the Pennsylvania Reserves, he enlisted in Company B, under Captain Harding, was transferred to Company H, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, and went with his regiment to Baltimore on July 21st, the day of the fight at Bull Run. There he was detailed in the Medical Directory under Doctor Page, where he remained until the regiment was ordered to Tenallytown. He rejoined his regiment, was appointed hospital steward and, a short time afterwards, sergeant-major Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, and served in that capacity until Christmas. Under an order from Governor Curtin he returned and raised a company of men for the Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves, mostly from Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, and took them to Harrisburg. Among the number were Ira and Loren Burritt; the former became captain of a company, the latter colonel of a colored regiment, and, after his return from the war, a member of the Legislature. Mr. Searle subsequently, after

recovering from sickness consequent upon camp life, went as a volunteer in the hospital department under Doctor Horn to the Peninsula, and was there during the Seven Days' Fight. He was appointed drill-master by Governor Curtin at the camp that bore his name, where for one year he drilled four companies of cavalry and four companies of infantry, the latter commanded by Captains M. C. Morris and Isaac S. Little. These, together with two companies of militia, were commanded by Major-General Reynolds, and formed the advance guard, ready to be called upon if required, at the battle of Antietam; none, however, were ordered into the fight.

Mr. Searle returned with the eight companies to Camp Curtin, where he remained until the Wyoming regiment was formed, when he was tendered a major's commission, but was unable to accept on account of disability and returned home. In the spring of 1863 he took charge of his father's real estate in the county, and one year later settled at the foot of Jones' Lake, in Bridgewater, on the property which his father had purchased in 1848, where he has continued to reside since.

Mr. Searle has been greatly interested in agriculture and in everything that would improve the condition of the farmer. He was the prime mover in organizing the first Grange—Susquehanna, No. 74—of which he was elected master, and made State Deputy. He subsesequently organized Granges at New Milford, Brooklyn, Jackson, Highland, Union, Harford, Clifford, Rising Sun, Topeka, Auburn, Springville, East Springville, Lanesboro' and at Damascus, Starrucca and Dyberry, Wayne Co. He was elected in the fall of 1885 member of the executive committee of the State Grange. Mr. Searle was elected president of the Susquehanna Agricultural Society in 1884, and in January, 1885, he was elected a representative of the State Board of Agriculture for three years. He was influential with the State Board in obtaining an appropriation for the establishment of a Farmers' Institute, which was organized at Montrose in May, 1886, of which he was elected president. During his residence at Nicholson, while engaged in the lumber business, he had charge of the stage line from Montrose to Scranton, a section of the route from Great Bend to New York, and continued the management of this until it was superseded by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. Mr. Searle is an advocate of temperance, and strongly urges every measure calculated to promote its principles and put down the liquor traffic. He married, in 1858, Ellen, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Barry Croad) Spaulding, the former a native of Vermont, who settled in Lathrop township, the latter a native of London, England. She was born November 17, 1836. Their children are Anna C.; Barry, an analytical chemist at Hurley, Wisconsin, who was graduated at Lehigh University; Ellen; and Daniel Searle.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.—The Farmers' Institute of Susquehanna County was organized at the court-house at Montrose May 5, 1886. Roger S. Searle, who had been the prime mover in the enterprise, called the meeting to order, and the organization was effected by electing H. H. Harrington president, and D. D. Lathrop secretary. Later, Mr. Harrington resigned and Mr. Searle was elected president. On motion of J. S. Tarbell, W. W. Williams and William H. Jones were chosen vice-presidents.

Hon. J. B. McCollum delivered the opening address in the interests of agriculture, and during the two days' session many speeches were made and valuable papers read, among which were the following:

"The Vital Needs of Industry," by E. A. Weston, of Brooklyn; "How we manage our Dairy," by E. G. Ball, Forest Lake; "How to make Home Happy," by Mrs. E. A. Weston, Brooklyn; "The Progress and Art of Agriculture," by Roger S. Searle, Bridgewater; "Fruits and Trees," by E. A. Weston, Brooklyn; "The New Agriculture; or, The Waters led Captive," by Hon. A. N. Cole, Wellsville, N. Y.; "Small *versus* Large Farms," by Hon. N. F. Underwood, Lake Como, Pa.; "The Art of Breeding," by James E. Carmalt, Friendsville; "A Practical Education," by Mr. James, superintendent of schools; "General Farm Topics," address by Colonel Victor E. Piolett, Wysox, Pa.; "Disease of our Farm Animals," by J. F. Butterfield, South Montrose; "Legislation for the Protection of Farmers," by Roger S. Searle; "Twenty Years' Experience with Ayrshires," by Christopher Byrne, Choconut; "Experiments on Five Acres," by S. B. Eldridge, Brooklyn; "Devons," by William

H. Jones, South Montrose; "Farm Life for the Young," by Rev. W. C. Tilden, Forest Lake; "Sheep Husbandry," by L. T. Birchard, Birchardville; "Graded Schools," by Prof. A. H. Berlin, Montrose; "Advanced Agriculture," by Hon. J. H. Selkreg, Ithaca, N. Y.

A committee of five was appointed to report a plan of permanent organization. This committee, on Thursday, made the following report:

"The undersigned committee of the Farmers' Institute respectfully report that the following citizens of Susquehanna County, in their respective townships, be invited to join under the leadership of Mr. Roger Searle as chairman, until this convention is called, organized and elects his successor, and appoint such executive committee as they may think proper to organize a series of institutes as may seem best to hold the farmers of the county in working harmony to protect their united interest:

"Apolacon, Samuel Rice; Ararat, James Bushnell; Auburn, C. E. Davis; Bridgewater, Roger Searle; Brooklyn, Frank Kent; Clifford, F. S. Green; Choconut, Christopher Byrne; Dimock, F. H. Bunnell; Franklin, R. K. Bailey; Forest Lake, Lester Turrell; Gibson, E. B. Potter; Great Bend township, John Crosson; Harmony, Charles Beebe; Herrick, Silas Churchill; Harford, A. T. Sweet; Jackson, E. O. Perry; Jessup, William Clark; Lathrop, P. S. Bronson; Lenox, Warren Tingely; Liberty, Theron Smith; Middletown, Samuel Davis; New Milford township, Jasper T. Jennings; Oakland, George Squires; Rush, Clark Kinney; Silver Lake, Thomas Patton; Springville, Samuel Shook.

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"C. E. Davis.
"E. O. Perry.
"F. H. Bunnell.
"M. J. Harrington,
"James E. Carmalt."
"*Committee.*

"*Montrose, May* 6, 1886."

By an act of the State Legislature during its session in 1886, one thousand dollars was voted the counties of the State for the purpose of establishing Farmers' Institutes. In accordance with this law, Susquehanna County received an appropriation of one hundred and eight dollars from the State Board of Agriculture for the purpose of organizing the Institute.

The second Farmers' Institute for Susquehanna County was held at Montrose, in the court-house, February 9 and 10, 1887, Roger S. Searle, chairman; Charles F. Watrous and Charles Bailey, secretaries. James E. Carmalt, Esq., of Apolacon, made the opening address. Papers were read by E. A. Weston on "Roads and Road-Making;" Mrs. M. H. France on "How to Induce the Children to Stay on the Farm;" Mrs. H. Mary Tewksbury on the subject of poultry-raising; Jasper T. Jennings on the "Duty of Farmers to Organize;" G. A. Lathrop, D.V.S., gave a talk on pleuro-pneumonia and tuberculosis; F. H. Hollister on butter-making; W. L. Sterling on "Winter Dairying." George E. Resseguie read an essay on "Strawberry Culture;" W J. Baker, of Dimock, on "Horse-Breeding; S. W. Lester, of Troy, Bradford County, gave his experience in running a creamery. The inequality of taxation was discussed and denounced. Chairman Searle called out a young man by the name of Frank Carter, who gave a very encouraging account of farming in Susquehanna County, as follows:

"I have 70 acres of cleared land, and from that land everything had been taken off, and nothing put back for 12 years. I bought it April 1, 1884. I put on 12 cows that year and from those cows the first year I made 1800 pounds of butter and sold it at 20 cents per pound. My receipts that year were 1800 lbs. butter, at 20 cents per pound, $360; veal and calves raised, $72; pork sold, $50, potatoes, $75. I bought 8 cows and wintered them. The first of April, 1885, found me with 18 cows and 3 yearlings. I made from those 18 cows that year 3600 pounds of butter and sold it at 25 cents per pound, making $900. My other receipts that year were, pork sold, $100; veal and calves raised, $140; poultry and eggs sold, $30. The first of April, 1866, found me with 24 cows. I have made this year, or will by April 1, 1887, 5500 pounds of butter and sell it at 25 cents per pound, making $1375; other receipts, calves, $125; pork, $10; poultry, $30; apples, $30. During the year I have fed $300 worth of grain and have cleared $50.44 per head from my cows. I fed ensilage to all my stock, horses included."

[1] Principles of Stock-Breeding. — All breeding is founded on the principle that like begets like. This is, however, liable to some exceptions, and is much more generally true when breeding down than when breeding up. If two animals (which can never be exactly similar in all respects) are requisite to the per-

[1] By Wm. H. Jones.

petuation of the species, it necessarily results that the progeny must differ more or less, from each parent. With wild animals, and such of the domestic animals as are allowed to propagate without the interference of art, and whose habits, treatment and food are nearly similar to their natural condition, the change through successive generations is scarcely perceptible. It is only when we attempt to improve their good qualities that it is essential carefully to determine and rigidly to apply what are adopted as the present scientific principles of breeding. We cannot believe that we have penetrated beyond the mere threshold of this art. Unless, then, we launch into experiments, which are necessarily attended with uncertainty, our duty will be to take for our guide the most successful practice of modern times, until further discoveries enable us to modify or add to such as are already known and adopted. We may assume, then, as the present rules for this art:

First. That the animals selected for breeding should unite in themselves all the good qualities we wish to perpetuate in the offspring.

Second. These qualities, technically called points, should be inbred in the animals, as far as practicable, by a long line of descent from parents similarly constituted. The necessity for this rule is evident from the fact that in mixing different species, and especially mongrels, with a long-established breed, the latter will most stamp the issue with its own peculiarities. This is forcibly illustrated in the case of the Devon cattle, an ancient race, whose color, form and characteristics are strikingly perpetuated, sometimes to the sixth, or even a later generation. So far is this principle carried by many experienced breeders, that they will use an animal of indifferent external appearance, but of approved descent (blood), in preference to a decidedly superior one, whose pedigree is imperfect.

Third. All the conditions of soil, situation, treatment and food should be favorable to the object sought.

Fourth. As a general rule, the female should be relatively larger than the male. This gives ample room for the perfect development of the fœtus, easy parturition, and a large supply of milk for the offspring, at a period in its existence, when food has greater influence in perfecting character and form than at any subsequent time.

Pairing should be with a strict reference to correcting the imperfections of one animal by a corresponding excellence in the other. The in and in breeding, or propagating from animals nearly allied, may be tolerated under certain circumstances, though seldom, and only in extreme cases between those of the same generation, as brother and sister. When the animal possesses much stamina and peculiar merit, which it is desired to perpetuate in the breed, it may be done either in the ascending or descending line, as in breeding the son to the parent, or the parent to his own progeny. This has been practiced with decided advantage, and in some cases has even been continued successively as low as the sixth generation. It is always better to avoid too close relationship, by the selection of equally meritorious stock-getters of the same breed from other sources. Wholesome, nutritious food, at all times sufficient to keep the animals steadily advancing, should be provided; but it is always best to avoid too much of the fat-producing kind, as young calves must never be allowed to get fat, only when intended for the butcher; of the two evils, starving is preferable to surfeit. Careful treatment, and the absence of disease, must be always fully considered. Animals should never be allowed to breed either too early or too late in life. The periods cannot be arbitrarily laid down, but must depend on their time of maturity, the longevity of the breed and the stamina of the individual. *Effect of the first impregnation upon future progeny.* Farmers who are breeders on a small scale are sometimes careless as to the male serving their cows or mares for the first time, the argument being too often used that the first produce is seldom worth raising, and anything will answer until they see how they will breed, etc., and if the animal proves to be a good breeder, as they term it, they will next time use a better sire. This is a sad mistake. When our breeders realize that the first impregnation exercises a powerful effect upon subsequent ones, and in some cases may even nullify

those which will follow, we will have taken a very important step forward, and one which in the future will show its results in our farm animals. We might and, only that space forbids, could write pages citing cases to prove the correctness of this theory, but a few must suffice. The writer has known cases where mares have raised mules, and afterwards colts; those colts had the appearance of mules, and the mares could never after be depended upon for raising fine horses. A gentleman had a lot of pure-bred hens, and lost his rooster, and used one of another breed one season; of course the progeny was a cross between the two. He sold all of the progeny and the rooster, and obtained a pure-bred rooster, and kept all of his hens. He now had a pure rooster and pure hens, and the second year's progeny was quite as much on the mixed order as the first. Chester White sows have been bred to Berkshire boars, in which the former produced more spotted pigs when bred to white boars at the second impregnations than their first litters.

We have now explained the principles of breeding, and deem it necessary to explain the general form and characteristics; within certain limits these may be reduced to a common standard. All animals should have a good head, well set up; a clean, fine muzzle, and a bright, clear and full, yet perfectly placid eye. With the exception of the dog and cat, whose original nature is ferocious, and whose whole life, unless diverted from their natural instincts, is given to plunder and prey, and the race-horse, which is required to take the purse, at any hazard of life and limb to the groom, a mild, quiet eye is indispensable to the profitable use of the domestic animal. The neck should be well formed, not too long, tapering to its junction with the head, and gradually enlarging to a firm, well-expanded attachment to the back, shoulders and breast. The back or chine should be short, straight and broad; the ribs springing out from the backbone nearly at right angles, giving a round appearance to the carcass, and reaching well behind to a close proximity to the hip; tail well set on and full at its junction with the body, yet gradually tapering to fineness; thighs, fore-arms and crops well developed; projecting breast, or brisket; the forelegs straight, and hind ones properly bent, strong and full where attached to the carcass, but small and tapering below; good and sound joints; dense, strong bones, but not large; large bones always denote an ill-bred and coarse animal; but plenty of fine muscles in the right places, and the hair firm and soft. The chest in all animals should be full, for it will be invariably found that only such will keep the healthiest, do the most work, and will fatten easiest and quickest on the least food.

The principal domestic animals reared for economical purposes in this county are horned or neat cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and for a number of years our farmers have greatly increased their herds and flocks both in quality and in numbers, by the introduction of improved breeds. Of the improved cattle in Susquehanna County, the Devons are by far the most numerous and the most universally favorite. This popularity is well deserved, and is based upon several substantial considerations. The cows invariably yield milk of superior richness, and have never been beaten in public tests; none surpass them in the richness of their milk, and they are wonderfully hardy and docile, and easy keepers. Their principal breeders in this county are Orrin Prichard, of Springville; C. E. Davies, of Auburn Four Corners; William H. Jones & Son, South Montrose; B. L. Brush, Elk Lake; Byron E. Smith, Great Bend; and D. &. J. Banker, Franklin Forks. Messrs. Prichard and Jones are by far the oldest breeders. They have both bred them for over thirty years. Next is Mr. Davies. At this time they all possess very good individual animals, and their stock are kept recorded. In the cow test by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, in 1884, one of the cows owned by William H. Jones produced the most milk of any breed, and her yield of cream was thirty-five per cent. Hon. J. Buckingham, of Zanesville, Ohio, paid a fifty-dollar premium to D. & J. Banker, on the cow "Bright Promise," for a sworn testimony that she made twenty pounds five ounces of butter in seven consecutive days. Mr. B. L. Brush for a time kept Durhams, but not being satisfied with them and

having an eye for beauty, hardiness and milking qualities, changed to Devons, and is well pleased with the change.

The Ayrshire Cattle.—This breed is also very valuable, and is much sought after of late years from their reputation for fine dairy qualities. The milk is good both in quantity and quality, yielding according to statements the average of fifteen quarts per day, during the best of the season, twelve of which make a pound of butter. The product of the latter averages about one hundred and seventy pounds per annum to each cow. This, while it is a good yield, has been greatly surpassed by the forcing process of individuals. They are bred by Messrs. Christopher Byrne, of Friendsville and J. F. Butterfield, of South Montrose. Mr. Byrne has made excellent purchases. The foundation of his herd started from the well-known herd of E. P. Prentice, of Albany, New York, who now makes occasional purchases of animals from some of the best herds. He finds them profitable dairy cows and now has a dairy of fifteen, with ready sale for his surplus stock, and from frequent trials, twenty pounds of their milk has made a pound of butter of fine color and good keeping quality.

Red Polled Cattle are bred by Mr. D. L. Stevens, of Elkdale. He informs us that his first purchase was in 1882, of one bull and two heifer calves, from G. F. Taber, an importer of Paterson, Putnam County, N. Y., and now has forty head. He gives names and numbers of his animals from the American record, and adds, that with him they have been very hardy, superior milkers and first class beef-makers. James E. Carmalt, of Friendsville, is also a breeder of Red Polled Norfolk cattle, Shorthorns and fine horses, etc., and Hon. William H. Jessup, of Montrose, breeds Shorthorns, Chester White swine, etc., and Mr. L. B. Birchard, of Birchardville breeds fine horses, Jersey cattle and sheep. Mr. Amos L. Green, of Fairdale, has a herd of cattle called by the name of American Holderness; also Albert Squires, of Springville, has a herd of the same breed, which they obtained from a Mr. T. A. Cole, of Solsville, N. Y. William Norris, M. D., of Dimock, breeds Jersey and Guernsey cattle, and trotting bred and carriage horses; and William B. Baker, of South Montrose, is breeding Norman and Percheron horses, and has an imported stallion.

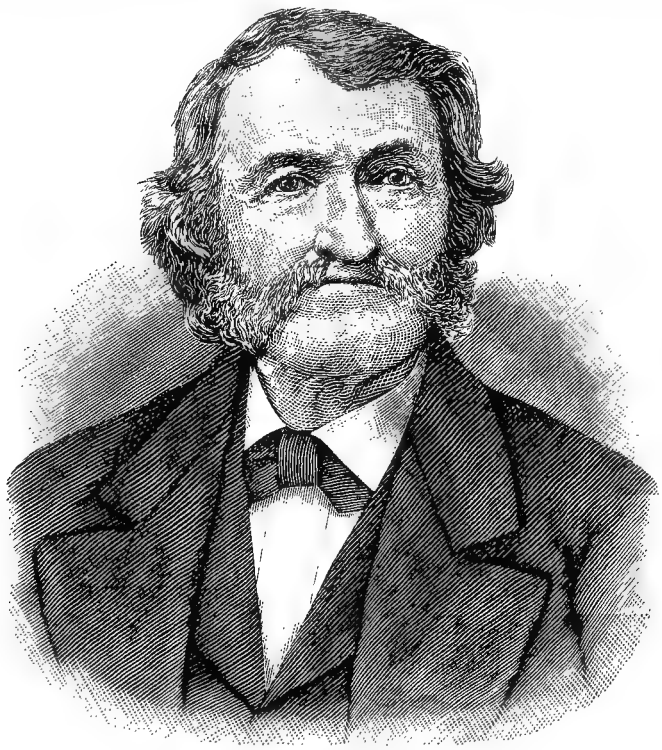
This county by nature is specially adapted to dairying and stock-raising.

ORRIN PRICHARD.—The progenitor of the Prichard family, Roger Prichard, came from Massachusetts, and settled in Milford, Conn., previous to 1635. From him descended Amos, whose son, Amos, born in 1770, was the grandfather of Orrin Prichard. Amos married Lamira Lounsbury in Connecticut, and came from there to Springville in 1824 (his son, Asahel B., having preceded him several years), and located a farm, upon which was a log house. He married that season, then returned to Connecticut, and the following year returned with his family to the farm he had purchased, where he resided until his death. They had children,—Asahel B. (1792–1869); Roxanna, married Simeon Nichols, and removed to Ohio; Erastus also removed to Ohio, and at one time owned the land where the city of Cleveland stands; Marinda married Merritt Warner, and settled in Ohio; Marshall went to Ohio and settled; Esther is the widow of John Hudders, now residing at Catasauqua, Pa.; Betsey, wife of Wm. H. Coho, residing in Rockford, Ill.; and Isaac, a resident of Iowa.

Asahel B. Prichard, was born in Connecticut, August 31, 1792. At the age of fourteen he went to learn the trade of a carpenter and joiner and served an apprenticeship of seven years. Worked at his trade after attaining his majority until his marriage. In 1815 he married Melinda (1792–1864) daughter of Joseph and Phebe Cooper, a native of Connecticut. In 1817 he removed with his wife to Springville, bought a piece of land, erected a log house, and built a saw-mill, which he run for a time. He sold out after a few years, and came to the Corners, where he built a house and resided there until his death. He worked at his trade most of the time, but he engaged in farming during the latter years of his life. Their children are Miles, 1819, learned the trade of a carriage-maker, which business he has carried on at Springville, where he has always resided; Orrin, 1823; Jane (1825–

36); Amy, 1828, wife of H. K. Sherman, a farmer of Springville; Roxanna, 1830, widow of Frederick Muzzy, residing in Dimock.

Orrin Prichard was born November 11, 1823, in Springville. He had the usual advantages of the district schools, and remained at home with his father. A few years subsequent to his grandfather's death, himself and father purchased from the heirs the homestead farm, and worked it together, he still residing at home.



Orrin Prichard

In 1866 he married Hester A., daughter of Giles and Polly Rogers, who came from Connecticut to Springville, where Mrs. Prichard was born May 24, 1837. After marriage he remained at his father's house until 1869, when he removed to a farm he had previously purchased, in 1860, where he remained six years. He then removed to the old homestead, into the new and commodious house he had that year erected, and which still continues to be his pleasant home. About the year 1847 himself and father commenced the breeding of Devon cattle, procuring their original stock from Connecticut, and were the first to introduce thoroughbred Devon cattle in this section. Their efforts have done much to improve the stock in this county, and Mr. Prichard has spared no pains or expense in keeping his stock up to its original standard of excellence. He has been to Connecticut several times and purchased stock, which he has transported to his Springville farm, in order to keep his Devon blood pure. From his boyhood he has been a lover and admirer of fine cattle and horses. He has now on his farm a valuable herd of eighteen Devons, that would delight the eye of an appreciative farmer. Whenever he has exhibited at fairs, his stock has been awarded first premiums.

The Devon stock introduced by Mr. Prichard forty years ago has borne fruit in the improved breed of cattle now raised in the county, and his example has stimulated other to follow in his footsteps. While agriculturists may differ as to

the value of the various breeds of cattle, yet no one will dissent from the statement that Mr. Prichard deserves the thanks of the farmers of the county for his efforts at improvement in the breeding and raising of cattle. He is a typical farmer, devoting his whole attention to his farm and his stock-raising, in both of which he seeks best methods and best results. In politics he was originally a Whig, but has been identified with the Republican party since its organization, and while never seeking office, has felt a lively interest in political affairs, and always exercised his franchise in accordance with his political convictions.





WILLIAM H. JONES was born October 24, 1821, in Parish Pistill, County of Caernarvon, North Wales, Great Britain. His father, Hugh Jones (1786-1855), married Elizabeth Roberts (1791-1881), both natives of the same place. He was the son of Elder John Jones, a Baptist clergyman of Garn, of the same county, who was also a large land-owner. Hugh Jones and his family emigrated to New York City in 1831, where he followed his trade as a tailor until 1845, when he went to Oneida Co., N. Y., but afterwards settled at Frankfort Hill, Herkimer Co., where he spent the remainder of his life on his farm. He was a very religious man, and while in New York and subsequently, exhorted in public meetings and fervently advocated the truth according to the Baptist belief. Both himself and wife were buried at Utica. Of their children, John died in New York City; Catharine in Wales; Hugh resides on the farm

in Herkimer Co.; Mary is the widow of the late Owen Williams, of Slatington, Northampton Co., Pa: Robert resides with his brother Hugh; and Thomas is carrying on the slate business at Lafayette, Sussex Co., N. J.

William H. Jones, second son, on arriving in New York with his parents, upon the solicitation of his aunt, Mrs. Owen Evans, of Columbia, Warren Co., N. J., went to live with her, whose husband was engaged in the slate business at that place. What opportunities for an education were offered him before leaving Wales and after reaching his new home here he improved, and by reading and study since reaching mature years he has made himself one of the well-informed men among agriculturists of his day. At the age of seventeen he took charge of Mr. Evans' slate works on the Jersey side, which he conducted until about one year after his marriage, in 1847. His wife is Harriet Taylor, a native of Rockport, Carbon Co., Pa., where she was born February 24, 1826. The children of Wm. H. and Harriet Jones are Elizabeth Lodeska, a lady of recognized talent as an artist painter, wife of W. J. Holding of Albany N. Y.; Samuel T., died in 1879, aged twenty-six; Annie, first the wife of Mason B. Wilson, and who after his death married Dr. F. E. Grattan, of Springfield; Alfred H. married Edna Garfield, of Little Meadows Pa.; Catharine resides at Troy, N. Y.; Benjamin F. Howey; Gertrude died in 1885 at the age of nineteen; and Martha Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Auburn Baptist Church and are identified with the various charitable enterprises of their church and neighborhood.

Mrs. Jones' father, Samuel Taylor, born in 1800, was a native of Providence, Lackawanna Co., resided at Easton for many years where he acted as deputy sheriff of Northampton Co.; afterwards resided at Slateford, and is at present with his daughter, Mrs. Clancy. Her fraternal grandfather, John Taylor, of English descent, was a native of Danbury, Conn., and removed to Providence, Lackawanna County, a large landowner. Her mother, Ellen Hartz, was a daughter of Colonel Jacob and Barbara (La Vann) Hartz, of Carbon County. Barbara La Vann was of French descent. Colonel Jacob Hartz was sheriff of Northampton County, and had Samuel Taylor for his deputy. The children of Samuel and Ellen Taylor are Harriet (now Mrs. Jones) and one son, George, connected with the Eutaw Savings Bank, at Baltimore, Md. By his second marriage, to Hetty Johnson, after the death of his first wife, at the age of thirty, he had children,—Amanda, a noted teacher, and at one time principal of Lewisburg Seminary; Mary Jane, wife of Elder T. F. Clancy, a Baptist minister at Drakesville, Morris County, N. J.; Hetty Almira, wife of Harry Smith, Pittsburgh; and Anna, wife of Elder Alfred Harris, a Baptist clergyman at Baltimore.

He removed in 1848 to Slatington, Pa., where he took charge of the slate quarries for Samuel Taylor, James M. Porter and Robert McDowell. Upon the death of his uncle Evans, three months later, at his aunt's request, he returned, settled up his uncle's estate and conducted the slate business there for the following six years on his own account. He sold the lease of this property to his partner, Hugh Hughes, and for two years following superintended the Slateford Quarry, owned by James M. Porter and Samuel Taylor. In 1855 he removed to Susquehanna Co., where he purchased a farm at Elk Lake (now owned by Charles Ely), which, after managing for ten years, he sold, and removed to Springville Hollow. In 1867 he bought his present farm in southwestern Bridgewater, of one hundred and fifty acres, where he has carried on farming and stock-raising since. In May, 1868, upon the organization of the Farmers' Institute at Montrose, Mr. Jones read a paper before the convention entitled "Devon Cattle," which was favorably received and published in the newspapers at the time, and showed his thorough knowledge of pure-blooded "Devons" and the practical utility of this stock to the Susquehanna farmers.

In 1855 he began giving largely his attention to blooded stock, especially "Devons," and since that time has bought, bred and sold hundreds of these choice cattle. He keeps a record of his stock, and has at present eighteen head. "Rose of Baltimore, 5th" produced in one week three

hundred and twenty-seven and one-half pounds of milk; "Helena," three hundred and twenty-seven and one-fourth pounds during the same length of time. The former's milk, when tested in 1884 at Philadelphia, proved to be thirty-five per cent. cream. From her he has bred "Prince Albert," "Baltimore Prince," "Blanche," "Castellaw." From "Pride 2d, No. 2265," he has bred "Pride 3d," which took the first prize at Montrose and Harford; also "Prince Howell," "Pride 4th," "Fairfield Bloom," "Leva," "Bernice," a pair of twin steers, "Temperance Quick," "Cogswell," "Shadeland" and "Queen of the Prides."

CHAPTER XVII.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Revolutionary Soldiers—Militia—War of 1812.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY was not opened up to settlement until after the defeat of the Six Nations by General Sullivan, and no settlements were made therein until after the close of the Revolutionary War. When Connecticut undertook to establish her supremacy over this territory, the most venturesome and courageous men in the State would find ample inducement in the offers which the Delaware and Susquehanna Companies made to forego all the dangers incident to pioneer life and Pennsylvania's opposition. The most natural class of men to embark in such ventures would be persons who had lost their strong attachment to their homes, and the localities of their birth by long disassociation, and who had become reckless of danger by hardships and perils of war. Such a class of persons were found in the recently discharged soldiers of the Revolutionary Army; hence a large number of the pioneer settlers of Susquehanna County had seen service in the War of the Revolution. The following is as complete a list of that hero band that suffered so much to establish our liberties as can now be obtained:

Asa Adams, at Bunker Hill.
Jedediah Adams, six and one-half years in the war.
John Adams, died in Harford.
Ezekiel Avery.
Benjamin Babcock.
—— Babcock (Dimock).
John Baker.
Nathaniel Balcom.
Joel Barnes.
Nehemiah Barnes.
Reuben Beebe.
Amos Bennett.
Elias Bennett.
Abiel Bills.
John Blaisdell.
Nathan Brewster, Sen.[1]
Isaac Brown.[2]
—— Brownson.
Jonas Brush.
Capt. Ichabod Buck, Great Bend.
Major Daniel Buck.[3]
Isaac Bullard.[4]
John Burnham.
Joseph Button.
Andrew Canfield.
Capt. Benjamin Case, Great Bend.
Putnam Catlin.[5]
Benjamin Chamberlain.
Daniel Chamberlain, Choconut.
Moses Chamberlain, Gibson.
Wright Chamberlain, Gibson.
Dr. Robert Chandler, Gibson.
Samuel Clark, Forest Lake.
Darius Cook.
Ezekiel Cook.
Ozem Cook.
Henry Congdon.
Dyer Crocker.
John Darrow.
Josiah Davis.
Peter Dickey.
Lieut. David Dimock, Bridgewater.
Edward Dimmick, Herrick.
David Doolittle.
Capt. Ezra Doty.
Isaac Doud.
Jonathan Dimon, Great Bend.
Jonathan Edwards.
James Eldridge.
Stephen Ellis, Herrick.
Gabriel Ely, Brooklyn.
Pardon Fish.
Simeon Foot.
—— Ford.
Silas Fowler.
Cosider Fuller, Brooklyn.
Nathaniel Gates, Gt. Bend.
Geo. Gelatt.[6]
Asahel Gregory.[7]
Abner Griffis.[8]
Stephen Griffis.
Timothy Hall.
Israel Hewitt.
Capt. Bartlett Hinds, Bridgewater.
Dudley Holdridge.
Seth Holmes.
Garner Isbell, Montrose.
Joshua Jackson, Brooklyn.
Nathaniel Jeffers, Harford.
Luther Kallam.
Rufus Kingsley.[9]
Gershom F. Lane.
Hezekiah Leach.
Daniel Lawrence.
Capt. Luther Leet.
Rufus Lines.
Capt. John Locke.[10]
Elder Gideon Lewis.[11]
Gideon Lyman.
Ezekiel Maine.
Nathan Maxon.
Joseph McKune.
Jesse Miles.
—— Miller.
Capt. Josiah Mills.[12]
Solomon Millard, Lenox.
Almon Munson, Gt. Bend.
Jonathan Moxley, Harford.
Jonathan Newman, Gt. Bend.
Patrick Nuang.
Robert Nichols.
Issachar Nicherson.
David Olmstead.
Hezekiah Olney.
Thaddeus Peet, Rush.
Joseph Potter, Gibson.
Capt. Hazard Powers, Sen.[13]
Jotham Pickering, Gibson.
Henry Pruyne.
Joseph Raynsford.[14]
John Reynolds.
Simeon Reynolds.
Capt. Caleb Richardson.[15]
Caleb Richardson, Jr.[16]
Jonathan Ross.
Isaac Rynearson.
Bristol B. Sampson (colored).[17]
Samuel Scott.
Zerah Scott.
Capt. Westol Scoville.
Ichabod Seavor.
Christian Shelp.
David Sherer.
Christopher Sherman.
William Shufelt.
Garrett Snedaker.[18]
Asahel Southwell.
—— Staples.
Capt. Jarah Stephens.
William Stephens.
Nathaniel Stewart.
Clement Sumner.
Capt. Joshua Sabin.
Lawrence Tarpining.
John Thatcher.
Thomas Thatcher.
Eseck Thayer.
Joseph Thomas.
Hozea Tiffany, Harford.
Thomas Tiffany, Harford.
Noah Tiffany, Brooklyn.
Nathaniel Tower, Lenox.
Isaac Turrell.
David Turrell, Jessup.
Moses Tyler.
Elias Van Winkle.
David Wakelee.
Sylvanus Wake.
Lemuel Wallbridge.

[1] In American and French Revolutions. [2] Died in Lathrop aged 98.
[3] In French and Indian War. [4] Bridgewater, died 1842, aged 97.
[5] Drummer at the Battle of Bunker Hill.
[6] Died it Gelatt Hollow, aged 105.
[7] Herrick, with Arnolds expedition to Quebec.
[8] Forest Lake, Minute-Man. [9] Drummer at Bunker Hill.
[10] Of the Boston Tea Party, 1773.
[11] Baptist preacher and early settler in Clifford.
[12] Drummer at the Battle of Bunker Hill.
[13] Gibson. [14] Bridgewater. [15] Harford, French War.
[16] Drummer in Revolution. [17] Brooklyn. [18] New Milford.

Ephraim Warfield.
Amos Webster.
Jacob Wellman.
Cornelius Westbrook.[1]
John Whitely.
Thomas Williams.[2]
Barnard Worthing.
Capt. Samuel Wight.
Simeon Wylie, Gt. Bend.
Samuel Yeomans.
Total, 150.

"SERGEANT SIMEON WYLIE served his country through the War of the Revolution, having entered the service in the spring of 1776, at the age of eighteen years. He was early detached from the ranks as waiter to General Arnold, and served as such until the time of Arnold's defection, and was the principal witness to prove the identity of Major André, his visits to Arnold at his quarters at the Robinson house, and the manner of Arnold's escape. From that time he served as a sergeant to the close of the war. He was in the battle of Long Island and White Plains, in 1776, in the northern campaign at the battle of Bennington, and at the capture of General Burgoyne, in 1777. He was also in a preceding battle in which Arnold was wounded, and was in the battle of Monmouth in 1778.

"In the confusion of the retreat from Long Island, on the evening after the battle, Sergeant Wylie was one of a party of seventeen (including a lieutenant), left in a piece of woods near the enemy. Not knowing, in the dark, what course to take, they agreed to wait until daylight, and then attempt to cross the East River or Sound. As soon as it was light they sent two of the party to search for a boat and give a signal to the detachment remaining in the woods. Upon hearing the signal the latter hurried to the shore, where they found a boat which had been drawn upon the beach, and while pushing it with some difficulty into the water, they saw a party of 'red-coats' passing. They, however, succeeded in launching the boat and took to the oars. The enemy, being near, discovered them, ordered them to halt and surrender, or they would fire upon them. Disregarding the threat, they pushed on, and the enemy fired, and continued to fire, until the boat reached the New York shore, and so well was their aim taken that every man except the lieutenant and Sergeant Wylie was either killed or wounded. The killed were buried with the honors of war, and the wounded taken to the hospital in New York. Some forty years after, a crippled pensioner, traveling through this part of the country, stopped for the night with Mr. Wylie. In the course of the evening he spoke of the Revolution and the cause of his lameness. He proved to be one of the seventeen. He remained with Mr. Wylie through the winter and taught school. Sergeant Wylie was a brave man and a good soldier. This bloody transaction, with many other Revolutionary reminiscences, he was accustomed to narrate with thrilling effect.

"In the spring of 1835 he buried his wife (a daughter of Rev. D. Buck), with whom he had lived forty-nine years. She had resided forty-three years on the farm where she died, and had been a member of the Presbyterian Church eighteen years. He died suddenly while on a journey into the State of New York to visit one of his sons, September 14, 1836, aged seventy-eight years."

DRAFT FOR THE WAR OF 1812.—A company was drafted for the defence of Baltimore in the War of 1812.—A class was drawn from each company in the regiment, making up one company of nearly a hundred for the famous Danville campaign; being marched to Danville with companies drawn in like manner from other regiments of militia for organization, where, after a brief encampment, they were discharged, the danger to Baltimore being over. In drawing for captain, the lot fell on the late Col. Frederick Bailey, of Brooklyn, who had then just been promoted to the colonelcy. The lieutenant and orderly sergeant happened also to be drawn from the same company.

MUSTER ROLL.

Officers.

Captain Fred. Bailey.
Lieutenant Cyril Giddings.
Ensign Hiel Tupper.
1st Sergeant Jesse Bagley.
2d Sergeant Samuel Baldwin.
3d Sergeant James Truesdell.
4th Sergeant Joseph Marsh.
Corporals Josiah Davis, Orange Whitney, John L. Travis.

Privates.

Asahel Adams.
Phineas Arms.
Roswell Babcock.
Gideon Beebe.
Richard Bill.
John Bullock.
Daniel Bump.
Levi Chamberlin.
Isaac A. Chapman.
Gurdon Darrow.
James Dean.
Eliphalet Elsworth.
Jason Fargo.
Joseph Fish.
Hiram Guernsey.
John Greek.
Jesse Hale.
Stephen Harding.
John Haywood, Jr.
Nathaniel Ives.
Eleazer Kimball.
Dyer Lathrop.
Ralph Lines.
Josiah Lord, Jr.
Robert McCarty.
Alick McGee.
Thomas Oakley.
Noah Reed.
William Rockwell.
Elisha Safford.
Sylvester Smith.
James Steenback.
Ezra Sturdevant.
Nathan P. Thatcher.
Dalton Tiffany.
Noah Tiffany, Jr.
Jonathan Treadwell.
Hiland Vickery.
William B. Welsh.
Latham Williams.
Eseck Wood.
Jonathan Woodruff.
Levi S. Agard.
George Avery.
Thomas Bagley.
Calvin Bell.
Calvin Blasdell.
Jacob Bump.
David Carpenter.
Moses Chamberlin.
Harry Clark.
Peter Davis.
Joseph Doolittle.
John Fancher.
James Farguson.
Joseph Guernsey.
Oliver Greatracks.
David Hale.
Amasa Harding.
William Harkins.
David Holmes.
Enos Jewell.
Zeb. Lathrop.
Ebenezer Lines.
Nathaniel Locke.
Jonathan Miles.
Hugh McCollum.
John Newman.
Corbett Pickering.
James Robinson.
Jesse Ross.
Thomas M. Safford.
Joshua Smith, Jr.
Wells Stanley.
Daniel C. Thacher.
Daniel Tingley.
Lewis Tiffany.
Bradley Thomas.
Michael Van Winkle.
Samuel Ward.
Hiram Whipple.
Daniel P. Wiley.
Jonathan Wood.
Josiah Woodworth.

[1] Brooklyn.

[2] In American and French Revolutions; lived to be 104 years old, dying in 1826.

Among others who were in the War of 1812, who either were residents at the time or afterwards became residents, are the following: P. Turner Baldwin, Daniel Brewster, Billings Burdick, Calvin Corse, Zeph. Eldred, S. B. Fessenden, Jonas Fuller, Martin Hall, Jonathan Howard, Joseph McKune, N. Norris, Eldad Loomis, Major Isaac Post, Philander Pepper, Joseph Peck, Charles Payn, Samuel Pickett, A. H. Read, Enoch Smith, Luther Stanley, Saxa Seymour, Amos Tiffany, Tingley Tiffany, Job Tyler, Nathan P. Thatcher, Wareham B. Walker, Samuel Wilson, Lieut. J. B. Worden, Aaron Dewitt, Thos. Garland, Andrew Rogers, Erastus Caswell, Lodowick Bailey, Libbeus Rogers, P. G. Burch, Joshua Baker, S. B. Blake. Mexican War: James Johnson and William P. Carr.

MILITIA.—[1] "The earliest item found respecting military organizations in this section after its settlement is the appointment by the Governor, December, 1797, of Putnam Catlin as brigade inspector for Luzerne County. A year or two later, when it was feared the country was on the eve of a war with France, the inhabitants of this section were alive to the situation. In the *Wilkes-Barre Gazette and Luzerne Advertiser*, about this time, appeared a notice to attract the attention of 'ambitious, spirited and patriotic young men, tired of lounging about their fathers' houses, and who wish to exchange a life of tasteless indolence for that of glory,' offering them a chance to join the army.

"The first military movement within the limits of Susquehanna County appears to have been in 1806, when the first militia training was held at Parkevale. There is special mention of training there in 1807–8. In the spring of 1808 there was a 'muster and inspection' at Joseph Chapman, Jr's. Thomas Parke was then colonel, and Walter Lyon major of the 129th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. In 1811, at a military election, William C. Turrel was chosen lieutenant-colonel; Isaac Post and Asa Dimock majors; Elias Bell, Hezekiah Leach, Hiel Tupper, Amos Tiffany, Seth Mitchell, Fred. Bailey, John Bard and Calvin D. Cobb were early captains in this regiment; and at some time, probably, Rufus Fish, Jeremiah Spencer and Jabez A. Birchard.

"The War of 1812 furnished practical reasons for military duty. An 'Appeal to Patriots,' published in the Luzerne County papers in 1813, offered a bounty of $16 (for enlistment for three years) and three months' pay at $8 per month, with one hundred and sixty acres of land. Those who enlisted for only eighteen months received no land.

"Complaint of taxes increased as hostilities continued. May, 1814, bounty was raised to $124, besides 160 acres. In the summer a call appeared in the Luzerne County papers (none were then established in Susquehanna County) for a meeting immediately after court, 23d August, at Edward Fuller's, 'friendly to a restoration of peace or a more vigorous prosecution of the war.'

"The burning of the Capitol at Washington stimulated militia organizations. At a militia election, in the summer of 1814, Fred. Bailey was elected colonel, Joseph Burgess lieutenant-colonel, J. Slocum and Benjamin Lathrop majors.

"Isaac Post was appointed inspector of 2d Brigade. From his diary we learn that, October 23, 1814, he 'received orders for marching the militia, and set out for Wilkes-Barre on the 24th. Arrived at Danville, Pa., November 1; with detachment of militia on the 13th; received orders to halt 19th; to dismiss the detachment 21st; the whole discharged 24th and 25th, same month.' Colonel F. Bailey accompanied this expedition. It was held up to ridicule, while the militia were waiting for their pay until April, 1819, and afterwards for its fruitlessness. Ezra Sturdevant, drafted from Harford or New Milford, was left sick at Danville, died, and was buried with military honors. It is laughingly asserted that Major Post brought back one hand-rifle and one tin camp-kettle as the spoils of this expedition.

"After the war the old organization died out, and the 76th Regiment appears to have taken its place. Walter Lyon and Joseph Washburn were majors of this regiment, and Austin Howell, Job Tyler (afterwards colonel), Daniel Lathrop and John Comfort captains. In 1819 Daniel Lathrop was elected lieutenant-colonel of the same. I. Post declined a reelection as brigade inspector, and Samuel Thomas was chosen in 1823. The 2d Brigade, 8th Division, was composed of the 2d Regiment, Luzerne County, the 76th in Susquehanna, and the 70th in Wayne. Colonel Aden Stevens had command, very early, of a regiment composed of Bradford and Susquehanna men. At some time Francis Fordham was colonel of the 76th Regiment.

"Luman Ferry was captain of an independent volunteer company, formed in 1816. Several similar companies sprang up, among which we find the Harford Artillery, Captain Asahel Sweet and also Obadiah Carpenter; a Rifle Company at Great Bend, Captain Jonathan Treadwell; the Choconut Infantry, Captain Goodsell; the Bridgewater Yeomanry Guards, Captain Benjamin Sayre, and later, Bela Jones, A. C. Luce and Horace Smith; the Brooklyn Infantry and the New Milford Infantry, Captain Seth Bisbee; the Montrose Artillery, Captain H. J. Champion; the Susquehanna Troop, of which Fred. Stephens was orderly-sergeant, and Samuel Gregory, Hyde Crocker, Samuel Bard, captains; Montrose Rifle Grays, David Francis, captain; Springville Rifle Company, and Captain Canfield's Infantry (Middletown ?).

"In 1824 nine companies united to form the 126th Volunteer Regiment, William Jessup, colonel; Saxa Seymour, lieutenant-colonel; B. Jones, adjutant; Stephen S. Jewett, and Simon S. Chamberlain, majors.

[1] Blackman, p. 621.

For a few years succeeding military trainings were great occasions. Then came a lull—a sort of disrepute, while the question of temperance was prominent in the public mind. But the country was awake to the interests of the patriots of the Revolution, and many availed themselves of the benefits of acts of Congress on their behalf.

"In 1837 there was a revival of military matters. Colonel D. D. Warner was elected brigadier-general. Mention is made of the 76th and 136th Regiments—4 battalions; the Washington Guards and Northern Guards Volunteer battalions, and 70th Regiment—2 battalions, Wayne County—with which Susquehanna was connected.

"May, 1852, the Montrose Artillery procured a cannon."

There were ten independent companies within the county, besides the Dundaff battalion, in Clifford. They met for drill three times per year, and were armed by the States. There were also a few cavalry companies. Asa Dimock, M. C. Tyler, C. M. Gere and others were colonels, and C. D. Lathrop was elected major-general by Wayne and Susquehanna Counties.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION (1861–65).

WRITTEN AND COMPILED BY CAPTAIN H. F. BEARDSLEY.

"The rolling seasons pass away,
And Time, untiring, waves his wing;
Whilst honor's laurels ne'er decay,
But bloom in fresh, unfading spring."

It is eminently fitting and proper in this, the Centennial year of our county's history that an effort be made to place in convenient form a permanent record of the names, at least, of the men who dared death for the flag, and whose brave deeds and achievements reflect so much credit and honor upon the county.

While it would be impossible in one chapter, or even one volume, to recount the part taken by the soldiers from Susquehanna County in the late Civil War, the writer has aimed to mention all by name, and, when possible to do so, has placed each soldier in the organization in which he served. The attempt to do this has entailed much time and research; and, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, the undertaking was beset with difficulties that at times seemed insurmountable. Susquehanna being a border county, many of her sons enlisted in New York and other States, and no "official" record of their service could be given—the writer having to depend on the personal recollection of comrades. Of those who served in Pennsylvania organizations, their record of service, as published by Bates, in his "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers," has been followed; and, while in this compilation errors will doubtless be found, yet much care has been exercised to prevent them. Some names will be misspelled, some may be duplicated, and doubtless the names of a few soldiers are published who did not belong in the county, for, where a doubt existed, the name was retained.

It is not the purpose of the writer to attempt to picture or embellish the part taken by the soldiers from this county in the war; but, as citizens of the old Keystone, we have a just and pardonable pride in the part taken by our grand old commonwealth in that terrible struggle with treason that commenced with the firing on Sumter and ended at Appomattox. It was Pennsylvania soldiers who first marched to the defense of the imperiled Capitol; and the five companies of Pennsylvanians that arrived there the morning of April 18, 1861, were the head of the grand column of two millions of men that were afterwards mustered, and of which number Pennsylvania furnished nearly one-fifth.

It is not our purpose to recapitulate and recall the events that transpired immediately preceding the war, or attempt to follow the footsteps of our "boys in blue" through that sanguinary and bloody struggle. In its patriotic efforts in defense of the Union Susquehanna County bore well and manfully her part with her sister counties in the State; and the devotion and sacrifices of her sons, together with the record of their brave and heroic achievements, forms one of the brightest and most interesting chapters of her one hundred years of history.

We regret that the space at our disposal will not admit of our giving a brief *résumé* of the service, of other organizations, many of which made noble records, and in which the "boys" of the county have a just pride. There were many who belonged to the "scattering" organizations, who were among the first to enlist in 1861. We have already alluded to the fact that many enlisted outside of the county and State, and, being scattered among scores of different organizations, it has been difficult to establish their identity correctly or to credit them to the place of their enlistment.

The actual number that enlisted from the county can never be definitely fixed; but, from the best information at our disposal, the number is ascertained to be a little more than thirty-one hundred.

Comrades of this county, I am indebted to a number of you for valuable assistance in the prosecution of this difficult task, which was undertaken with many misgivings. Its labors have been lightened by the interest you have manifested, and if the result shall prove reasonably satisfactory to the soldiers of the county and their friends, I shall feel that my efforts have not been in vain.

The Pennsylvania Reserves.—No body of troops, whether great or small, that participated in

the War of the Rebellion, earned greater distinction or covered themselves with more deserved and lasting renown than did the "Pennsylvania Reserve Corps." It is proper in this connection to briefly review the history of its formation.

It is known that previous to the breaking out of the Rebellion many of the Southern people and some Southern sympathizers believed that if war resulted from secession, it would be on Northern soil. As early as February, 1861, Jefferson Davis, in a speech at Jackson, Miss. declared:—"If war must come, *it must be upon Northern and not upon Southern soil.*" The national authorities were not oblivious to this threatened contingency, and early in April, 1861, took measures to co-operate with Governor Curtin in protecting the Pennsylvania border from invasion. But the killing of the Massachusetts soldiers in the streets of Baltimore on the 19th of the same month, and the severing of all communication between Pennsylvania and Washington served to increase the apprehension already felt. Finding that under existing laws there was no provision whereby the military power of the State could be used for its protection, Governor Curtin, on the 20th of April, 1861, issued his proclamation, convening the Legislature in extra session ten days thereafter. In his message to the Legislature he said: "The time is past for temporizing or forbearing with this rebellion, the most causeless in history. * * * The insurrection must now be met by force of arms. * * * A quarter of a million of Pennsylvania's sons will answer the call to arms, if need be, to wrest us from a reign of anarchy and plunder, and secure for themselves and their children, for ages to come, the perpetuity of this government and its beneficent institutions. * * * To furnish ready support to those who have gone out, and to protect our borders, we should have a well regulated military force. I, therefore, recommend the immediate organization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States."

This message was at once referred to a select committee of seven of the House, and two days thereafter, in compliance with the recommendations of the Governor, a bill was reported, creating a loan and providing for arming the State, and on the 15th of May it received the signature of the Governor and became a law. Among other provisions, the act authorized and directed the commander-in-chief (the Governor) to organize a military corps to be composed of thirteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry and one of light artillery, to be enlisted in the State service for three years, or during the war, and to be subject to muster into the United States service upon requisition of the President.

In compliance with the act of Assembly, Governor Curtin immediately issued his call for men to compose this corps, apportioning them to each county according to population, in order that each section of the State might have due representation in it. Enlistments were rapid and great enthusiasm was felt to enter its ranks. Four camps of instruction were established—one at Easton, one at Westchester, one at Pittsburgh, and one at Harrisburg. Geo. A. McCall, a West Point graduate, who had distinguished himself in the war with Mexico, was appointed a major-general to command the corps, and he entered upon the duty of organizing and preparing it for the field with the zeal of a volunteer and the skill of a veteran.

The First Regiment of the corps were organized on the 19th of June following, and became the Thirtieth in the line; and while the whole corps was principally recruited during that month, owing to delays in a few of the regimental formations, notably the First Cavalry, the corps was not fully organized until September 1st. But the angry tide of rebellion did not stay its onward course, and long before the last "Reserve" regiment was in the field, the timely wisdom of the Executive and loyal people of Pennsylvania, in thus forming the nucleus of a reserve army, was widely noted and commended. The camps of instruction became such only in *name*, for many of the regiments were ordered into active service almost immediately upon their organization.

The disasters at Bull Run, that culminated on the 20th of July in the defeat of the Union army, caused the government to call loudly for troops. Fortunately for the country, and to the lasting honor and glory of Pennsylvania, she had an organized body of troops ready for duty. We have thus briefly noted the inception and formation of this corps, which was designated by the act of Assembly creating it, the "Reserve Volunteer Corps of the Commonwealth;" but the name that struck terror to its foes, and which will go down in history side by side with its glorious achievements, was "Pennsylvania Reserves," in the formation of which, Susquehanna County promptly furnished her full quota, and *more*. This was composed of Company H, Fourth "Reserves," and thirty-third in the line; Company K Sixth "Reserves," and thirty-fifth in the line, and parts of Batteries A, F and H, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, which was forty-third in the line.

Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves (*Thirty-third Regiment*).—The companies composing the Fourth Regiment were recruited, one from each of the counties of Chester, Monroe, Montgomery, Lycoming and Susquehanna, and the remaining five from the city and county of Philadelphia. The companies were ordered to rendezvous at the "reserve" camp at Easton, where they assembled early in June. On the 20th of that month a regimental organization was effected by the election of the following field officers: Colonel, Robert G. March; Lieutenant-Colonel, John F. Gaul; Major, Robert M. McClure.

The regiment received clothing and equipments early in July, and on the 16th it was ordered to Harrisburg, proceeding thither by rail, and the following day it was mustered into the United States service. On the 21st of July, in obedience to orders from Washington, it moved by rail to Baltimore and was on duty in that city, under command of Gen. Dix, until the last of August, when it was ordered to the general camp of rendezvous of the Reserves at Tenallytown, Md. Upon the organization of the division, the Fourth was assigned to the Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Geo. G. Meade, which, besides the Fourth, was composed of the Third, Seventh and Eleventh Regiments of the Reserves. On the 9th of October, in company with the whole division, the Fourth broke camp and crossing the Chain Bridge, first stepped foot on the "sacred soil" of Virginia, and became an integral part of the Army of the Potomac, so soon to become the object of deepest solicitude to every loyal heart, and destined to win a place in history second to no army of ancient or modern times. On the 20th of December occurred the brilliant little victory at Drainsville, which was won by General Ord's brigade (the Third), but the Second Brigade marched rapidly to its support, but arrived too late to take part in the action.

In the spring of 1862, upon McClellan's departure for the Peninsula, the Reserves were left with the First Corps under command of General McDowell; but early in June the plan of the campaign was changed; the Reserves were detached from McDowell's Corps, and ordered to proceed by water to White House, and thence march and form a junction with McClellan's army. The Fourth reached the vicinity of Mechanicsville on the 20th of June, and on the 26th a severe battle was fought. In this engagement the Fourth was held in reserve, and although not actively engaged, was under fire during the entire battle. During the night following the division was withdrawn to Gaines' Mill, when the next day the rebel army, sixty thousand strong, commanded by its most skillful and trusted generals, attacked the single corps of Fitz-John Porter. In this engagement McCall's division was held in reserve until three o'clock P. M., when it was ordered in and immediately became desperately engaged. The Fourth, supporting Duryea's Zouaves, drove the enemy from the woods, after which it was ordered to the extreme left, where it charged the rebel line; but they were met by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy and were forced to fall back with much loss.

Following on the heels of this desperate engagement came, on the 30th, the battle of Charles City Cross-Roads, that was to prove to the Fourth even more desperate and bloody. The Fourth was posted in the front line on the right, in support of Randall's battery. General McCall says in his official report: "The most determined charge of the day was made upon Randall's battery by a full brigade, advancing in wedge shape, without order, but with a wild recklessness that I never saw equalled." After referring to other charges that had been made by single regiments upon Cooper's and Kern's batteries, which had been gallanted repulsed, the general continues: "A like result appears to have been anticipated by Randall's battery, and the Fourth Regiment (as was subsequently reported to me) was requested not to advance between the guns, as *I had ordered*, as it interfered with the cannoneers, but to let the battery deal with them. Its gallant commander did not doubt, I am satisfied, his ability to repel the attack, and his guns fairly opened lanes in the advancing hosts." But nothing daunted, the rebel column closed up, and with trailed arms came on at a run to the very muzzles of the guns, where they pistoled and bayoneted the cannoneers and attacked their supports (the Fourth) with such fury and in such overwhelming numbers that they were broken and thrown into confusion. But the regiment rallied and held their ground with the most determined obstinacy. General McCall, continuing, says: "It was here my fortune to witness, between those of my men who stood their ground and rebels who advanced, one of the fiercest bayonet fights that perhaps ever occurred on this continent. Bayonets were crossed and locked in the struggle; bayonet wounds were freely given and received. I saw skulls crushed by the heavy blow of the butt of the musket, and, in short, the desperate thrusts and parries of a life-and-death encounter, proving indeed that Greek had met Greek when the Alabama boys fell upon the sons of Pennsylvania."

The enemy was successfully held in check, and during the night the Reserves retired to Malvern Hill. During the battle that followed McCall's division was held in reserve and was not called into action. The casualties in the Fourth Regiment, during the seven days of battle, were upward of two hundred. But weary marches and fierce fighting were still in store for the Fourth before the beginning of a new year. From Malvern Hill to Harrison's Landing, to the Rapidan, to the plains of Manassas it marched, and here, on the 29th and 30th of August, it again met the enemy at the second battle of Bull Run, where the Reserves were under the command of General John F. Reynolds—General McCall having resigned. On the 14th of September the Fourth again encountered the enemy at South Mountain and was heavily engaged, that battle resulting in the retreat of the enemy. On the evening of the 16th the Reserves crossed Antietam creek, with the Fourth in the advance, and opened that important and bloody battle. They slept that night on the ground where they fought, and at daybreak renewed the battle, which raged with great fury for five hours, when the Reserves were relieved. The enemy retreated, leaving substantial evidence of victory in the hands of the Union army. At the

battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December, the Fourth held the right of the second line in the memorable charge of the "Pennsylvania Reserves" on Marye's Heights, when they broke through the enemy's lines, carried the summit, which was the key to his position, but failing of support, they were forced to retire. The casualties in the Fourth Regiment during these series of battles exceeded one hundred and twenty-five.

On the 8th of February 1863, the Reserves, now greatly reduced by active service, were ordered to the defences of Washington to rest and recruit. Here the Fourth remained, engaged in various duties, until the 6th of January, 1864, when it was ordered to duty in West Virginia. Of its subsequent honorable service we shall make mention in the brief history which follows of

Company H.—The writer is indebted for such facts in relation to Company H as are not found in the "official" records to a very complete and comprehensive history of the company, published a few years since, compiled by Mrs. M. H. France, and of which Sergeant M. H. Van Scoten, of Auburn, is historian. We have before alluded to the fact that the company was the army *family*, and companies, like families, often had family *secrets*. It must not be inferred from this that Sergeant Van Scoten disclosed any family secrets in his history. We wish that space allowed us to quote copiously from this work; but we have only place for such facts as bear upon the military record of Company H, and the men who made it.

Shortly after Governor Curtin had issued his call for men to compose the "Reserve Corps," heretofore alluded to, E. B. Gates, of Dimock, applied to and received authority from the Governor to recruit a company for the corps. He was materially aided in this undertaking by George W. Crandall, of Liberty, and other patriotic citizens, many of whom became members of the company, and June 11, 1861, eighty-five men assembled at Montrose, who not only represented more than half of the towns in our county, but its intelligence and the patriotic loyalty of its citizens. On the 13th they left Montrose, *via* the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Easton, where, after passing a rigid medical examination, they were, on the 20th, mustered into the State service. The company had previously organized by electing E. B. Gates, captain; George W. Crandall, first lieutenant; and Edwin Rogers, second lieutenant, and its "muster" roll showed an aggregate of seventy-five men. Its assignment as Company H, of the Fourth Regiment, has already been alluded to, and the history of the movements of the company, its marches and battles up to Jan. 6, 1864, would only be a repetition of the Fourth Regiment's history already given.

On the 15th of October, 1861, Lieutenant Crandall, on account of failing health, resigned and returned home, and Lieutenant Rogers was promoted to first lieutenant. Lieutenant Crandall afterwards re-enlisted and became captain of Company A, One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. On the 16th the first death in the company occurred—that of Samuel Hathaway, and on the 29th Edwin Bennett died in the hospital at Washington. On the 2d of November Lieutenant Rogers, on account of continued ill health, resigned. He was a native of Brooklyn, and died before the close of the war. His memory is cherished and preserved by "Lieutenant Rogers" Post, G. A. R., of that town. The resignation of Lieutenant Rogers left Company H with but one commissioned officer. At an election held to fill the vacancies, Sergeant A. T. Sweet was elected first and Sergeant Wm. McGee second lieutenant. "But," says Sergeant Van Scoten in his history, "General Meade refused to recommend Sergeant McGee for promotion, having a friend in Philadelphia—Wm. M. Watmough—whom he desired the company to elect second lieutenant, that he might have him on his staff, and against the protests of the company they were obliged to accept him, and he was duly commissioned."

At the battle of Charles City Cross-Roads Captain Gates was struck by a piece of shell that shattered the ankle joint and necessitated the amputation of his leg. He was discharged from the service Oct. 7, 1862, and given a commission as captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps, which he held for eight years, doing duty in various capacities in that corps. After his discharge from the service he returned to Dimock, where he resided until a few years ago, when he went West, where he is now permanently located. He has been engaged in agricultural pursuits since his discharge from the service. In the spring of 1863, while the company was in the vicinity of Washington, Lieutenant A. T. Sweet was promoted to captain, Sergeant T. P. Mills to first lieutenant, and Private James P. Gay to second lieutenant, while on the non-commissioned staff M. H. Van Scoten and C. E. McCrackin were promoted to sergeants, and W. J. Lawrence and J. B. Hinchman to corporals. From the history of Company H we learn that at the end of two years' service the company numbered but thirty-three. Seven had been killed or died of wounds, five died from disease, three were discharged for wounds and twenty for disability, three officers had resigned and four privates were "absent without leave." Jan. 6, 1864, the company started on their West Virginia campaign and arrived at Martinsburg on the 7th. On the 25th thirteen of the company re-enlisted for three years or the war, and as twelve had previously re-enlisted, this made twenty-five veteran volunteers in Company H. Early in March following those who had re-enlisted received a "veteran furlough" for thirty days and returned to their homes. But amid friends and the delights of home, how swift flew the days, and all too soon came the

leave-takings and the good-byes! On the 16th of April they again assembled at Harrisburg, and there found that twenty-one recruits had joined the company, all from Susquehanna County, and many of them neighbors and acquaintances. A few days thereafter they received transportation and rejoined their regiment in West Virginia.

On the 9th of May occurred the battle of Cloyd Mountain, which, though not prominent in the annals of the war, was a severe and desperate engagement for the forces that participated. The Third and Fourth were the only regiments of the "Reserves" sent to act with the other troops in this campaign in West Virginia. At this battle the two regiments numbered from five to six hundred, and had nearly one hundred killed and wounded. Colonel Woolworth, of the Fourth, fell mortally wounded at the head of his regiment, but strange to relate, Company H, although in the thickest of the fight, did not lose a man. This was the first battle of the new recruits, but their unflinching valor on this occasion proved them worthy to belong to a company of "Old Vets."

On the 28th of May, the three years' term of enlistment of the Third and Fourth Reserves having expired, those who had not re-enlisted were ordered home to be mustered out, while the "Vets" and recruits of the two regiments were organized into a battalion of five companies, and placed in command of Captain A. T. Sweet. Thus ended the service of the Fourth Regiment as an organization. It arrived at Philadelphia on the 8th day of June, and on the 15th was mustered out. We will now briefly follow the fortunes of the "Vets" and recruits of Company H. During the remainder of the campaign in West Virginia the battalion shared in all its battles and terrible marches, at one time being without food and with no halt for rest for eight days and nights. On the 13th of July, 1864, they arrived on the Upper Potomac, above Martinsburg. Here Captain Sweet and Lieutenant Gay, both having served thirty days beyond their three years' term of enlistment, bade good-bye to their comrades and proceeded to their homes.[1] Here the veterans and recruits of the two "Reserve" Regiments were transferred to the Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. On the 18th the company, as re-organized, had a short but severe engagement with the enemy, in which five of the original members of Company H, including Sergeant Van Scoten, were wounded, two or three of them subsequently dying of their wounds. They shared the disasters and triumphs of Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, and late in December they proceeded, *via* Washington, to City Point, on the James River. In this vicinity they passed the winter, and March 25, 1865, they broke camp for their last and final campaign, that was to end at Appomattox. By the fortunes of war, three days before the final surrender of Lee, the Fifty-fourth Pennsylvania and the One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Regiments were captured. We would like to recapitulate and review the past; we would like to mention the survivors of this company, and note the positions of trust and honorable citizenship they to-day occupy, but we have only room for their names and their "official" military record, which follows:

[1] See personal sketch of Captain Sweet.

ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Adjt., Adjutant.	Mis., Missing.
Ab., Absent.	Muc., Musician.
Bur., Buried.	Mus., Mustered.
Bvt., Brevet.	Pr., Promoted.
Capt., Captain.	Priv., Private.
Capt'd, Captured.	Pris., Prisoner.
Cem., Cemetery.	Regt., Regiment.
Cert., Certificate.	Res., Resigned.
Chap., Chaplain.	Re., Re-enlisted.
Cor., Corporal.	Serv., Service.
Com., Commissioned or Commissary.	S. O., Special Order.
	Surg., Surgeon.
Cav., Cavalry.	Sergt., Sergeant.
Ch., Church.	Tr., Transferred.
Disch., Discharged.	Vet., Veteran Volunteer.
Exp., Expiration.	V. R. C., Veteran Reserve Corps.
Fur., Furlough.	
G. O., General Order.	Wd., Wounded.
Hos., Hospital.	Wds., Wounds.
Lieut. or Lt., Lieutenant.	

The date following name indicates date of muster into service.

COMPANY H, FOURTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Mustered into service June 20, 1861, *unless otherwise stated; mustered out June* 17, 1864.

Capt. E B. Gates, wd. June 30, '62, at Charles City Cross-Roads; foot amputated; disch. Oct. 7, '62; recommissioned capt. of Invalid Corps, and served eight years.

1st Lt. Geo. W. Crandall, res. Oct. 15, '61; re. in Co. C, 151st P. V.

2d Lt. Edwin Rogers, pr. to 1st. lt.; res. Nov. 2, '61 (see "Rogers Post, G. A. R.).

1st Sergt. William McGee, honorably disch. July 1, '62; re. in Co. H, 141st P. V.

Sergeants.

Horton Ellis, ab. on detached service at mus. out.

A. T. Sweet, pr. to 1st lt. and capt.

Theodore P. Mills, pr. to 1st lt.; disch. by S. O. at expiration of term.

William E. Gates, disch. Dec., '62.

Corporals.

Marshall H. Van Scoten, tr. to Co. E, 54th P. V.; pr. to sergt.; wd. at Snicker's Gap, Va., July 18, '64; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65; vet.

Wallace E. Southworth, tr. to 54th P. V.; pr. to sergt; captd; died in rebel prison; vet.

Charles M. Chapman, wd. and captd. at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, '62.

Americus M. Murray, tr. to 54th P. V.; pr. to sergt.; tr. to Invalid Corps; vet.

Elbert L. Blakeslee, disch. Dec. 31, '62.

Privates.

Anderson, John, tr. to 54th Regt., P. V.; pr. to cor.; pris. 7 mo.; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65; vet.

Ackerman, Newell, Mar. '64; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65.

Ackerman, Stephen, Mar. '64; died in '64.

Bennett, Alex., killed at Gaines' Mills June 27, '62.

Bennett, Edwin, died Oct. 29, '61.

Beebe, Stephen H., disch. Oct. 24, '62.

Brown, Bernard, disch. Nov. 18, '62.

Buchanan, Jackson, Mar., '64; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65.

Brotzman, George, Mar., '64; wd. July 18, '64, at Lynchburg, Va.; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65.

Cokely, Jeremiah, not on mus. out roll.

Corey, Isaac D., wd. at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, '62; tr. to 54th P. V.; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65; vet.

Corey, John W., tr. to 54th Regt., P. V.; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65; vet.
Carter, Chas. A., Mar., '64; was in 35th Regt, Pa.; in 3 mos. service; wd. twice at Winchester, Va.; disch. Jan. 19, '65.
Corey, Geo. W., Mar., '64; mus. out with Co. July 15, '65.
Clapp, Dennis, Mar., '64; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65.
Dailey, Patrick, not with Co. at mus. out.
Davidson, Asa, tr. to 54th Regt., P. V.; mus. out with Co.; vet.
Darrow, H. A., Mar., '64; wd. at Lynchburg, Va., July 18, '64; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65.
Ely, Anson T., killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62.
Frink, William, disch. Aug. 25, '62.
Gay, Calvin S., wd. at South Mountain, Md., Sept. 14, '62; re.; vet.
Gathany, John S., tr. to 54th Regt. P. V.; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65; vet.
Gay, James P., pr. to 2d lt. for bravery in battle.
Gray, Wm. H., tr. to 54th Regt. P. V.; pris. 5 mos.; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65; vet.
Guernsey, Silvester, disch. June, '62.
Gunsalus, Virgil P., tr. to 54th Regt. P. V.; mus. out by G. O. May 3, '65
Gates, Chas. S., Mar., '64; pris. 4 mos.; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65.
Hinchman, Jas. B., tr. to 54th Regt. P. V.; pr. to sergt. killed at Snicker's Gap, Va., July 18, '64; vet.
Hall, Aaron J., disch. June 15, '62; re. and killed in front of Petersburg, Va.
Hathaway, Samuel C., died Oct. 16, '61.
Holenbeck, Ezekiel M., died Mar. 10, '62.
Hickok, Thomas S., disch in '62; re. in Co. H, 141st P. V.
Higley, De Witte, died Jan. 3, '62.
Hawley, Daniel E., Mar., '64; mus. out with Co. July 15, '65.
Kinyon, Charles, tr. to 54th Regt. P. V.; muc.; not on mus. out roll.
Knowles, John W., Mar., '64; mus. out with Co. July 15, '65.
Lawrence, Wm. J., was in 3 mos. serv.; pr. to corp.; wd. June 30, '62; tr. to 54th P. V.; disch. July 15, '65; vet.
Larney, Jos. R., tr. to 54th P. V.; mus. out with Co.; vet.
Lasure, Baronet J., tr. to 54th P. V.; wd. Oct. 15, '64; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65; vet
Lewis, Llewellyn C., tr. to 54th P. V.; wd. April 7, '65; disch. by G. O. May 3, '65; vet.
Luce, Russell S., disch. April 1, '62.
Lewis, Hanford S., Mar., '64; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65.
McCracken, Chas. E., tr. to P. V.; pr. 1st lt. Co. E, 54th P. V.; wd. at Lynchburg, Va., June 19, '64; pr. to capt. April 3, '65; not mus.; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65; vet.
McCracken, Daniel, was in 3 mos. serv.; tr. to 54th P. V.; pris. 4 mos.; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65; vet.
Osterhout, Henry, Mar., '64; wd. April 2, '65, at Ft. Gregg, Va.; in hos. at mus. out.
Ousterhout, Philip, Mar., '64; wd. July 18, '64, at Snicker's Gap, Va.; disch. by G. O. June 6, '65; died from effects of wound 7 years afterwards.
Paul, Geo. R., died June 29, '62.
Perkins, David B., killed at Antietam Sept. 16, '62.
Reynolds, Joseph L., disch. April, '63.
Reynolds, Philander, disch. April 31, '62.
Riley, Edward, disch. Aug. 25, '62.
Stone, Thos. W., killed at Gaines' Mills, June 27, '62.
Sherman, Perry C., killed at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, '62.
Smith, George W., wd. and capt'd at Gaines' Mills June 27, '62; disch. for wds.
Smith, John L., tr. to 54th P. V.; pr. to sergt.-major; mus. out with Co.; vet.
Smith, Denmark, died May 1, '62.
Smith, Franklin G., tr. to 54th P. V.; mus. out with Co.; vet.
Smith, Alfred, not with Co. at mus. out.
Searle, Roger S., disch. by S. O. May 6, '62.
Springer, Tunis, disch. Aug. 25, '61.
Simpson, Stephen G., disch. in '61.
Shaddock, Thomas E., Mar., '64; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65.
Stevens, Jesse, Mar., '64; pris. 4 mos.; disch. by G. O. June 19, '65.
Swackhammer, Alden, Mar., '64; died in '64.
Truesdell, John W., tr. to 54th P. V., wd. July 18, '64, at Snicker's Gap, Va.; leg amputated; vet.
Tripler, Wm. K., disch. Aug. 25, '61.
Warner, Geo. L., tr. to 54th P. V.; not on mus. out roll; vet.
Warner, William, not on mus. out roll.
Warner, Dennis, injured at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, '62; disch.
White, Marshall, tr. to 54th P. V.; wd. at Snicker's Gap July 18, '64; died in Danville prison, Va.
Woodruff, George E., tr. to 54th P. V.; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65; vet.
Woodward, Lauriston S., wd. at Bull Run Aug. 29, '62; tr. to 54th P. V.; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65; vet.
Youngs, John B., mortally wd. June 30, '62; died Aug. 25, '62.

SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES (THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT).—The companies composing this regiment were recruited, one from each of the counties of Susquehanna, Columbia, Dauphin, Tioga, Snyder, Franklin, Montour and Wayne, and two from the county of Bradford. It is a remarkable coincidence, that, although recruited in different sections of the State, six of the ten companies were organized on the same day, April 22, 1861, and this included the company from this county—the "Susquehanna Guards." The companies rendezvoused at Camp Curtin, where, on June 22d, a regimental organization was effected by the election of William W. Ricketts, colonel; William M. Penrose, lieutenant-colonel; and Henry J. Madill, of Towanda, major. On the 22d of July it received orders to proceed to Washington, where it arrived on the 24th, and on the 27th was mustered into the United States service. Shortly afterwards it proceeded to the camp of the Reserve Corps at Tenallytown, Md. Here it was assigned to the Third Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Ord, which, besides the Sixth, was composed of the Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth Regiments of the Reserves.

On the 20th of December, at Dranesville, the Third Brigade won the initial victory of the Reserves, and thus early in their army-life did the Sixth go forth to battle and to victory. In our history of the Fourth Regiment we have recounted the transfer, in the spring of 1862, of the Pennsylvania Reserves from McDowell's corps to McClellan's army, then operating on the Peninsula.

The Sixth arrived at White House on the 14th of June. Here much alarm existed on account of the cavalry-raids of Stewart, which threatened destruction to the vast stores here accumulated for the supply of McClellan's army. When the Third Brigade marched to join McClellan, the Sixth was detailed to remain behind for the delicate and responsible duty of guarding this important base of supplies. But the advance of the rebels on the right-flank of the Union army rendered White House no longer tenable, and hasty preparations were made to evacuate.

The available transports were laden to the water's edge with government stores, and huge piles were burned for lack of transportation. Five companies of the Sixth, under command of Colonel Sinclair, were at Tunstall's Station, four miles from White House, and at four o'clock on the afternoon of May 28th, we received orders to march to White House without delay. On the way he was twice urged forward by orders from General Stoneman, and finally directed to throw everything away but their guns and cartridge-boxes, and move at double-quick. The enemy

followed closely, but they reached the landing in safety and immediately embarked—the other five companies of the regiment having already departed. From White House they proceeded to Harrison's Landing, arriving there the 1st of July. That night the wagon trains from McClellan's discomfited army began to arrive, and towards morning brigade after brigade came pouring in. A sad spectacle was presented as the worn and thinned regiments, just from the fields of the Seven Days' battles, many not larger than a full company, came toiling in through the mud. The meeting of the Sixth with its comrades of the division was touching indeed, their greatly reduced numbers enabling the regiment to fully realize how dreadful had been the late contest before Richmond.

On the 4th the Sixth was transferred to the First Brigade, and thus became associated with the First, Second and Fifth Regiments of the Reserves. From the Peninsula the Sixth moved by water to Acquia Creek, and from there by rail to Falmouth, where it arrived on the 16th of August. In the sanguinary battles of the 28th, 29th and 30th of August, known as the Second Bull Run, the Sixth was hotly engaged and bore a conspicuous part. While gallantly charging the enemy on the 30th, the flag of the Sixth was shot from the staff while in the hands of Major Madill. It was instantly taken by the gallant Reynolds, who, holding it aloft, dashed along the line, the wind catching it as he turned and wrapping it about his noble form. The sight inspired the men of the Sixth to deeds of greater valor, and for an instant they paused in the midst of battle and gave a tremendous soul-stirring cheer for their commander. The casualties in the Sixth during these three bloody days were nearly fifty.

On the 30th of August Major Madill was elected colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment, and a few days thereafter, took leave of the Sixth, not without many regrets; for in the battle they had just passed through, he had displayed conspicuous daring and gallantry, and had won the confidence of all. The Sixth next met the enemy at South Mountain on the 14th of September, and during the engagement, five companies of the regiment had a fierce encounter with the Eighth Alabama Regiment, which they drove in confusion from the mountain, but with the loss of twelve killed and forty-one wounded. Scarcely had the echoes of this battle died away ere the Sixth again confronted the enemy on the memorable field of Antietam. Here its heroic courage was again put to the test, and nobly sustained; its losses in killed and wounded aggregating one hundred and thirty-two. But the day of its greatest trial had not yet arrived. Yet, the 13th of December came all too soon, and the dawn of that day found the Sixth confronting the rebel hosts on the heights of Fredericksburg. The charge of the "Pennsylvania Reserves" on Marye's Heights has already been alluded to, and the Sixth fought fierce and well, as its depleted ranks gave sad and convincing evidence. Its colonel was borne from the field wounded, and of the three hundred men who went into action, one hundred and twenty-two were killed and wounded, and nineteen were missing. After the battle the Sixth went into camp near Belle Plain and, excepting participating in Burnsides' "mud march," remained there until February 7th, 1863, when it was ordered to Alexandria. Nothing of moment occurred until the 25th of June, when it joined the general movement of the Army of the Potomac in the memorable campaign that ended at Gettysburg. The Sixth reached Gettysburg at two o'clock, P. M., of the 2d of July, and made a charge from Little Round Top. It remained on the field that night and on the morning of the 3d, was again engaged, and in a charge made towards evening of that day, it captured a number of prisoners and re-captured a gun and five caissons, and relieved a large number of Union prisoners. It sustained a loss of two killed and twenty-two wounded.

During the remainder of 1863 it had several encounters with the enemy, one at Bristoe Station and again at New Hope Church. The spring campaign of 1864, opened for the Sixth by its breaking camp, April 29th, and marching to the bloody battle-fields of the Wilderness, where on May 5th, 6th and 7th it was actively engaged, contesting with determined obstinacy every inch of ground. At Spottsylvania, on the 8th, it was heavily engaged. On the 10th it made two determined charges upon the enemy's works, and again on the 22d. Its losses in these engagements were thirteen killed, sixty-four wounded and nine missing. Constantly upon the skirmish and picket-line, the Sixth met the enemy on every field with unflinching courage. On the 22d it captured ninety men belonging to Hill's Corps.

At length, the final day of its service came, and with it its crowning triumph at Bethesda Church. The Sixth being deployed as skirmishers, was attacked by an overwhelming force and compelled to retire. It then threw up a rifle-pit, upon which the enemy impetuously charged. Reserving its fire until the foe was sufficiently near, it poured into their ranks a volley which inflicted most terrible slaughter. Although, but about one hundred and fifty strong, the Sixth captured one hundred and two prisoners, and buried seventy-two dead rebels in their immediate front.

After three years of service in camp and on field, from its first victory at Dranesville to its final brilliant success at Bethesda Church, sharing always the hardships and privations of the Army of the Potomac, as well as the glory which clusters around its name, the Sixth, on the 1st of June started for Harrisburg, where, with other regiments of the Reserves, it was enthusiastically received on the 6th, and on the 14th was mustered out of service.

COMPANY K.—This company, which was organized at Susquehanna, April 22, 1861, was largely recruited from the borough of Susquehanna, and the township of Harmony. J. R. McCauly, of the latter place, assisted by John Shull, David Mason and J. A. Bonawitz, was largely instrumental in recruiting the company. It left Susquehanna on the 22d of April, 1861, for Harrisburg, and was known as the "Susquehanna Guards,"—its distinguishing uniform being a red-flannel blouse, which was manufactured and given to them by the ladies of Susquehanna. Upon reaching Harrisburg it was mustered into the State service, being the first company from the county. Its officers were John Shull, captain; David Mason, first lieutenant; and J. A. Bonawitz, second lieutenant. Captain Shull was a Virginian by birth, and had served in the Mexican war from April, 1846, to June 1847, and was a captain in the Pennsylvania militia in 1834-51. At the time of his enlistment, in 1861, he was a locomotive engineer.

After the war he became crippled by rheumatism, contracted in the army during his three years' service. He died in 1885, near Cowan, Tenn.; where he had resided the last ten years of his life, engaged in farming. Lieutenant David Mason is a well-known resident of Susquehanna, to which place he returned after nearly three years' honorable service. The present whereabouts of Lieutenant Bonawitz are unknown.

We have followed the fortunes of the Sixth from Dranesville to Bethesda Church, and in its achievements, its toils, and its triumphs, no company in the regiment shared more fully than did Company "K." On the 25th of December, 1863, P. L. Norton, who had previously been promoted from orderly-sergeant of the company to commissary-sergeant of the regiment, with twelve or fourteen more of Company K, re-enlisted. We doubt if these men had turkey that day for dinner, but they could have made no more valuable Christmas-offering upon the altar of their country. Just previous to the muster out of the regiment, at the expiration of its term, the veterans from the Sixth were transferred to the One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers,—those from Company K, forming part of Company E, of that regiment. P. L. Norton was promoted to first lieutenant of that company June 6, 1864, and to captain, December 3, 1864, and on April 1, 1865, was made major by brevet. George W. Belcher was made orderly-sergeant of the company, and on November 1, 1864, was commissioned first lieutenant but was not mustered, being a prisoner.

It was the misfortune of this regiment to be captured, with others, on the 19th of August, 1864, while gallantly defending an advanced position near the Weldon Railroad. The men suffered all the horrors of Salsbury, not being released until near the close of the war.

COMPANY K., SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES.

Mustered into service April 23, 1861, unless otherwise stated; mustered out June 11, 1864.

Capt John Shull, mus. out with Co.

1st Lt. David Mason, disch. on surg. cert. March 25, '64.

2d Lt. Jacob A. Bonawitz, mus. out with Co.

1st Sergt. Perez L. Norton, wd. and captd. Dec 13, '62; pr. to com. sergt., to 1st Lieut. Co. E, 191st Reg. P. V., June 6, '64; to capt. Dec. 3, '64; to bv. major April 1, '65; mus. out with Co. June 28, '65; vet.

1st Sergt. James Riordan, mus. out with Co.

Sergeants.

George W. Belcher, tr. to Co. E. 191st Reg. P. V. May 31, '64; captd. at Weldon Railroad, Va., Aug. 19, 1864; com. 1st lt. Nov. 1, '64; not mus.; disch. by G. O. May 27, '65; vet.

Jas. P. Van Gorder, mus. out with Co.

Aug. B. Williams, mus. out with Co.

Wm. F. Kresky, May 29, '61, wd. in action, date unknown; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 31, '62.

Alexander Ives, tr. to Vet. Res. Corps March 28, '64; vet.

Isaac W. Day, died at Richmond of wds. recd. at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62.

Edward Broeser, not with Co. at mus. out.

Corporals.

John Connelly, July 17, '61, mus. out with Co.

Charles Brock, mus. out with Co.

Wm. McKeever, disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 3, '62.

C. J. Harrington, disch. on serg. cert. April 27, '62.

Thomas G. Newman, tr. to 191st Reg. P. V. May 31, '64; mus. out June 28, '65; vet.

A. G. Townsend, died Nov. 21, '61.

H. E. Demander, died Jan. 2, '63, of wds. rec. at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62.

Privates.

Ackerman, Newell, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 3, '62; re. in Co. H, 4th Pa. Res.

Anderson, Thomas, disch on surg. cert. Dec. 12, '62.

Allman, Isaac, Oct. 8, '61; tr. to 191st Reg. P. V. May 31, '64; capt'd at Weldon R. R., Va., Aug. 19, '64; vet.

Andre, Jefferson, Oct. 8, '61; tr. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 31, '64; disch. Oct. 6, '64; exp. of term.

Attwood, Elijah, Aug. 12, '61; tr. to 2d Vt. Regt. Sept. 20, '61.

Attwell, Lucius C., died March 13, '62.

Athony, Stephen, May 29, '61; killed at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, '64; bur. at Wilderness burial ground.

Belcher, Oscar L., mus out with Co.

Bagley, Daniel B., tr. to Bat. A, 1st Pa. Art. Aug. 15, '62.

Brown, John M., absent; sick at mus. out.

Belcher, Charles T., disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 3, '62.

Blanchard, Ferris, July 17, '61; disch. on surg. cert. March 28, '62.

Babcock, Charles F., disch. on surg. cert. May 30, '62.

Bronson, James M., July 17, '61; disch. on surg. cert. Jan 3, '63.

Bowers, George, tr. to Co. E, 191st Reg. P. V.; pris. from Aug. 19, '64, to March 12, '65; pr. to cor. June 1, '65; mus. out with Co. June 28, '65; vet.

Blanding, Osman L., killed at Nashville, Tenn., April 17, '62.

Brisbing, Andrew, May 29, '61; not with Co. at mus. out.

Banks, Edward S., not with Co. at mus. out.

Callan, John, mus. out with Co. June 11, '64.

Comfort, Isaac L., disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 17, '62.

Daffy, John, mus. out with Co.

Denning, John, tr. from V. R. C.; mus. out with Co.

Du Bois, Richard C., disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 25, '62.

Fitzmyer, Albert, mus. out with Co.

Fisher, Hiram, May 29, '61; not with Co. at mus. out.

Fitzgerald, Michael, wd. at New Hope, Va., Nov. 27, '63; disch on surg. cert. April 4, '64.

Grotevant, H. H., July 17, '61; mus. out with Co.

Gregory, Benjamin, mus. out with Co.

Garman, Eldridge, May 29, '61; mus. out with Co.

Garvey, Daniel, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 8, '62.

Garver, Nicholas, May 29, '61; tr. to Co. E, 191st Reg. P. V. May 31, '64; capt'd at Tolopotomy, Va., May 30, '64; vet.

Grotevant, George M., died Dec. 29, '62, of wds. rec. at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, '62; bur. at Mil. Asy. Cem.

Holgate, Richard H., May 29, '61 ; mus. out with Co.
Hamilton, James W., May 29, '61 ; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 2, '61.
Hawkins, Charles, disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 8, '62.
Hoagland, Charles, July 17, '61 ; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 30, '61.
Hunt, Warren, killed at Bull Run Aug. 30, '62.
Henderson, V. F., July 17, '61 ; killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62.
Hough, Alonzo, not with Co. at mus. out.
Illig, Alexander, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 29, '62.
Kay, George, mus. out with Co.
Lewis, Sidney, disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 26, '62.
Larrabee, Melvin, July 17, '61 ; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 9, '63
Lydon, Michael J., not with Co. at mus. out.
Martin, John B , pris. from May 30, '64, to April 20, '65 ; disch. June 9, '65.
Maynard, David P., disch, on surg. cert. Aug. 2, '62.
Moynahan, John A., pr. to hos. steward, date unknown ; regular army vet.
Mathewson, Charles, disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 26, '61.
Millins, Luman S., died March 9, '63, of wds rec'd at Antietam, Sept. 17, '62.
Morris, Joseph B., killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62.
Pope, Charles L., absent ; sick at mus. out.
Pennell, William, mus. out with Co.
Parrish, William A., mus. out with Co.
Purdy, Abram, May 29, '61 ; tr. to Co. E, 191st Reg. P. V. May 31, '64.
Ritter, John, disch. on surg. cert. March 11, '62.
Remmele, John, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 8, '62.
Rotharmel, Jacob, Oct. 8, '61 ; disch. on surg. cert. May 14, '63.
Radman, Theodore, Oct. 8, '61 ; tr. to Co. E, 191st Reg. P. V. ; capt'd at Weldon R. R., Va , Aug. 19, '64.
Streetan, Patrick, mus. out with Co.
Seigler, Samuel, tr. from V. R. C. ; mus. out with Co. June 11, '64.
St. Clair, George W., disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 8, '62.
Shafer, Stoughton P., May 29, '61 ; disch. on surg. cert. April 27, '62.
Shunk, Jacob, May 29, '61 ; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 5, '62.
Scranton, Oliver, disch on surg. cert. Feb. 24, '62.
Sims, Robert F., May 29, '61; tr. to Co. E, 191st Reg. P. V. May 31, '64 ; capt'd, died in Salisbury prison, N. C., Feb. 13, '65 ; vet.
Sloat, Urbane, July 17, '61 ; tr. to Co. E, 191st Reg. P. V. May 31, '64 ; mus. out with Co. June 28, '65 ; vet.
Slawson, Henry D., killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 13, '62.
Tracy, Frank M., tr. to Co. E, 191st Reg. P. V. ; wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, '64 ; ab. in hos. at mus. out ; vet.
Tanner, Gaylord C., killed at Antietam Sept. 17, '62.
Tinsman, Henry, not with Co. at mus. out.
Ulrich, Philip, mus. out with Co.
Underwood, A. E., disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 7, '62.
Utter, Calvin, July 17, '61 ; tr. to Battery C, 5th U. S. Art. Dec. 20, '62.
Van Dusen, Granto, July 17, '61 ; disch. on surg cert. Aug. 30, '61.
Warner, E. D., disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 2, '61.
Walker, Charles N., Aug. —, '61 ; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 7, '61.
Webster, Isaac D., disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 18, '62.
Young, David, pris. from May 30, to Nov. 19, '64 ; disch. Nov. 25, '64.

FOURTEENTH RESERVES, FIRST ARTILLERY (FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT).—This was the artillery regiment of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and was composed of eight batteries,—A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. The men composing these batteries were recruited from all sections of the State. Susquehanna County furnished more than one hundred men for this regiment, who principally enlisted in Batteries A, F and H. May 29th, 1861, a regimental organization was effected, and early in August the regiment was ordered to Washington. As fast as the batteries were armed and equipped, they moved to Camp Barry, east of the Capitol, from which camp the several batteries were assigned to different divisions and corps of the army, and never came together again as a regiment.

Battery A.—This battery, known as Easton's Battery, was principally recruited at Chambersburg by Captain Hezekiah Easton, and after his death was commanded respectively by Captains Simpson and Stitt. In 1861 twelve men from Susquehanna County joined it, and in 1864 about twenty more. Battery A was the first of the "Reserve" artillery to meet the enemy, it participating with the Third Brigade in the battle of Dranesville, December 20, 1861. The fine artillery practice then displayed by Easton's Battery was such as to elicit commendation from General McCall in his official report. On the 27th of June, 1862, at Gaines' Mills, while the battery was hotly engaged with the enemy, in a sudden emergency, the regiment of infantry supporting it was withdrawn to another part of the field.

The enemy, seeing its exposed position, immediately charged upon it. Under cover of a cavalry charge, the guns were attempted to be withdrawn; but the charge was repulsed by the terrible infantry fire of the enemy, and the cavalry came pouring through the battery, carrying with them to the rear all the available teams and limbers. The enemy, yelling like demons, rushed boldly to the guns, now left without ammunition, crying out to Captain Easton and the brave men who stood by him, to surrender. His reply, never to be forgotten by his comrades who clustered about him, was: "No! we never surrender!" Alas! the next moment that voice was hushed in death. He fell beside his guns; none were left to surrender them.

The battery was reorganized and received new guns upon the arrival of the army at Harrison's Landing. It participated in the battles of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, ever maintaining its reputation for skill and bravery, and during the last-named battle it held its position under a concentrated fire of the enemy's artillery, marks of his shot and shell being visible, after the engagement, on every gun and caisson. Battery A was afterwards detached from the Army of the Potomac and assigned to what was known as the Army of Virginia or Army of the James; and while with this command it operated on the Black Water, at Deep Bottom, Fort Darling, Seven Pines and Petersburg. Upon the fall of Richmond, under command of Captain Stitt, it entered the fallen city, with Weitzel's Corps, on the day of its surrender. It remained on duty in that city until early in July, 1865, when it received orders to turn in its horses and guns and proceed to Harrisburg. Here, on the 25th of July, 1865, after four years and four months of service, it was mustered out.

Battery F.—This battery was recruited principally from Schuylkill County, and organized with Ezra W. Mathews as captain. Upon his promotion as major of the regiment, R. Bruce Ricketts succeeded to the command, who in turn was promoted to major, when John F. Campbell was commissioned captain, and commanded the battery during the remainder of its term of service. In the spring of 1861, twenty-

one men, a majority of whom were from the township of Jackson, enlisted with T. LeRoy Case, and joined Battery F. When the battery was organized, Mr. Case was made second lieutenant, and eight of the other Susquehanna County "boys" were placed on the non-commissioned staff of the battery. When it is called to mind that nearly three hundred and fifty men were borne upon the roll of this battery, it was no small compliment to the men from *our* county to be thus selected. From the camp of the Reserves at Tenallytown, Battery F was ordered, on the 12th of September, 1861, to join General Banks' command at Darnstown, Md., and was never afterwards in any way connected with the regiment or the Reserves. On the 20th of December a section of the battery, under command of Lieutenant Ricketts, had an engagement with a body of the enemy's artillery and cavalry.

In the latter part of February, 1862, the battery was furnished with new guns (six, three-inch rifled) and new equipments. The battery, on the 1st of March, started with Banks' advance up the Shenandoah Valley, and had frequent engagements with the enemy, the more important being Cedar Mountain and the spirited engagement had with the enemy's artillery when Pope withdrew his forces across the Rappahannock. In the latter, the battery had two guns disabled, and Lieutenant Godbald was struck by a percussion shell, and from the effects of the wound he soon after died. At the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1863, the battery was posted near the Henry House. On the afternoon of that day Lieutenant Case was ordered, with one section (two guns), to report to General Stevens, leaving Lieutenant Brockway alone with his section, the two disabled guns not having been repaired. A fierce cannonade ensued; but the troops supporting the battery being withdrawn, it was moved to a new position. But the enemy gained possession of the Sudly Spring Road, the only avenue of escape, and the guns were lost. Another gun was placed under Lieutenant Brockway, with orders to "fill the chest with ammunition," and at dusk he was directed by General Heintzleman to "hold the position until further orders and keep up a steady fire in the direction of the enemy." Supposing he was to be supported, he continued his fire until suddenly he was charged upon by the enemy, who came swarming on all sides. Much to the chagrin of the rebel commander, this bold charge of the enemy's hosts resulted in the capture of one gun and caisson and eight men. "It was intended," said Lieutenant Brockway afterwards, "that we should hold the hill until killed or captured, while the army retreated across Bull Run. The ruse succeeded, and I afterwards learned that while our single gun was booming from the Henry House, the Bucktails were cutting down the bridge across Bull Run." Only one gun was saved, and the remnant of the battery marched all night, and the next day reached Centreville. Here the guns and horses of an Indiana battery were turned over to Captain Mathews, and the battery was partially refitted. Early in September Lieutenant Case was obliged to leave the battery on account of sickness, and never afterwards returned, being honorably discharged in February, 1863. On the 17th of September, at daylight, Battery F opened the battle of Antietam, being posted just in rear of the cornfield which has become historic. During this engagement Captain Matthews had his horse killed under him, and this was the fate of most of the horses of the battery. The battery sustained a loss of four killed and fifteen wounded. At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, it was engaged, and afterwards went into winter-quarters near Belle Plain. In March, 1863, Captain Matthews was promoted to major, and Lieutenant Ricketts became captain of Battery F. At the battle of Chancellorsville, May 1st to 5th, the battery passed through another baptism of fire, and in such close quarters did the battery fight, that grape and canister was almost the only ammunition used. But it was at Gettysburg that "Ricketts' Battery" won fresh and lasting laurels. It was upon the position where this battery was posted that the famous charge of the Louisiana Tigers was made. It was the supreme moment of that terrible and memorable battle. On rushed the maddened and yelling rebels, and into their ranks the battery of Ricketts poured a stream of canister at the rate of four discharges a minute. But closing up the gaps, the determined enemy advanced into the very midst of the battery, when a hand-to-hand contest ensued, the men of the battery defending their guns with hand-spikes, rammers and stones. At this critical moment Carroll's brigade came to the rescue, and the enemy retreated. The battery was engaged in a most exposed position on the following day. Its losses were nine killed, fourteen wounded and three taken prisoners, while more than forty of its horses were killed or disabled. On the 14th of October, at Bristow Station, five of the enemy's guns were captured, and in acknowledgment of the part taken by Ricketts' battery, it was selected to take the captured guns to the headquarters of the commanding general. Early in January, 1864, more than one hundred men of the battery re-enlisted, and were granted a veteran furlough. During the campaign of 1864 it participated in the bloody battles of the Army of the Potomac under Grant. At the Wilderness, at Cold Harbot, at Petersburg, the guns of Ricketts belched forth their iron hail. In the final campaign it bore a conspicuous part, and after the fall of Richmond, April 3, 1865, was sent to City Point. From here it proceeded to Washington, where its guns and horses were turned over, and from there to Harrisburg, where, June 10, 1865, it was mustered out.

Battery H.—This battery was recruited principally in the city of Philadelphia, by James Brady, who

was commissioned its captain, but after his promotion to major of the regiment the battery was commanded respectively by Captains Fagan and Richards. In the early part of 1861 William J. Park, of Dimock, and seven more Susquehanna County men joined the battery, and upon its organization, Mr. Park was made first lieutenant. In 1864 about thirty more from this county became members of the battery. Battery H, soon after being equipped, was assigned to the artillery brigade of Buell's division. On the 10th of March 1861, the battery was transferred to Couch's division of the Fourth Corps, with which it remained during the Peninsula campaign. For a month, during the siege of Yorktown, the batttery was actively employed. At the battle of Fair Oaks the battery was hotly engaged, and after it had exhausted its canister and grape, it fired Parrott shells without fuse. After the battles of Charles City Cross-Roads and Malvern Hill, Battery H, with others, covered the rear of the army on its retreat to Harrison's Landing. When the army of McClellan returned from the Peninsula, Battery H and Battery E, of the same regiment, was left with the Fourth Corps at Yorktown, to garrison that post and Gloucester. At the opening of the Gettysburg campaign the battery was ordered to Washington, and from there, on the 1st of July, made a forced march to the battle-field, but did not arrive in time to participate in that battle. It was again ordered to Washington and placed on duty as a reserve battery at Camp Barry. In May, 1864, Battery H was dismounted in common with other volunteer batteries, and placed in the defences south of the Potomac, being stationed at Fort Whipple. It remained in the defences of Washington, and on picket duty at Edwards' Ferry until June, 1865, when it was ordered to Philadelphia and on the 27th it was mustered out of service.

BATTERY A, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Mustered into service May 29, 1861, *unless otherwise stated; mustered out July* 25, 1865.

Sergt. Wm. H. Whitmarsh, Sept. 4, '61; pr. to sergt. June 16, '65; mus. out with battery; vet.

Corp. Geo. W. Bennett, Sept. 7, '61; wd. at Gains' Mills; mus. out with battery; vet.

Corp. Daniel B. Bagley, July 27, '61; pr. to corp. June 16, '65; mus. out with battery; vet.

Artificer James M. Warner, Dec. 1, '61; mus. out with battery; vet.

Privates.

Barriger, Simon, Mar. 28, '64; mus. out with battery.
Barriger, Jonathan, Aug. 5, '64; mus. out with battery.
Ball, Thos., Mar. 25, '64; mus. out with battery; vet.
Bass, Andrew J., Sept. 5, '61; died Sept. 11, '62, at Washington, D. C.; bur. in Mil. Asy. Cem.
Craft, James M., Sept. 4, '61; pr. com. sergt. June 1, '65; mus. out with regt. July 19, '65; vet.
Case, Marcus, Mar. 28, '64; mus. out with battery.
Churchill, Carvarso, Mar. 29, '64; not on muster-out roll.
Daniels, James H., Oct. 31, '61; mus. out with battery; vet.
Daniels, Azarius L., Mar. 24, 64; mus. out with battery.
Daniels, Thos. J., Mar. 24, '64; mus. out with battery.
Dutcher, George E., Mar 9, '64; mus. out with battery; vet.
Green, William A., Mar. 28, '64; capt'd; died May 30, '65; bur. at Richmond, Va.
Hardy, Wm. W., Mar. 28, '64; mus. out with battery.
Jayne, David P., Sept. 10, '61; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 5, '62.
Michael, Joseph, Mar. 25, '65; disch. May 25, '65; from '63 to '64 was member of 14th Conn.
Osborn, Charles, killed at Antietam, Md., Sept. 18, '62.
Rought, Rufus, Mar. 28, '64; mus. out with battery.
Stark, Griffin G., Sept. 5, '61; dropped from roll by S. O Mar. 16, '62.
Stemback, Byron, Sept. 10, '61; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 17, '61.
Stephens, Addison, Mar. 8, '64; died at Point of Rocks, Md, May 21 '65.
Tennant, Frederick M., Mar. 31, '64; disch. by special order May 31, '65.
Tennant, Byron, Mar. 31, '64; not on muster-out roll.
Washburn, Henry, Mar. 30, '64; mus. out with battery.
Wescott, J. G., Mar. 28, '64; mus. out with battery.
Weston, William, mus. out with battery; vet.
Whitney, Newell D., Mar. 25, '64; mus. out with battery.
Whitmarsh, Frank C., Aug. 5, '64; mus. out with battery.

BATTERY F, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Mustered into service July 8, 1861, *unless otherwise stated; mustered out June* 9, 1865.

Second Lieut. Truman L. Case, disch. Feb. 4, '63.

Sergeants.

Smith L. French, mus. out with battery; vet.
Myron French, killed at Gettysburg (see sketch with "Myron French" Post, G. A. R.).
Lee Greenwood, pr. to sergt.; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 13, '63.
Oscar G. Larrabee, capt'd at second Bull Run; wd. and taken pris. at Gettysburg; mus. out with battery; vet.
Alfred W. Larrabee, pr. to sergt.; wd. at second Bull Run; disch. on surg. cert. Mar. 5, '63.

Corporals.

Wm. Patterson, wd. at Bristoe Station, Vt., Oct. 14, '63; tr. to Battery G Mar. 26, '64; mus. out July 20, '64; Exp. of term.
Delos D. Bryant, disch. on surg. cert. May 19, '62.
Elijah Eastman, capt'd at second Bull Run; pr. to cor.; tr. to Battery G Mar. 26, '64; mus. out July 20, '64; exp. of term.

Privates.

Dix, Burton W., mus. out with battery June 9, '65; vet.
Estabrook, Whitmore, disch. on surg. cert.; date unknown.
Fox, Enoch, died Aug. 19, '61.
French, Merritt C., not with company at muster-out.
Gates, Maynard, tr. to Battery G Mar. 26, '64; mus. out July 20, '64; exp. of term.
Galloway, Aaron B., Sept. 7, '61; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 8, '62; re. in company A, 151st P. V.
Lake, Velasco O., wd. at battle of Wilderness; mus. out with battery June 9, '65; vet.
Larrabee, J. Wesley, Feb. 3, '64; mus. out with battery June 9, '65.
Mattison, Orrin, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 5, '61.
Maynard, David P., Sept. 11, '61; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 26, '62.
Sweet, Oney F., Jan. 1, '61; wd. at Gettysburg; mus. out with battery; vet.
Scott, Raymond T., mus. out July 16, '64; exp. of term.
Tiffany, Bernard, Aug. 1, '61; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 24, '63.
Tiffany, Henry M., Dec. 11, '61; died while home on furlough Jan. 16, 64; vet.
Wells, C. M., Mar. 31, '64; not on the muster-out roll.

BATTERY H, FIRST PENNSYLVANIA LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Mustered into service July 8, 1861, *unless otherwise stated; mustered out June* 27, 1865.

First Lieut. William J. Parke, Aug. 1, 61; res. Jan. 12, '62.
Sergt. J. W. Throckmorton, Aug. 5, '61; mus. out with battery June 27, 1865; vet.

Privates.

Avory, Addison.
Avery, David, Mar. 25, '64; mus. out with battery.
Brink, Geo. W., Mar. 25, '64; mus. out with battery.
Brink, Calvin D., Aug. 5, '61; not on muster-out roll; vet.
Burr, Samuel G., Mar. 25, '64; mus. out with battery.
Bronson, James F., Mar. 31, '64; mus. out with battery.
Bolles, Chas. M., Aug. 29, '64; mus. out July 3, '65.
Barrett, Alonzo, not on muster-out roll.

Barrett, Elias R., not on muster-out roll.
Curtis, John L., Mar. 25, '64; mus. out with battery.
Clark, Rufus D., Aug. 5, '61; not on muster-out roll.
Doyle, Theodore W., Mar. 25, '64; mus. out with battery.
Fowler, William H., Mar. 26, '64; mus. out with battery.
Gregory, Warren W., Aug. 26, '64; mus. out with battery.
Gregory, Daniel, Aug. 26, '64; mus. out with battery.
Gates, Nathaniel H., July 30, '61; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 16, '62.
Grow, Jas. A.
Grow, A. C.
Hungerford, Clark E., Mar. 27, '64; tr. and pr. to colored troops May 9, '65.
Hungerford, John R., Mar. 26, '64; pr. to lt. of colored regt.; date unknown.
Jackson, John W., Mar. 25, '64; mus. out with battery.
Lewis, Geo. W., Mar. 25, '64; disch. May 30, '65.
McVey, Seymore, Mar. 25, '64; mus. out with battery.
Moore, Geo. W., Nov. 27, '63; ab. sick at muster-out.
Mason, Jonas, Aug. 26, '63; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 18, '64.
Norris, Edward F., Aug. 5, '61; not on muster-out roll.
Reauch, Henry.
Shepherdson, Jarvis E., Mar. 25, '64; mus. out with battery.
Sweet, Emerson, Mar. 26, '64; mus. out May 30, '65.
Severson, Edward C., July 30, '61; disch. at Fortress Monroe, Va., '63.
Spencer, Orville T., July 30, '61; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 22, '62; for wds. received at battle of Fair Oaks, Va.
Taylor, Francis W., Mar. 31, '64; mus. out with battery.
Taylor, Llewellyn, Mar. 25, '64; mus. out with battery.
Tennant, Frederick M., Mar. 31, '64; disch. by S. O. May 31, '65.
Tiffany, Thos. W., Mar. 18, '64; mus. out with battery.
Williams, Benjamin.
Williams, Geo. L., Dec. 1, '63; mus. out with battery.
Williams, Henry B., Mar. 30, '64; mus. out with battery.
Williams, Rudolph, Mar. 30, '64; mus. out with battery.
Wallace, George, Mar. 25, '64; mus. out with battery.
Ward, Ira, Mar. 25, '64; mus. out with battery.

The following were also members of the First Light Artillery. (For letter of battery, see column of "Remarks.")

Sergt. Arba Dimmock, June 13, '61; Battery D; mus. out June 21, '64, exp. of term.
Sergt. Alford G. Lewis, Aug. 5, '61; Battery D; mus. out with battery June 30, '65; vet.

Privates.

Reeder, Theodore W., Sept. 1, '64; Battery D; mus. out June 21, '65.
Gates, Charles, Aug. 31, '64; Battery G; mus. out with battery June 29, '65.
Pickering, Warren, not on muster-out roll.
Sutliff, Solomon, Aug. 19, '62; Battery B; tr. from Co. B, 143d P. V. Dec. 28, '63; tr. to battery I Mar. 25, '65; mus. out June 9, '65.
Van Horn, Jackson W., Mar. 23, '65; Battery E; mus. out with battery July 20, '65.
Larrabee, Wm. H., Mar. 23, '65; Battery E; not on muster-out roll.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—The Fiftieth Regiment was recruited one company from each of the Counties of Susquehanna, Lancaster and Luzerne, two companies from each of the Counties of Bradford and Schuylkill, and three companies from the County of Berks. It was organized as a regiment on the 25th of September, 1861, by the election of the following officers: Benjamin C. Christ, Colonel; Thomas S. Brenholtz, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Edward Overton, Jr., Major. The regiment received its colors from the hands of Governor Curtin on the 1st of October. The prominent features of its varied and honorable service are given in the following brief history of

Company D.—One Saturday evening in the middle of June, 1861, Frederick Warner, Benjamin Lyons, Luke Lyons and Thomas Foster called upon Dr. G. Z. Dimock and said that they had decided to enlist in the army and, desiring to keep together, they requested him to act as captain and proceed to raise a company. At first Dimock refused, feeling that he had no qualifications for the position; but September 6, 1861, he locked his office and commenced to recruit a company. In this work he was ably assisted by John C. Foot, J. R. Cornwall, George Doolittle and Benjamin Doolittle, who had served three months under Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men. As they had been drilled they were of great assistance at first. Charles Warner, a West Point cadet, drilled squads of the boys also. September 24, 1861, the company arrived at Camp Curtin one hundred and twenty-five strong, being the largest new company that marched through Harrisburg.

When the boys left Montrose Hon. Wm. J. Turrell made a speech, and they were conveyed to the depot in carriages, accompanied by many of the citizens. Colonel Gere went as far as Harrisburg and assisted Captain Dimock in selecting non-commissioned officers and in making out the first muster-roll. The company was organized by electing Gordon Z. Dimock captain, John C. Foot first lieutenant and B. R. Lyons second lieutenant. Frederick R. Warner was the first orderly-sergeant. They were mustered in Monday, September 26, one hundred and one strong, as Company D, and attached to the Fiftieth Regiment, which only lacked one company, and were sent to Washington, October 2, and encamped at Kalorama Heights, where it remained until the 9th, and thence moved to Annapolis. From Annapolis they were sent, October 19, on board the transport *Winfield Scott*, to Hilton Head. They encountered a fearful storm, a portion of Captain Dimock's thrilling account of which is here given:

"The blue sky lowered itself down and grew black. The gentle undulations became heavy swells; the swells got themselves up to huge billows; the soft breeze increased to a strong wind; the wind stiffened into a fierce gale. Then the storm came. Such a storm! * * * We looked back and saw the *Governor* lift her bow toward heaven and sink stern foremost into the ocean. We passed the *Union*, saw her signals of distress and heard her cries for help. In reply the *Winfield Scott* run her flag up to half-mast, with the union down, as signal of her own distress, then sped on without waiting to witness the final catastrophe of her consort. She went rolling and pitching and floundering along like a tub in the water. She was nothing more than a tub with wheels attached to her sides." The guns were fired until the ammunition was exhausted, then thrown overboard. "A large, heavy wave struck the side of the boat careening well over, carried away part of the wheel-house, swept over the hurricane deck and broke the connection between the rudder and pilot's wheel, while the soldiers were clinging to the extra

guards of rope which had been thrown around the boat. Levers and tackle were rigged to the rudder and managed by six men sitting on the deck on each side. The harsh sound of the trumpet heard for the first time, sent a thrill through every fibre and made every soldier feel the full force of the couplet,

"It is a fearful thing at midnight to be shattered by the blast,
And hear the rattling trumpet thunder, 'Cut away the mast.'"

By the dim light of a lantern the masts were cut away, and were borne by a gale over the side of the boat, into the ocean. The gunboat "Bienville" hove in sight, but every boat that she lowered was dashed to pieces against the side of the vessel. The two boats tried to lash together, but the first big wave parted their cables like two strings.

Attempts to rescue having failed, the soldiers held a prayer-meeting on the forward deck. Men confessed their sins who had never before been penitent; and men prayed who had never prayed before. Sailors tied ropes around the breasts of the soldiers and hung a coil of it upon the arm, and showed them how to lash themselves to anything they could find that would float them, and informed them that the boat would sink in two hours. All stood dumb with consternation. Company D grasped each other's hands in silence. One of the number was missing. Search was made everywhere. Was he washed overboard? At length he was seen below, sitting by the fire of the furnace. He was informed that the boat was about to sink, and was called to come up and get his rope. "Ah! now, you just be afther waiting a minute," says Jimmy; "I've found a bully place for gracing boots!" There is sometimes an opportune moment. It so happened that while the boys were in good humor, a little cheered by Jimmy's remarks, the command was given, "*Attention, Company D! Man the buckets, man the casks, man the tackles, take the water out of the hold and you shall go ashore! If you don't take the water out of the hold you are all drowned in less than two hours!*" The boys went to work with a will. Captain Burket's company, composed mostly of boatmen from Schuylkill Canal, handled the buckets well. The other companies soon fell in. Among the casualties to Company D, were: Spafford, of Friendsville, was so overworked that he came home to die; McMillan, of New Milford, shared the same fate; Lieutenant Lyons shouted *heave away* until he could hardly speak; Lieutenant Cornwall and William Sutton, of New Milford, were lashed with ropes under their arms to upright posts in the hold, to sink the casks with their feet, until their breasts were galled and crushed by the ropes. The boys finally jumped into the ocean, and all reached shore. At Hilton Head the boys made a charge on the fort, and Company D was so fleet of foot and pursued General Drayton so closely, that he dropped his field-glass, and it was captured by Amos Quick.

Company D was the last company that joined the regiment. The captains of the other companies all agreed with Captain Dimock, that if he would join the regiment so that they could get away from Camp Curtin, he should not be called upon to do any fatigue duty or guard duty. This created some dissatisfaction after awhile, which probably was the reason why his company was detached from the regiment from February until June, 1862, to guard part of St. Helena Island. It was Captain Dimock's duty to guard all the property on the island, besides doing scout duty, consequently, his company made their raids on the mainland. One day they captured a cow and calf. Captain Dimock kept the calf and sent a hind-quarter of the cow to General Stevens. Shortly after Captain D. noticed a boat approaching the island from headquarters, and he repaired to the beach in full dress, with some trepidation. The officer approached, saluted him and handed him a sealed order, and retired. The order was from General Hunter directing that Captain D. and his men should be passed by the guards and pickets at all points along the line. Dimock asked General Stevens what it meant, and he said, "Get more beef."

When an overseer intended to promote a negro, he first gave him an old saddle; if he did well this was followed by a horse, which gave the negro a chance to ride to church, which was quite an honor above a field hand; and finally, if he did well he made him a household servant. The Christian Commission had missionaries there to teach the negroes. Probably some of them were unworthy of the mission they had undertaken. One of them wanted a saddle and quarreled with a negro who did not want to give up his badge of honor. Captain D. promptly arrested the "Gideonite," as he called the missionary, and sent him to General Stevens, who sent him back and told Captain D. to attend to all those matters himself. "Old Iron Gray," as they called Captain D. then realized that he was in full command, and he lived in clover after that. He had three horses, a pair of mules and a cart, three good boats and eighteen skilled negro oarsmen. The stroke oarsman was very faithful, and always on duty. Dimock sent to Stevens for whiskey and quinine to keep off fever, and he sent him a barrel of whiskey and three bottles of quinine. One day he was ordered to catch all the negroes on the island and send them up to Hilton Head. He commenced at midnight, and sent up about one hundred. When at Hilton Head they were invited to enlist in the First South Carolina Colored Regiment, and about fifty of them did so. Lieutenant Foot made a raid on the mainland and captured nine pickets.

January 1, 1862, General Stevens led his brigade under cover of the gun-boats across the Coosaw, and captured a fort in process of construction at Port Royal Ferry and two heavy guns. The battle of Coosaw was the first engagement in force in which

the company was engaged. Colonel Christ, with the Fiftieth Regiment, two companies of the First Massachusetts Cavalry and a section of artillery, was ordered to burn the railroad bridge near Pocotaligo. The approach to this place was by a narrow causeway a fourth of a mile long, flanked on either side by a marsh through which a canal had been dug to irrigate rice-swamps. The plank had been removed from the bridge, and the only way of crossing was over the stringers exposed to the enemy's fire. Captain Charles Parker, of Company H, gallantly led across, and his own and five other companies, including Company D, followed him. Captain Parker was killed, but they drove the enemy and re-planked the bridge. The enemy being reinforced and ammunition being nearly exhausted, it was decided to return across the bridge. The loss was four killed and nine wounded. July 12th the regiment, now under command of Lieutenan-Colonel Brenholtz—Colonel Christ being in command of this brigade—was ordered to Fortress Monroe, and was incorporated with the Ninth Corps under General Burnside. At Fredericksburg Stevens' Division, now forming part of Reno's command, was detached from the corps and pushed forward to confront the advance of Lee, and had several skirmishes with the head of his column at the fords of the Rapidan and the Rappahannock. On the first day at Bull Run, Christ's Brigade was attached to Schurz's Division of Sigel's Corps, and was engaged during a greater part of the day, occupying a position on the right wing of the army, and driving the enemy at several points, sustaining heavy loss. At night the brigade returned to Stevens' Division.

"In the second day's fight," says Captain Dimock, "we lost less but fought harder. Stevens' Brigade drove the whole line in front of it, the enemy parted and left it open in front, and we supposed we had gained a victory. I heard Captain Lusk, aid to General Stevens, order Colonel Christ to bring his men out of the woods. He did so, faced his men towards the enemy, and ordered rest after giving three cheers for victory. We had scarcely laid down before Captain Lusk returned in great excitement, exclaiming: 'for G——'s sake, Colonel Christ, get your men away from here.' We now observed, as it grew dark, that the fighting to the right and left of us was terrific, that the two wings were driven far back of us, and that we were nearly inclosed in a horse-shoe. We beat a hasty retreat, and were soon joined by General Stevens, who said the Eighth Michigan was missing. In less than five minutes after his arrival a volley from the enemy forced us again to fall back." General Stevens sent Captain Dimock on a scout in order to ascertain where the rebel picket-lines were, and gave him instructions to throw up his arms and surrender if he was confronted by the enemy, rather than get killed, unless he obtained important information—then he was to take greater risk. While Dimock was gone, Stevens was ordered to guard the supply-train, and on the thirty-first Christ's Brigade was posted upon the heights beyond Centreville, where it was vigorously shelled. On the following day it was engaged in the battle of Chantilly, where the brigade was early in the fight, driving the enemy before them. The Fiftieth bore itself with great gallantry in this battle, and was led by Major Overton, and Company D was led by Lieutenant Foot, Captain Dimock not having yet been able to find his company since he was sent on that scouting expedition. General Stevens, who had warned the captain not to get killed, was himself killed while carrying the colors of the Seventy-ninth (Highlander) Regiment, after several of the color-bearers had been shot down. The division moved to South Mountain, where General O. B. Wilcox took command. It formed part of the left wing, and was engaged at Turner's Gap, the Fiftieth still under Major Overton being the first engaged. Next they were engaged at Antietam, where Major Overton was wounded. Captain Dimock next commanded two companies at Fredericksburg, where they stood in sight of the battle all day, though not actively engaged. After this they removed to Newport News, thence to Kentucky, where it was attached to the Army of the Ohio. During the siege of Vicksburg, the Fiftieth was posted on Haines Bluff, and after the fall of that place it was attached to General Sherman's command, and was deployed as skirmishers in the campaign to Jackson, where the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel, Thos. S. Brenholtz, was mortally wounded. August 10th the regiment moved from Mississippi to Kentucky, thence across the mountains *via* Cumberland Gap to Knoxville. At this time the number present for duty in the regiment was but eighty. At Blue Springs Christ's Brigade assisted in driving the enemy back near the Virginia line. Next they were engaged with Longstreet's Corps near Chattanooga, and were compelled to retire through the deep mud where the books, papers and baggage of the regiment were lost. November 17th they commenced fortifying Knoxville, subsisting on fresh pork and corn-cob bread. On the 29th of December the enemy charged Fort Sanders. The attack was repelled with great slaughter, and the Fiftieth, which held a position on the right, pursued to Blaines Cross Road, where it went into winter-quarters. January 1, 1864, nearly the entire regiment re-enlisted, and they were ordered to Nicholasville, Ky., a distance of two hundred miles. They had drawn no clothing or shoes since September, and thirty raw hides had been made into moccasins which answered a good purpose until they came to muddy ground, when they stretched until they loosened and came off their feet, leaving many of the men barefoot. On arriving at Harrisburg, February 6th, the regiment was given a veteran's furlough. The thirty-three men remaining of Company D were treated to an ovation as they came back to Montrose. They arrived at the depot at night, where they were met by citizens and taken in car-

riages to the suburbs of the borough, where the veterans formed in line and were escorted into town by the fire companies and a band of music, amid the ringing of bells and the illumination of the town. The streets were thronged with citizens. Judge Bentley made the address of welcome, followed by Messrs. Turrell, Jessup and others. A sword was presented to Captain Dimock, J. B. McCollum making the presentation speech. During the thirty days the company remained home, the citizens vied with each other in giving them suppers and in doing them honor. March 20th the regiment was again rendezvoused at Annapolis, and assigned to the Second Brigade of the First Division of the Ninth Corps. They lost—seventeen killed and fifty-three wounded and missing at the battle of the Wilderness. On May 9th they were engaged at Ny River, near Spottsylvania Court-House, gallantly charging the enemy up a steep ascent, driving them from their position; but at a loss of one hundred and twenty men killed and missing from the Fiftieth Regiment. Company D lost heavily at this battle. The regiment was engaged in that series of battles that preceded the fall of Petersburg, and was one of the first regiments to enter that place. When the three years were expired, Captain Dimock was discharged and Captain Thos. Foster commanded the company until it was mustered out.

Upon the laying of the corner-stone of the National Monument at Gettysburg, on the 4th of July, 1865, by order of the Secretary of War and upon the recommendation of General Grant, the Fiftieth Regiment was honored by being selected to represent the infantry of the army in the ceremonies of that occasion. Returning from Gettysburg it went into camp near Georgetown, and on the 30th of July was mustered out of service, the members of Company D reaching Montrose early in August, after nearly four years of service. Captain Dimock claims for the Fiftieth that it sailed more miles on steamboats, traveled more miles on foot, and fought in more battles than any other regiment. During his term of service, Captain Dimock was on "detached" service for nearly a year as brigade-quartermaster, but was in fifteen of the thirty-two engagements in which the regiment participated.

COMPANY D, FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

Mustered into service September 6, 1861, *unless otherwise stated; mustered out July* 30, 1865.

Capt. Gordon Z. Dimock, mus. out Sept. 29, '64, expiration of term (see medical chapter).

Capt. Thomas F. Foster, pr. from cor. to sergt. major Apr. 1, '62; to 2d lieut. Apr. 8, '64; to capt. Nov. 26, '64; wd. at Wilderness May 6, '64; mus. out with Co.; vet.

1st Lt. John C. Foot, was in command of the Co. nearly one year; res. Feb. 17, '63.

1st Lt. Jonathan A. Cornwall, pr. from sergt. to 2d lt. Aug. 1, '62; to 1st lt. Dec. 13, '63; mus. out Oct. 27, '64, exp. of term.

1st. Lt. Wilbur H. Wilcox, pr. from priv. to sergt.; to 1st lt. Dec. 4, '64; mus. out with Co.; vet.

2d Lt. Benjamin R. Lyons, died July 6, '62, of wds. received in action (see Four Brothers Post, G. A. R.).

2d Lt. Hugh Mitchell, pr. from cor. to sergt. Mar. 1, '65; 2d lt. Apr. 16, '65; mus. out with Co.; vet.

1st Sergt. Amos B. Baldwin, Feb. 27, '62; capt'd May 12, '64; pr. to cor.; to sergt. Mar. 1, '65; to 1st sergt. May 1, '65; mus. out with Co.; vet.

1st Sergt. Luke L. Lyons, pr. from cor. to 1st. sergt.; died May 15, '64, of wds. rec. in action; vet. (see Four Brothers Post, G. A. R.)

1st Sergt. Frederick R. Warner, pr. to 1st lt., Co. G, Feb. 15, '62; res. Oct. 31, '63.

Sergeants.

Daniel W. Brundage, pr. from priv. to sergt.; mus. out with Co.; vet.

Edwin S. Howell, pr. from priv. to sergt.; mus. out with Co.; vet.

Jordan Palmer, pr. to cor.; to sergt. May 1, '65; mus out with Co.; vet.

Edward J. Messinger, pr. to cor. Mar. 1, '65; to sergt. May 1, '65; mus. out with Co.; vet.

Alfred J. Stephens, pr. from priv. to sergt.; to sergt. maj. Nov. 21, '64; to 1st lt., Co. B, Mar 25, '65; mus. out with Co.; vet.

Charles W. Lung, pr. to cor.; to sergt.; tr. to V. R. C. Jan. 25, '65; vet.

Cyrill Depue, Feb. 28, '62; pro. to cor.; to sergt.; killed at Wilderness May 6, '64; vet.

George A. Doolittle, disch. July, '63, for pr. in reg. army; served during war; remained in serv. until his death.

Truman G. Larrabee, disch. on surg. cert.

E. W. Rosencrance, disch. on surg. cert.

Henry L. West, pr. from muc. to sergt.; disch. for wds. rec. in action.

Corporals.

Levi S. Blaisdell, capt'd May 12, '64; pr. cor. July 1, 64; mus. out with Co.; vet.

Velosco V. Leonard, pr. to cor. Dec. 4, '64; mus. out with Co. July 30, '65; vet.

Peter W. McFall, pr. to cor. Mar. 1, '65; mus. out with Co.; vet.

William H. Fordham, pr. to cor. Mar. 1, '65; mus. out with Co.; vet.

Peter H. Allen, pr. to cor. May 1, 65; mus. out with Co.; vet.

Marble Wells, Mar. 25, '64; pr. to cor. May 1, '65; mus. out with Co.

John Smith, Mar. 7, '64; pr. to cor. July 1, '65; mus. out with Co.

Walter L. Beebe, pr. to cor. Dec. '62; wd. at Bull Run Aug. '62; mus. out Sept. 29, '64, exp. of term.

Charles W. Snyder, pr to cor; killed at Wilderness May 6, '64; vet.

Frederick A. Holebrook, pr. to cor.; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3, '64; vet.

Daniel R. Day, capt'd May 12, '64; died at Montrose, Pa., May 24, '64 shortly after release from rebel prison; vet.

Silas E. Leonard, died May 12, '64.

Hugh Lenox, disch. on surg. cert.

Ezra N. Dewers, disch. on surg. cert.

Ledyard P. Mack, pr. to cor.; disch. on surg. cert.

Joseph A. Beebe, died, date unknown.

Musicians.

Edward J. Malone, Mar. 25, '64; Absent, sick, at mus. out.

Horace P. Snyder, Mar. 8, '64; Absent, sick, at mus. out.

Henry C. Lines, Sept. 16, '61; disch. on surg. cert.

Privates.

Allen, Henry C., Mar. 3, '64; mus. out with Co.

Anderson, John, Feb. 27, '65; drafted; mus. out with Co.

Avis, William C., Mar. 3, '64; died at Florence, S. C., Oct. 8, 1864.

Ayers, Ashman C., disch. on surg. cert.

Alderson, Thomas W., disch. on surg. cert.

Burgess, Henry C., on detached serv.; disch. Oct. 1, '64, exp. of term.

Blowers, David E., Mar. 10, '65; sub.; mus. out with Co.

Benjamin, W. S., mus. out Sept. 29, '64, exp. of term.

Brown, Theodore F., Mar. 8, '64; disch. by G. O. May 26, '65.

Bolls, William D., Apr. 2, '64; disch. by G. O. May 30, '65; previously served in 27th N. Y. Vols.

Beebe, Alonzo H., Mar. 3, '64; pris. from May 12, '64, to Feb. 27, '65; disch. by G. O. July 19, '65.

Bodine, Charles, Mar. 3, '64; died at Florence, S. C., Oct. 13, '64.

Brown, Martin V., Mar. 30, '64; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 1, '64.

Baldwin, Lyman M., disch. on surg. cert.

Baldwin, H. Scott, disch. by G. O. May 25, '65.

Baldwin, Edwin F., ab., sick at mus. out.

Backus, Samuel A., disch. on surg. cert.

Benson, Philander K., disch. on surg. cert.

Babcock, B. F., pr. to 2d lt., Co. D., 55th Regt, P. V., Apr. 5, '62; res. July 31, '62.

Baker, George M., Feb. 25, '62 ; disch. on surg. cert.
Burdick, Joseph, Mar. 28, '64 ; not on mus. roll.
Canfield, John S., Mar. 3, '64 ; mus. out with Co.
Chapman, James Q., Apr. 12, '64 ; mus. out with Co.
Cornell, Judson L., mus. out Sept. 29, '64, exp. of term.
Chamberlain, C. W., Feb. 28, '62 ; mus. out Mar. 23, '65, exp. of term.
Canfield, Lyman B., Mar. 29, '64 ; killed at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, '64.
Carter, Charles T., or R., Mar. 29, '64 ; died June 3, '64, of wds. rec. at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, '64.
Corey, James H., Feb. 25, '64 ; died at Scranton, Pa., Mar. 25, '65, just released from Andersonville Prison.
Cross, Isaiah H., Sept. 9, '61 ; mus. out Sept. 29, '64, exp. of term.
Cool, David, Sept. 9, '61 ; disch. on surg. cert.
Coddington, W. H., Sept. 9, '61 ; disch. for wds. rec. in action.
Day, Thomas, Apr. 1, '64 ; ab., in hos., at mus. out.
Dennis, William H., Apr. 2, '64 ; mus. out with Co.
Doloway, Hiram, Apr. 2, '64 ; disch. June 28, '65, for wds. rec. at Wilderness May 9, '64.
Davis, Thomas P., Mar. 1, '64 ; tr. to Co. F Apr. 30, '64 ; wd. June 18, '64 ; pr. to 1st sergt. July 1, '65 ; com. 2d lt. May 2, '65 ; not mus. ; mus. out with Co.
Denel, Benjamin, disch on surg. cert.
Darrow, Oscar B., Feb. 24, '62 ; disch. for wds. rec. in action.
Estes, Joseph W., Apr. 2, '64 ; tr. to V. R. C. Jan. 25, '65.
Estes, John N., Apr. 2, '64 ; died at Philadelphia July 31, '64.
Estes, Andrew, Apr. 2, '64 ; died at Florence, S. C., Oct. 5, '64.
Estes, Miles R., died of wds. rec. in action.
Esterbrook, W. D., Sept. 6, '64 ; disch. on surg. cert.
Fessenden, C. E., Apr. 2, '64 ; ab., in hos., at mus. out.
Fish, William C., wd. in South Carolina and battle of Wilderness ; mus. out Sept. 29, '64, exp. of term.
Frink, Charles C., disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 17, '64 ; vet.
Fordham, Abram, died at Andersonville June 26, '64.
Foster, Charles A., died at Knowville Feb. 5, '64.
Fisher, James, Mar. 27, '64 ; not on mus. roll.
Hoage, Charles A., Apr. 2, '64 ; wd. at Petersburg ; ab., in hos., at mus. out.
Hyde, Jonathan, Feb. 24, '65 ; drafted ; mus. out with Co. July 30, '65.
Howard, Joseph W., Mar. 31, '64 ; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65.
Hacket, James, died at Andersonville, Ga. July, '64.
Hufteln, Palmer, not on mus. out roll.
Howard, John W., not on mus. out roll.
Jackson, James, Mar. 30, '64 ; died June 18, '64, of wds. rec. in battle.
Jenks, George E., disch. on surg. cert.
Kirhuff, Barney, Mar. 7, '64 ; mus. out with Co.
Kanaway, Joseph G., mus. out with Co. ; vet.
Krause, Edgar F., Mar. 3, '64 ; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 2, '64, for wds., loss of arm at Wilderness.
Kelsey, Samuel A., mus. out by S. O. Jan. 17, '66, to date July 30, '65 ; vet.
Leary, John J., Mar. 28, '64 ; ab., in hos., at mus. out.
Lines, Orrin A., Apr. 12, '64 ; mus. out with Co.
Lester, William H., pr. to cor. ; mus. out Sept. 29, '64, exp. of term.
Lord, Franklin, mus. out Sept. 29, '64, exp. of term.
Lindsley, George A., mus. out Sept. 29, '64, exp. of term.
Lindsley, Henry, disch. on surg. cert.
Lewis, Francello, died, date unknown.
Lee, Thomas, died, date unknown.
Manzer, Price, Mar. 7, '64 ; mus. out with Co. July 30, '65.
Mallison, Joshua D., Mar. 28, '64 ; absent in hospital at muster out.
Messinger, Rufus, Aug. 9, '62 ; wd. in front of Petersburg, Va. ; disch. by G. O. July 10, '65.
Millins, Seth, mus. out with company ; vet.
Miller, Elijah, Feb. 24, '65 ; drafted ; disch. by G. O. May 10, '65.
Mooney, Eben B., Feb. 26, '62 ; trans. to V. R. C. Jan. 23, '64.
Maynard, Elvin, died May 12 of wds. rec. at Spottsylvania C. H. ; vet.
Marsh, Darius, Mar. 25, '64 ; died at Andersonville July 2, '64.
Moore, Andrew J., Apr. 2, '64 ; died May 13, '64, of wds. rec. in action.
Mulkey, James A., Apr. 2, '64 ; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 13, '64.
Mott, De Wolf, disch. on surg. cert.
Mitchell, Geo. W., mus. out Sept. 29, '64 ; expiration of term.
McKune, Michael, mus. out with the company ; vet.
McKenzie, Chas., killed at Wilderness May 6, '64.
McRoy, John, disch. on surg. cert.
McMillan, Daniel F., disch. on surg. cert.
Newcomb, Edgar E., Mar. 3, '64 ; mus. out with company.
Nichols, James, Mar. 8, '64 ; mus. out with company; vet.
Owens, Ebenezer, Mar. 7, '64 ; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 20, '64.
Perkins, William A., Apr. 2, '64 ; mus. out with company.
Pennington, Isaac, Feb. 26, '64 ; drafted ; mus. out with company.
Pickering, John D., Mar. 9, '64 ; disch. by G. O. May 15, '65.
Patterson, David, Apr. 2, '64 ; died Oct. 13, '64.
Price, Chauncey, Mar. 7, '64 ; died May 13, '64, of wds. rec. at Spottsylvania C. H.
Pierson, Henry T., died, date unknown.
Pierson, David C., disch. on surg. cert.
Potter, Charles B., disch. on surg. cert.
Quick, Amos M., died, date unknown.
Rose, Wm. S., Apr. 2, '64 ; died at home while on a fur. Mar. 23, '65.
Rockwell, W. C., disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 8, '64 ; re. Mar. 28, '64 mus. out with company July 30, '65 ; vet.
Ryan, Philip, Sept. 5, '61 ; mus. out with company ; vet.
Rodgers, Henry B., disch. on surg. cert.
Resseguie, Amasa, died, date unknown.
Sterling, Collins M., mus. out with company ; vet.
Smith, John P., Feb. 24, '65 ; drafted ; mus. out with company.
Smith, Wm. G., Feb. 27, '65 ; drafted ; mus. out with company.
Shippy, John, Feb 24, '64 ; drafted ; mus. out with company.
Stanton, John, Mar. 13, '65 ; substitute ; mus. out with company.
Snyder, Hiram J., mus. out Sept. 29, '64 ; exp. of term.
Spencer, Edwin D., died May 12, '64, of wds. rec. at Wilderness, May 9, '64.
Smith, Mark, disch. by G. O. May 9, '65 ; vet.
Stephens, Chandler, Mar. 7, '64 ; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 17, '64.
Smith, Thos., mus. out with company July 30, '65 ; vet.
Smith, David, Feb. 24, '65 ; disch. by G. O. May 10, '65.
Sloat, Edwin H., Mar. 7, '64 ; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 28, '64.
Snyder, Sylvester, Apr. 6, '64 ; died May 10, '64, of wds. rec. in action.
Spencer, Milo A., Mar. 7, '64 ; died May 16, '64, of wds. rec. at Fredericksburg.
Stephens, Daniel H., Mar. 7, '64 ; died at Washington, D. C., June 19, 1864, of wds. rec in battle of Wilderness.
Street, Wm. H,, disch. on surg. cert.; date unknown.
Spafford, Milton L., disch. on surg. cert. ; date unknown.
Sutton, Wm. A., disch. on surg. cert.; date unknown.
Sutton, Edward L., died ; date unknown.
Shaw, Henry A., disch. on surg. cert.; date unknown.
Stebbins, Wm. H., disch. on surg. cert. ; date unknown.
Tiffany, Alonzo M., Mar. 27, '64 ; ab. in hos. at mus. out.
Tarbox, Samuel A , April 2, '64 ; disch. by G. O. May 15, '65.
Tallon, James, April 2, '64 ; died at Florence, S. C., Nov. 15, '64.
Todd, Theodore L., died ; date unknown.
Turner, John W., disch. on surg. cert.
Van Wye, Moore T., Feb. 28, '62 ; not with company at mus. out.
Warner, Ansel L., April 2, '64 ; ab. in hos. at mus. out.
Weaver, Wm. H., Mar. 28, '64 ; mus. out with company July 30, '65.
White, Samuel, Mar. 9, '65 ; substitute ; mus. out with company.
Weiman, Geo., Mar. 2, '65 ; substitute ; mus. out with company.
Webb, Thos. H., Mar. 14, '64 ; substitute ; mus. out with company.
Warner, Julius, Mar. 3, '64 ; died Sept. 24, '64.
Westbrook, John, Mar. 7, '64 ; died May 10, '64, of wds. rec. at Wilderness.
Williams, Porter S., disch. on surg. cert.
Warner, Theodore F., died of wds. rec. in action ; vet.
Warner, Edson S., pr. to 1st lt. Company K, 56th Regt. P. V. Mar. 3, '62.
Watkins, Azariah J., died ; date unknown.
Wells, Horatio M., disch. on surg. cert. ; date unknown ; re. in same company in '64 as Marble Wells.

COMPANY G.

Mapes, Milton C., Mar. 8, '65 ; substitute ; mus. out July 30, '65.
Markham, Rufus A., Feb. 20, '62 ; mus. out Feb. 30, '65 ; exp. of term.

COMPANY K.

Corp. Jerry Bolles, Sept. 9, '61 ; killed at Bull Run Aug. 28, 62.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—The men composing this regiment were from various sections of the State, but principally from Philadelphia and the counties of Indiana, Centre, Luzerne, Schuylkill, Susquehanna

and Wayne. The regiment was organized at Camp Curtin in the fall of 1861. Sullivan A. Meredith was made colonel and commanded the regiment until his promotion to brigadier-general in November, 1862. The other field-officers were J. William Hofman, lieutenant-colonel, and John B. Smith, major. The regiment remained at Camp Curtin during the winter, and on the 8th of March, 1862, broke camp and proceeded to Washington. It remained in the vicinity of Washington until April 4th, when it proceeded by steamer to Budd's Ferry, on the Lower Potomac, and was there engaged on guard duty. On the 24th it embarked for Acquia Landing, and upon its arrival was engaged in repairing damages done by the rebels to the railroad and landing. Until August 9th it was occupied in doing guard duty, but on that date was assigned to Doubleday's Brigade, King's Division of McDowell's corps, and became associated with the Seventy-sixth and Ninety-fifth New York Regiments, the Seventh Indiana and the First New Hampshire Battery. The Brigade immediately moved with the corps across the Rappahannock, and on the 21st, near Rappahannock Station, the men of the regiment first heard the shriek of shells. On the 28th it had a short but sharp encounter with the enemy, in which Colonel Meredith was severely wounded. On the 29th it again engaged the enemy and was deployed to hold in check the rebel line of battle while our troops changed position. The regiment changed front under fire and held its ground until ordered to retire, but suffered severely in killed and wounded. On the morning of the 30th, the day on which was fought the principal battle of the second Bull Run, the regiment mustered but one hundred and fifty-four men for duty. It was engaged that day, but mainly in support of other troops. When the army retired it, with the brigade to which it belonged, was the rear-guard and suffered some loss. The campaign in Maryland soon opened, and the Fifty-sixth again encountered the enemy at South Mountain, when it inflicted severe blows and suffered severe loss.

In the battle of Antietam, which occurred two days afterwards, it participated, but did not suffer serious loss. Its next serious engagement with the enemy was had after crossing the Potomac, on the 30th of October, when it moved to the support of Pleasanton's cavalry and met the enemy near Union, on the 2d of November. They defeated and drove the enemy from his position, but with considerable loss. The Fifty-sixth, for its gallant action on that occasion, received the congratulations of the division commander. At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, it occupied the left of Franklin's division, but was not actively engaged, although within range and under fire of the enemy's guns. Early in January, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel Hofman was promoted to colonel, and Captain George B. Osborn to lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. In the Chancellorsville campaign the regiment bore an active part, but its movements were confined to the operations in and about Fredericksburg, designed to divert the enemy from Hooker's real point of attack. On the 7th of June the Fifty-sixth was detailed with the Seventh Wisconsin, to support the cavalry at Brandy Station, and had several sharp encounters with the enemy. On the 25th of June the regiment started on its march to Gettysburg. It reached Frederick on the 28th, and Emmittsburg the morning of the 30th. At this time the regiment belonged to the Second Brigade of the First Corps, and when the corps reached the battle-field on that ever-memorable 1st of July the Second Brigade had the advance, and the Fifty-sixth was the second in the brigade column. Getting into position a little in advance of the other regiments, and seeing the enemy advancing, it was ordered to fire and thus opened the battle. General Cutler, then in command of the First Division of the First Corps, in a letter to Governor Curtin dated November 5, 1863, says: "In noticing in the papers to-day an account of the proposition for a national cemetery at Gettysburg for the men who fell there in July last, I am reminded that I have neglected a duty which I owe to one of your regiments, the Fifty-sixth, and its brave commander, Colonel Hofmann. * * * It was my fortune to be in the advance on the morning of July 1st when we came upon the ground in front of the enemy. Colonel Hofmann's regiment got into position a moment sooner than the others. The atmosphere being a little thick, I took out my glass to examine the enemy. Being a few paces in rear of Col. Hofmann, he turned to me and inquired, 'Is that the enemy?' My reply was yes. Turning to his men, he commanded: 'Ready, right-oblique, aim, fire!' and the battle of Gettysburg was opened. The fire was followed by other regiments instantly; still, that battle on the soil of Pennsylvania was opened by her own sons, and it is just that it should become a matter of history. * * * I desire to say to your Excellency that the Fifty-sixth is one of the very best regiments in the service. * * * I hope you will cause proper measures to be taken to give that regiment the credit, which is its due, of having opened that memorable battle." It was fiercely engaged on the 2d, and on the 3d supported the batteries at the cemetery. Its losses, mainly sustained the first day, were ten killed, sixty-seven wounded and seventy-eight missing. Among the wounded was Captain Burritt, of Company K. On the 10th of March, 1864, a sufficient number having re-enlisted to retain its organization as a veteran regiment, it was granted a veteran furlough and returned to Philadelphia. On the 20th of April it returned to the front, and after a few days of camp life started on the memorable Wilderness campaign. The regiment crossed the Rapidan on the morning of May 4th, and at noon of the 5th became desperately engaged with a vastly superior force of the enemy, and, though bravely contending, was forced to fall back with heavy loss. Among the

killed was Lieutenant Titman, of Company G, a brave officer whose sword—drawn for the first time in this battle—was presented to him in acknowledgement of his services in the ranks. On the 6th it was in the thickest of the fight, and towards evening assisted in re-capturing the intrenchments wrested from the Second Corps, and was the first to plant its flag on the works where a moment before had floated the rebel colors. Again on the 7th it bravely faced the foe, and during the bloody battles that followed it was ever at the front. On the 19th of August, during a fierce attack of the enemy, the Fifty-sixth settled an old debt with the rebels. At the battle of Bull Run in '62 its color company was surrounded and colors captured. It now saw an opportunity to avenge the loss. The foe was repulsed, and, hotly pursuing them, the regiment captured the battle flag of the Fifty-fifth North Carolina. It shared in the perils and honors of the last campaign, and on the 1st of July, 1865, was mustered out of service at Philadelphia.

Company K.—Susquehanna County furnished something over fifty men to this company, the remainder being principally from the county of Schuylkill. Upon its organization David Mitchell, of Schuylkill County, was made captain; Edson S. Warner, at the time a member of Company D, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was promoted to first lieutenant; and Ira N. Burritt, also of this county, was made second lieutenant. That Company K was a part of the gallant Fifty-sixth, whose brilliant record we have briefly traced, is sufficient commendation. Upon the resignation of Captain Mitchell, in December, 1862, Lieutenant Warner was promoted to captain, and was in command of the company until February, 1863, when he resigned. He is now in the postal service of the United States, being mail agent on the Montrose Railway, and resides at Montrose. Lieutenant Burritt was promoted to the command of the company when Captain Warner was discharged, which he retained until November, 1864, when, on account of wounds, he was discharged. Lieutenant B. C. Stoddard, of Company A, was then promoted to the captaincy, who, although residing in Wayne County before the war, is now and has been for many years, a resident of the borough of Susquehanna. Captain Burritt is a resident of Washington, D. C., where he is engaged in editing and publishing a newspaper. Loren Burritt, when the company was organized, was made first sergeant, from which he was promoted to second and to first lieutenant. November 7, 1863, he was commissioned major of the Eighth Regiment, United States Colored Troops. On the 20th of February, 1864, at Olustee, Florida, Major Burritt was severely wounded. He was afterwards promoted to lieutenant-colonel and brevet-colonel, but, on account of his wound, was obliged to relinquish command of the regiment, and was placed on detached service. November 10, 1865, Colonel Burritt was mustered out with his regiment and returned to Susquehanna County. The next year he was elected to the Legislature, and again in 1867. But he had never recovered from the wound received in Florida, and about this time it began to affect his health in an alarming manner. Baffling the skill of the most eminent physicians of the country, his disease soon completely prostrated him, and for more than twenty years he has been a helpless invalid.

But Susquehanna County was represented in the Fifty-sixth by fifty or sixty other patriotic "boys" who enlisted in other Companies—principally in A, D and I, and their names appear in the record of their service, which follows. When the "date of muster into service" is marked 1864, it refers to date of re-enlistment:

COMPANY K, FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Mustered into service March 3, 1862, *unless otherwise stated; mustered out July* 1, 1865.

Capt. Edson S. Warner, pr. from 1st lt. Feb. 3, '63; res. Feb. 27, '63.

Capt. Ira N. Burritt, pr. from 2d to 1st lt. Feb. 3, '63; to capt. Feb. 27, '63; wd. at Gettysburg, Wilderness and Weldon R. R.; disch. Nov. 21, '64.

1st Lt. Loren Burritt, Mar. 7, '62; pr. from 1st sergt. to 2d lt. Feb. 3, '63; to 1st lt. Apr. 1, '63; to major, 8th Regt. U. S. Colored Troops, Nov. 7, '63; afterwards pr. to lt.-col and bev. col.

Sergt. John L. Vanauken, Apr. 19, '62, died May 12, '64, of wds. recd. in action.

Corporals.

Drake, Henry W., Mar. 6, '64; wd. four times; mus. out with Co.; vet.

Baxter, Orrin, W., Jan. 25, '64; mus. out with Co.; vet.

Potter, Richard B., Jan. 28, '64; pr. to cor. June 1, '65; mus. out with Co.; vet.

Richards, Joseph D., Mar. 27, '64; pr. to cor. June 1, '65, mus. out with Co.; vet.

Maxfield, Cyrus N., Jan. 23, '64; disch. June 16, '65; vet.

Privates.

Ainey, Peter, wd. at Gettysburg; leg amputated; disch. Feb. 7, '64.

Brown, George, July 27, '63; drafted; mus. out with Co.

Brown, Josiah R., Mar. 7, '64; ab. sick at mus. out.

Bradshaw, E. M., Feb. 3, '64; not on mus. out roll; vet.

Chase, Wm. J., Jan. 30, '64; mus. out with Co.; vet.

Crow, Patrick, Feb. 13, '64; mus. out with Co.; vet.; enlisted after war in Mexican Army.

Coy, Asa, Feb. 17, '62: died at Annapolis, Md., June 17, '62.

Colvin, Jared B., com. 1st lt. Nov. 22, '64; not on mus. out roll.

Driscol, Jerry C., Apr. 19, '62; died June 17, '62.

Devine, Hiram, disch.; date unknown.

Doud, William, disch.; date unknown.

Eldridge, Wm. H., disch. June, '62.

Ellis, John H., not on mus. out roll.

Goss, Edward A., Feb. 14, '64; ab. sick at mus. out; vet.

Gleason, Stephen, Feb. 27, '63; tr. to V. R. C. Mar. 2, '64.

Garvey, James, not on mus. out roll.

Hughes, Geo. W., Jan. 27, '64; mus. out with Co.; vet.

Hughes, Thos. W., Sept. 10, '62; disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 11, 63.

Jewett, Allen, Jan. 29, '62; died at Alexandria, Va., June 23, '63, of wds. recd. in action.

Kerr, Christian, Mar. 28, '62; mus. out Apr. 5, '65; exp. of term.

Lindsay, Ezra D., Jan. 29, '62; disch.; date unknown; re. in Lgt. Art.

Lynch, Harvey W., Jan. 29, '62; disch. on surg. cert.; date unknown.

McKinny, Chester, Mar. 25, '62; died at Knoxville, Tenn.; date unknown.

Otis, Leander, Mar. 25, '62; not on mus. out roll; re. in U. S. Navy.

Perkins, Julius G., Feb. 27, '62; mus. out with Co.; vet

Perkins, Chas. L., Feb. 27, '62; not on mus. out roll.

Richards, Lemuel, Mar. 27, '64; mus. out with Co.; vet.

Reynolds, Wm. H., Mar. 27, '64; not on mus. out roll; re. in 2d Pa. Heavy Art.

Rhinevault, Sylvester P., Mar. 27, '64; not on mus. out roll.

Richards, Chas. F., Mar. 27, '64; not on mus. out roll.

Snyder, Philo J., Feb. 21, '64; mus. out with Co.; vet.

Swisher, Andrew J., Feb. 2, '64 ; mus. out with Co. ; vet.
Sanders, James E., Apr. 5, '62 ; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 9, '62 ; re. in Co. B, 17th Pa. Cav.
Slade, James, Mar. 24, '62 ; disch. on surg. cert. ; date unknown.
Sanders, Benj. F., Mar. 24, '62 ; disch. on surg. cert. ; date unknown.
St. Clair, Geo. W., Mar. 24, '62 ; disch. on surg. cert. ; date unknown.
Thompson, John J., Feb. 24, '62 ; mus. out with Co. July 1, '65 ; vet.
Vergason, Newell J., Feb. 24, '62 ; disch. on surg. cert. ; date unknown ; re. in Co. K, 187th P. V.
Westbrook, John, Feb. 27, '62 ; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 28, '63.
White, William, Feb. 27, '62 ; disch. on surg. cert. ; date unknown.
Whitford, Adney J., Mar. 28, '64 ; disch. Apr. 26, '64 ; vet.
Wilbur, Charles, Feb. 27, '62 ; tr. to Battery B, 1st Pa. Art.
Wilbur, Isaiah S., Feb. 13, '64 ; killed in action Aug. 20, '64 ; vet.

The following-named men were also members of the Fifty-sixth Regiment :

COMPANY A.

Sergt. Andrew J. Archer, Oct. 2, '61 ; not with Co. at mus. out.
Cor. Avery Porter, Feb. 12, '64 ; pr. to cor. Apr. 1, '65 ; mus. out with Co. ; vet.

Privates.

Avery, George, Mar. 30, '64 ; not on mus. out roll.
Burman, George H. Oct. 4, '61 ; capt'd at Bull Run Aug. 29, '62.
Bloxham, Arthur E., Feb. 24, '62 ; killed at Bull Run Aug. 29, '62.
Burman, David, died at Camp Curtin Jan. 25, '62.
Burman, Danford, Mar. 30, '64 ; disch. by G. O. June 17, '65.
Cass, Frederick, Oct. 2, '61 ; disch. on surg. cert. ; date unknown.
Foster, Archibald L, Oct. 2, '61 ; not with Co. at mus. out.
Gelatt, C. W., Oct. 22, '61 ; disch. for wds. recd. at Gettysburg July 1, '63.
Hine, Isaac, died at Camp Curtin Jan. 20, '62.
Lathrop, Eugene, not on muster out roll.
Lagier, George, disch. on surg. cert. May 7, '62.
Perkins, Lewis L., Oct. 22, '62 ; killed at North Anna River.
Robinson, Henry J., Mar. 6, '62 ; disch. on surg. cert. May 6, '62.
Sillick, Milton, Feb. 4, '62 ; disch. ; date unknown.
Sillick, Wm. H., Oct. 22, '62 ; not on mus. out roll.
Storer, Isaac F., Oct. 22, '61 ; disch. on surg. cert. ; date unknown.
Schriver, Jeremiah, not on mus. out roll.
Ticknor, George B., Oct. 22, '61 ; capt'd at Bull Run Aug. 29, '62.
Wood, Albert N., Oct. 2, '61 ; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 29, '62.
White, Orrin B., Oct. 2, '61 ; died of wds. recd. at 2d Bull Run.
Washburn, Luman, died at Camp Curtin Dec. 2, '61.

COMPANY D.

Capt. Robert H. Day, Nov. 1, '61 ; pr. from 1st sergt. to 2d lt. Sept. 27, '62 ; to 1st lt. Mar. 1, '63 ; to capt. June 13, '63 ; disch. Jan. 10, '65.
Sergt. Wm. H. Miller, pr. to sergt. June 24, '62 ; disch. for wds.
Cor. Walter F. Aldrich, pr. to cor. Jan. 24, '62 ; tr. to V. R. C.

Privates.

Brush, Geo. A., disch. ; date unknown.
Brush, Edgar J., capt'd at 2d Bull Run.
Grimes, Curtis F., Feb. 13, '64 : mus. out with Co. July 1, '65 ; vet.
Gordon, Samuel G., disch. on surg. cert. ; date unknown.
Morse, Joel Furman, died June 2, '63 ; bur. at Antietam.
Middaugh, Charles, died ; date unknown.
Martin, Edward F., Feb. 13, '64 ; disch. for wds., with loss of leg, recd. June 20, '64.
Lung, Addison W., not on mus. out roll.

COMPANY G.

1st Lt. Henry C. Titman, 1861 ; pr. from sergt. to 1st. lt. Dec. 6, '63 ; killed at Wilderness May 5, '64. (See Lt. "Titman" Post, G. A. R.)
Strunk, Wm. C. Priv. died Aug. 12, '64.

COMPANY I.

Sergt. William Anderson, Feb. 13, '64, pr. to sergt. Apr. 1, '65 ; mus. out with Co. July 1, '65 ; vet.
Sergt. Urbane Barrager, Feb. 13, '64 ; pr. from cor. to sergt. May 21, '65 ; mus. out with Co. July 1, '65 ; vet.
Cor. Jasper Gardner, Feb. 13, '64 ; wd. in action June 18, '64, ab. in hos. at mus. out ; vet.
Cor. M. J. Slocum, Feb. 13, '64 ; pr. to cor. Feb. 25, '62 ; not on mus. out roll ; vet.
Mus. Winfield S. Carr, not on mus. out roll.

Privates.

Bennett, Geo. E., not on mus. out roll.
Coil, Charles, tr. to Co. A ; date unknown.
Coil, John, Aug. 20, '64 ; tr. to Co. A ; date unknown.
Coil, Thomas, Aug. 20, '64 ; tr. to Co. A ; date unknown.
Coil, James, not on mus. out roll.
Canfield, James A., not on mus. out roll.
Galloway, E. F., not on mus. out roll.
Weed, Phineas, not on mus. out roll.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The men of this regiment were mainly from the counties of Mercer, Crawford, Venango, Tioga, Bradford, Wyoming and Susquehanna. The regiment was organized early in December, 1861, by the choice of the following officers: William Maxwell, colonel; Elhanan W. Woods, lieutenant-colonel; and Jeremiah Culp, major. The regiment left Camp Curtin for Washington on the 14th and encamped on the Bladensburg Pike. In February, 1862, it crossed the river into Virginia and joined the Army of the Potomac. It was here assigned to General Jameson's brigade of the Third Corps, being associated with the Eighty-third and One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania regiments and the Eighty-seventh New York. On the 4th of April it moved with the army to Yorktown, and after remaining under the fire of the enemy's guns for a few days it was moved to a wooded swamp in the rear, where, for a month, the men labored in the trenches. "Here," wrote Surgeon Lyman, "the men walked in mud, slept in mud, and drank water from holes scooped out of the mud; and the combined remonstrances of the medical officers of the brigade were met by the silencing reply, 'It is a military necessity.' But the result proved the fears of the surgeons well founded, and nearly half the regiment were rendered unfit for duty and many of them died. On the 11th the regiment had a brief but sharp engagement with the enemy, and on May 4th, while on the march to the battle-field of Williamsburg, it was ordered to throw off knapsacks, blankets and overcoats, and proceed 'double quick' to the front. They reached the field, but, night coming on, they were not engaged; and, overheated by their rapid march, wet to the skin by a drenching rain, without rations, blankets or fires, they remained under arms all night." "It seemed," writes Colonel Perkins, then adjutant of the regiment, "immediately after, as though the regiment had been struck by a pestilence. I think the loss to the regiment by discharges, on account of that night's exposure, was greater than our casualties in any battle during the war." At the battle of Fair Oaks the regiment suffered severely, having eleven men killed and forty-nine wounded.

In the severe battle of the 30th the enemy assaulted the Union lines in vastly superior numbers, but he was repulsed with great slaughter, and the conduct of the Fifty-seventh on that occasion was highly commended by that accomplished soldier, General Kearny. The loss in the regiment was seven killed and fifty-six wounded. But, with undaunted spirits and unflagging zeal it met the enemy at Malvern Hill on the following

day, and in this, the last of the series of bloody battles of that Peninsular campaign, it sustained well its reputation for efficiency and bravery. But, without a field officer and with only a few line officers fit for duty—reduced by battle, by sickness and by death to only fifty-six effective men—it presented a marked contrast to the thousand strong that, scarcely three months before, had marched forth to battle. But before leaving the Peninsula, recruits were received, the sick rapidly returned and the regiment was restored to almost its original efficiency.

From the Peninsula the regiment proceeded to Alexandria, and from there joined Pope's army in time to participate in the second Bull Run battle on the 29th and 30th of August. By a forced march the regiment reached the battle-field of Chantilly. Here the gallant Kearny, having ridden into the enemy's lines while reconnoitring, was killed, and his body fell into the hands of the enemy. On the following day four companies of the Fifty-seventh were sent, under a flag of truce, to receive his body and bear it within our lines. On the 13th of December the regiment crossed the Rappahannock on pontoons, and soon was fiercely engaged with the enemy on the bloody field of Fredericksburg. On the 14th, in company with the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania, it was ordered to the extreme front line, where it remained until the night of the 15th. Upon recrossing the river it returned to its old camp, but with sadly-thinned ranks. Of the three hundred and sixteen men with which the regiment went into that battle, twenty-one were killed, seventy-six wounded and seventy-eight were missing. About the 1st of March, 1863, in the reorganization of the army under Hooker, the Fifty-seventh was assigned to Graham's brigade, composed entirely of Pennsylvania regiments, viz.: The Fifty-seventh, Sixty-third, Sixty-eighth, One Hundred and Fifth, One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Forty-first. On the 28th of April it started on the Chancellorsville campaign, crossing the river on the 30th and reaching the field on the 1st of May. On the 2d it moved to the front, but, with the exception of some skirmishing, was not seriously engaged. At daylight of the 3d, the brigade being in column of regiments, the enemy suddenly assaulted it with great fury. It immediately moved by the flank at double quick and deployed in line of battle near the Chancellor House, where it charged and drove the enemy; but, after a desperate encounter, was forced to fall back. The regiment again suffered a grievous loss, having thirteen of its number killed, forty-eight wounded and twenty-three missing. On the 6th it recrossed the river and returned to its old camp. On the 11th of June the regiment started on the Gettysburg campaign, arriving at Emmittsburg, Md., July 1st, and reaching the battle-field that night. Early on the 2d it moved to the front, and during the fierce fighting that occurred the Fifty-seventh was in the thickest of the fray. While the regiment was in position near Sherfy's house the brigade was compelled to fall back by a flank movement of the enemy, and a number of the men having taken cover in an old cellar, did not hear the order to retire, but continued a rapid and destructive fire. When too late, they discovered their isolated position and were nearly all captured. During the 3d it remained at the front and at night was placed on picket. The casualties of the regiment were again heavy, being twelve killed, forty-five wounded and forty-seven missing. In the pursuit of Lee, and in all the subsequent campaigns and engagements in the Valley of Virginia, including Mine Run, Auburn Creek, Kelly's Ford and Locust Grove, the regiment participated, and at noon, on the 9th of April, when within a mile of Appomattox Court-House, the joyful tidings was brought that Lee had surrendered.

Company A.—Nearly half of Company A enlisted from this county, and the remainder were mostly from our neighboring county of Wyoming. J. R. Lyons was mainly instrumental in recruiting the men from Susquehanna, having a recruiting station on the fair-ground during the county fair in September, 1861. Upon the organization of the company he was chosen first lieutenant, and upon the promotion of Captain Sides to lieutenant-colonel, soon after, he was made captain of the company, and continued in command until obliged to leave the service on account of wounds received in the severe engagements his regiment participated in. His brother, Clark M. Lyons, was made adjutant of the regiment, and died from wounds received in battle. Henry H. Hinds was promoted to captain of the company, and Edgar Williams was promoted to captain Company E, and died of wounds. The company bore manfully its part during the severe service of the regiment, as the record of its members will bear evidence.

COMPANY A, FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Mustered into service November 11, 1861, *unless otherwise stated; mustered out June* 29, 1865.

Capt. Jerome R. Lyons, Dec. 4, '61; pr. from 1st lt. to capt. Sept. 15, '62; disch. Oct. 4, '64, for wds. rec. in action (see Capt. Lyons Post. G. A. R.)

Capt. Henry H. Hinds, Dec. 4, '61; pr. from 1st sergt. to 1st lt. Jan. 7, '63; taken pris. at Gettysburg; pr. to capt. May 15, '65; disch. May 15, '65.

Sergeants.

Wm. Doherty, Feb. 10, '64; pr. from cor. to sergt. June 1, '65; mus. out with Co.

Edgar Van Loan, April 1, '62; mus. out April 10, '65, exp. of term.

Edgar Williams, Oct. 4, '61; pr. to 2d lt. Co. E., Nov. 4, '63; to 1st lt. Sept. 1, '63; to capt. Nov. 1, '63; died May 23, '64, of wds. rec. in action.

Wm. W. Hinds, Dec. 4, '61; wd. at Malvern Hill; mortally wd. at Fredericksburg, Va.; died Dec. 22, '62.

Corporals.

Gilbert H. Mitchell, Jan. 1, '64; mus. out with Co. June 29, '65; vet.

Theodore S. Clink, Dec. 4, '61; not on mus. out roll; disch. April 19, '62.

Adelbert B. Robinson, Dec. 4, '61; wd. at Chancellorsville; knocked senseless by a shell at Gettysburg; on detached serv. at mus. out of Co.; vet.

Edward F. Hawley, Oct. 23, '61; capt'd; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 7, '64.

John L. Strunk, Dec. 4, '61; died June 4, '62, at Yorktown, Va.
Bentley Stark, Dec. 4, '61; died at Harrison Landing, Aug. 3, '62.

Privates.

Anson, Levi, Dec. 31, '63; mus. out with Co. June 29, '65; vet.
Anson, Lafayette, Oct. 22, '61; mus. out Oct. 25, 64, exp. of term.
Austin, John, Dec. 4, '61; tr. to V. R. C. Nov. 1, '63.
Bronson, Philander S., Dec. 4, '61; disch. Sept. 16, '62, for disability.
Brotzman, Isaac, Dec. 4, '61; taken pris. at Chancellorsville; died at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 17, '63.
Bolls, Lyman, Dec. 4, '61; disch. Nov. 16, '62.
Bump, Dennis L., Dec. 4, '61; disch. Nov. 14, '62, at Ft. Hamilton; re. in Co. C, 203d P. V.
Barnes, Horace J., Dec. 4, '61; wd. at Fair Oaks, and left in the hands of the enemy.
Bray, Levi T., Feb. 12, '62; taken pris. at Fredericksburg; on detached duty at mus. out; vet.
Bramlee, Wm. J., Jan. 29, '62; re. as a vet.
Bramlee, Alonzo T., Mar. 10, '62; not on mus. out roll.
Clink, Adam, Oct. 22, '61; not on mus. out roll.
Clink, James, Oct. 22, '61; disch. Jan. 16, '63.
Coggswell, Aaron, Oct. 22, '61; died at Ft. Monroe, June 17, '62.
Doherty, Patrick, Dec. 31, '63; mus. out with Co. June 29, '65; vet.
Devine, Daniel, Nov. 1, '61; wd. at Glendale; disch. Jan. 16, '63.
Devine, Jno. Wesley, Nov. 1, '61; taken pris. at Chancellorsville; returned to Co. Dec. 10, '63; vet.
Fargo, Jason E., Nov. 1, '61; not on mus. out roll.
Granger, John W., Nov. 1, '61; pr. to cor. Feb. 18, '63; to sergt. July 1, '63; tr. to V. R. C. Jan. 15, '64.
Granger, Luther A., Nov. 1, '61; killed at Gettysburg.
Hinds, Frederick M., Oct. 22, '61; pr. to cor. Mar. 1, '62; disch. Oct. 14, '62.
Jackson, Fred., not on mus. out roll.
Keator, W. B., Nov. 1, '61; not on mus. out roll.
Kennard, Lewis C., Jan. 30, '62; in actions of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks; killed at Glendale.
Kennedy, Richard V., Nov. 1, '61; left arm shot off at Gettysburg; disch. Dec. 3, '63.
Kirkhoff, J., died April 12, '65; bur. at Arlington, Va.
Larum, Joseph, April 8, '65; substitute; ab. sick at mus. out.
Lines, Sumner E., Nov. 1, '61; killed in front of Petersburg, Va., June 18, '64.
Lyons, Clark M., Nov. 1, '61; pr. to 1st lt. and adjt. May 2, '64; died June 20, '64, of wds. received in action (see "Four Brothers" Post, G. A. R.)
Lewis, Kennard, Nov. 1, '61; not on mus. out roll.
McCauley, John, Nov. 1, '61; disch. for disability Dec. 9, '62.
McCormick, John C., Nov. 1, '61; wd. at Gettysburg; disch. at Harrisburg, Pa.
McCormick, Chas., Nov. 1, '61; wd. at Gettysburg, leg amputated; died from wds. July 12, '63.
McCracken, Volney, Feb. 13, '64; not on mus. out roll.
McDonald, Myron, Feb. 13, '64; not on mus. out roll.
Osborn, Wm. H., Nov. 1, '61; disch. March 10, '63, disability.
Osborn, Stephen M., Nov. 1, '61; wd. at 2d Bull Run, and died of his wds. at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 17, '62.
Otis, Ferdinand, Nov. 1, '61; killed in action Dec. 13, '62.
Otis, Dudley M., Nov. 25, '61; died near Falmouth, Va., June 9, '63, of wounds received at Chancellorsville, Va.
Otis, Israel, Nov. 1, '61; wd. at Chancellorsville, Va.; pr. to cor.; killed.
Potter, Henry W., Nov. 1, '61; died Jan. 12, '62, at Union Heights, Georgetown.
Penny, Wm. H., Nov. 1, '61; not on mus. out roll.
Penny, Sidney E., Nov. 1, '61; not on mus. out roll.
Roberts, Mortimer, Nov. 1, '61; disch. Sept. 20, '62, at Ft. Monroe.
Stage, Geo. E., March 31, '64; wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 5, '64; ab. at mus. out.
Seeley, Benj. E., Feb. 13, '64; disch. on surg. cert. April 14, '65.
Stage, Aaron, Feb. 11, '62; fifer; tr. to Co. I, April 1, '62; died at Ft. McHenry Oct. 28, '62.
Stage, Richard H., March 31, '64; died May 7, '64, of wounds received in action; previously served 9 mos. in Co. H, 177th Regt.
Shaddock, Joseph, Feb. 15, '62; not on mus. out roll.
Seeley, Malory, not on mus. out roll.
Sembler, Frank O., Nov. 1, '61; not on mus. out roll.
Stephens, Fred., Nov. 1, '61; killed Dec. 13, '62.
Sherwood, N. Y., Nov. 1, '61; disch. Dec. 12, '62, of disability.
Simpson, Walter B., Nov. 1, '61; pris. at Fredericksburg; exchanged; wd. at Kelly's Ford; re-enlisted; vet.
Stark, Mitchell O., Nov. 1, '61; not on mus. out roll.
Strickland, P. B., Nov. 1, '61; died at Ft. Monroe June 17, '62, of wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va.
Seeley, Hollis, Feb. 22, '64; not on mus. out roll.
Seeley, Malvern E., Feb. 22, '64; not on mus. out roll.
Smith, Daniel, Mar. 22, '64; died June 14, '64.
Sweet, Perry, Feb. 1, '64; ab. in hos. at Phila. at mus. out; disch. by G. O. June 12, '65.
Sweet, Henry, Feb. 1, '64; died at Beverly hos., N. J., Oct. 22, '64; had served 9 months in Co. A., 15 1st P. V.
Terry, Henry W., Feb. 25, '62; wd. at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; ab. at mus. out.
Tallon, James, Nov. 1, '61; disch. for disability Oct. 28, '62; re. in Co. D, 50th P. V.
Tiffany, Volney W., Nov. 1, '61; killed at Fair Oaks, May 31, '62.
Whitney, Willard J., Oct. 5, '61; wd. at Charles City Cross-Roads June 30, '63; wd. and capt'd at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; disch. Nov. 15, '63.
Wickson, Joshua, Nov. 1, '61; re-enlisted; killed at battle of Wilderness May 5, '64; vet.
Wood, Warren S., Nov. 1, '61; disch. for disability April 13, '62.
Warner, Erastus, Nov. 1, '61; wd. at Fair Oaks; on detached duty at mus. out; vet.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Maxum, Charles, Feb. 28, '62; died in hospital Aug. 2, '63.
Parker, Joseph W., Feb. 28, '62; disch. for disability Sept. 30, '62.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Dimmick, Addison, Feb. 21, '62; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 8, '62.
Freer, Du Bois, Feb. 28, '62; died June 3, '62.
Thatcher, C. E., Feb. 16, '62; tr. to V. R. C. Oct. 7, '63.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The three counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Wayne furnished the men composing this regiment, seven companies being recruited in Bradford, two in Susquehanna and one from Wayne. The companies rendezvouzed at Camp Curtin, where, on the 28th of August, 1862, the commissioned officers of the several companies met to select regimental officers. With a unanimity that thus early evinced that the purpose of both officers and men of the regiment was to stamp out rebellion, and not self-aggrandizement, they decided to call to the command of the regiment a soldier of experience and known ability; and their choice fell upon Major Henry J. Madill, of the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserves, a resident of Bradford County. At the moment of his election Major Madill was participating with his regiment in the bloody battles that culminated on the 30th in another disaster to the Union troops at Bull Run. The organization was completed by the selection of Guy H. Watkins and Israel P. Spalding, of Bradford County, as lieutenant-colonel and major, Daniel W. Searle, of Susquehanna, as adjutant, and Robert N. Torrey, of Wayne, as quartermaster. The total number on the rolls of the regiment, including field and staff, was nine hundred and forty-nine men. On the evening of the 28th orders were received for the regiment to proceed to Washington the next day, which was received with great satisfaction and obeyed with alacrity. The regiment left Camp Curtin the next afternoon, and reached Washington the following day. The booming

of cannon from the battle-field of Bull Run could be distinctly heard, and all was excitement and confusion at the Capitol. Taking dinner at the Soldiers' Rest, the regiment was immediately ordered to Arlington Heights; but upon reaching Long Bridge, they were detained until dark by an ambulance train going to Bull Run, and did not reach their destination until eleven o'clock. Here, weary and exhausted, they threw themselves down to sleep; but within an hour orders came to proceed to Chain Bridge, some nine miles distant. Pope's defeat was now known, and the regiment fell into line for this march, not knowing at what moment it might encounter the victorious foe. To add to the perils of the situation, the regiment was practically without arms; for there was not a round of ammunition that would fit their old Austrian muskets, nor a hundred bayonets that could be used. Had the men of the regiment known at that time what they soon afterwards learned—the value of having in their hands a trusty musket, capped and primed, with "forty rounds" in their pockets—they *might* have done what never occurred during their term of service—disobeyed orders. The survivors of the regiment will never forget that night-march. No glimmering star illumined the blank darkness, and to add to its misfortunes the guide lost his way, and it was daylight when the regiment halted near its destination. Less than two hundred men were in line. The remainder, overcome by fatigue, had "fallen by the way;" but during the forenoon most of the men arrived in camp. Bates, in his "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers," speaking of the regiment at this time, says: "For two days it was kept marching and counter-marching among the defences of Washington, being held in readiness to repel an attack of the enemy, which seemed to be hourly anticipated. The days were intensely hot and the nights cool, and for more than a week after its arrival the regiment was without tents. Rations also were scarce, and privation and exposure soon began to tell fearfully upon the health of the men, nearly three hundred being carried to hospitals, and five hundred reported unfit for duty." On the 12th of September the regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division of the Third Corps, and became associated with the Sixty-third, Sixty-eighth, One Hundred and Fifth, and One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania, and the Twentieth Indiana Regiments. General John C. Robinson, now a resident of Binghamton, N. Y., commanded the brigade. He was a regular army officer, a gallant soldier and strict disciplinarian.

In the following brief account of the regiment's services the writer is indebted for many items of interest to a very complete and accurate history of the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment, written by Chaplain David Craft, and published in 1885. The regiment remained in the defences of Washington until the 10th of October, when, with the brigade, it made a forced march to Poolsville, Md., in a fruitless attempt to intercept Stewart on his return from his rebel raid into Pennsylvania. It is said that "severe marches are more destructive to armies than battles;" and this march, so far as the One Hundred and Forty-first was concerned, was a striking illustration of its truth The surgeon of the regiment reported that more than one hundred cases of hernia alone were traceable to the Poolsville march. The regiment remained here on picket duty until the 28th, when it crossed the river at White's Ford, and joined the army in its march to Warrenton. When Burnside assumed command, it moved with the army towards Fredericksburg, reaching Falmouth on the 22d of November. The battle of Fredericksburg was the first engagement in which the regiment participated. It was under arms all day the 10th, and on the morning of the 11th of December it was awakened by a "*reveille*" it will never forget—the booming of cannon at Fredericksburg. All day and the next it waited, momentarily expecting orders to cross the river. On the morning of the 13th it marched to a point on the hills opposite the head of Franklin's pontoon bridge, and stacked arms. Here it lay, a silent spectator, in full view of the terrible battle now raging across the river, until nearly two o'clock in the afternoon, when it received orders to cross and hasten to the relief of the gallant Reserves, who were being forced back by overwhelming numbers. For nearly a mile the regiment was exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery, which, as the brigade approached the field, was concentrated upon it, and shot and shell flew thick and fast. The arrival of the brigade was most timely. The yelling rebels of Early's brigade were within a hundred yards of Randolph's battery, and would doubtless have captured it but for the withering fire poured into their ranks by the advance regiments of the brigade, which compelled them to fall back. The One Hundred and Forty-first was ordered in support of Randolph's battery, upon which the enemy did not cease their fire until dark. On the night of the 14th Major Spalding, with twenty men from each company and six commissioned officers, were placed on advanced picket, within twenty rods of the enemy's lines. Here they remained from five o'clock Monday morning until two o'clock Tuesday morning, when, the army having safely recrossed the river, they silently withdrew, and were among the last to reach the north bank of the Rappahannock. The regiment returned to its old camp and erected winter-quarters. On the 20th of January the regiment started on what was afterwards known as Burnside's "mud march;" and its particular significance to the regiment arises from the fact that in this well-planned movement it had been selected for the important and perilous duty of crossing the river in boats, and taking possession of the hill and holding it while the pontoon bridge was laid. The confidence thus placed in the courage and ability of the officers and men of the regiment was no small compliment; but fortunately for them, the elements

interposed, and they were spared the ordeal. Returning to camp, it quietly passed the remainder of the winter, and the spring found it ready and waiting for the campaign that followed.

On the 27th of April, 1863, orders were received to be ready to march on the following day. The regiment participated in the operations of Sedgewick in and about Fredericksburg, designed to divert the attention of Lee from Hooker's *real* point of attack at Chancellorsville, but did not cross the river. On the 30th the regiment started up the river, and early on the morning of May 1st it crossed the pontoon bridge at United States Ford, and marched to the front. It will be remembered that in the Chancellorsville campaign the regiment was in Graham's brigade, Birney's division,[1] and Sickles' (Third) corps. We have space to only briefly note the part taken by the regiment in the terrible battles then fought. During the day of the 1st, Graham's brigade was ordered to the support of the Twelfth Corps, and was subjected to the fire of the enemy's artillery, losing some men. On the 2d it participated in the advance in which the enemy were driven back, but just before dark "Stonewall" Jackson's rebel legions swooped down upon the Eleventh Corps, "rolling it up like a scroll," and placing the regiment, with the other troops in the advance, in a perilous condition. But aided by the darkness, they withdrew, and that night were placed on picket. At daylight on the morning of the 3d, while the brigade was in column of regiments, the enemy suddenly opened fire upon it. Says Bates: "The brigade was unprepared for the shock, but retiring by the flank it rapidly re-formed near the Chancellor house and delivered a counter-charge upon the enemy, who had followed them up sharply, and was now crossing an open field towards a wood, where he was met, and where a fierce, almost hand-to-hand fight ensued. The fighting on the part of the regiment One Hundred and Forty-first was here most heroic, and resulted in driving the enemy from its front and holding him in check until nearly surrounded, when it retired in good order, repeatedly rallying and pouring destructive volleys into the faces of the closely pursuing foe. * * * For its discipline and bravery exhibited on the memorable 3d of May, the regiment was warmly complimented by both Generals Birney and Graham." In his report of the battle, General Graham says: "I would give especial praise to the One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, a new regiment, for the second time under fire. No men could have behaved better. Its thinned ranks are better proof of its steadiness under fire than any words can be; of four hundred and seventeen men taken into the fight, it lost two hundred and thirty-four." On the evening of the 6th the regiment reached its old camp on Potomac Creek. On the 11th of June the regiment again broke camp, and on the night of July 1st bivouacked on the battle-field of Gettysburg. At dawn of the 2d the regiment was in line of battle. It was not seriously engaged until after noon, when, being temporarily detached from the brigade, it was placed in support of the batteries in the Peach Orchard. We quote from Bates—"For two hours it held this exposed position, when the enemy's infantry charged in heavy force along his whole line. Already had his lines reached the fence which skirted the orchard, counting on the easy capture of the Union guns, when the regiment, which had lain concealed from view, leaped the wall and dashed forward upon the foe. Bewildered by its sudden appearance, and from front the enemy gave ground, and the regiment held its advanced position until the guns could be dragged by hand to a place of safety. * * * The enemy's attack was now renewed with overwhelming force and the Union lines were forced to give way. Though fearfully torn, the regiment preserved a bold front, and again and again rallied and turned upon the foe. Its loss in this day's fight was probably greater, in proportion to the number engaged, than almost any other regiment in the army." Colonel Madill, in his report of the battle, says: "I took two hundred men into the fight, with nine officers. Out of that number I lost one hundred and forty-five men and six officers." Of these, one-third were killed on the field or died of their wounds—among the number, the gallant Major Spalding.

The regiment participated in the fall campaign, and among other engagements in which it participated were Auburn, Kelly's Ford and Mine Run. It went into winter-quarters early in November near Brandy Station. Upon the opening of the spring campaign of 1864 the regiment, having received accessions to its ranks by recruits, and by men returned from hospitals, numbered about three hundred and twenty-five officers and men present for duty. Under Grant it started on the bloody Wilderness campaign, breaking camp on the 3d of May. On the fifth it was hotly engaged, and early on the morning of the 6th it charged a line of breastworks, carrying them and capturing the colors of the Thirteenth North Carolina Regiment and fifty prisoners. On the 12th the regiment, occupying a portion of the works wrested from the enemy, was repeatedly assaulted in their desperate efforts to regain their lost ground, but were each time bloodily repulsed. In front of the position occupied by the One Hundred and Forty-first stood the large tree which was entirely cut off by bullets, the trunk of which is preserved at Washington as a memorial of the war. Around this the enemy were slain by hundreds. The losses in the regiment were again severe, being, from May 5th to 18th, nine killed, ninety-eight wounded and twenty-nine missing. At North Anna, Cold Harbor and at Petersburg the regiment met the foe, and at the latter place, on the 18th of June, while gallantly leading the regiment, Colonel Madill being in command of the brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Watkins was almost

instantly killed. Captain Tyler, of Company H, was commissioned major June 22d, and soon afterwards was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. In the remaining engagements of the year the regiment bore manfully its part of hardship and fighting. In the final campaign, and almost to the very day of Lee's surrender, it was at the front, winning new laurels by its gallantry. On the 11th of April it commenced the march to Washington, where, after participating in the Grand Review, it was mustered out of service on the 28th of May. Colonel Madill, in the "Introductory" to Chaplain Craft's history of the regiment, speaking of its members, says: "Through the thirty-three battles in which they fought they never became demoralized, or willingly turned their back to the foe." The same authority states: "The records of the State Department show that it sacrificed more men upon the altar of its country's needs than any other regiment in the service, save one, and that a regiment that entered the service with a good many more men." The total number borne upon the rolls of the regiment was ten hundred and thirty-six. Of these, one hundred and fifty-six were killed or died of wounds, four hundred and four were wounded, seventy-five were reported captured or missing and eighty-two died of disease. Its brave commander, Colonel Madill, for gallant and meritorious services in the field, was breveted brigadier-general in 1864, and a major-general in April, 1865.

Company F.—As has already been stated, Susquehanna County furnished two companies to the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment—"F" and "H." The history of their service in the field is but a recapitulation of the service of the regiment; and the writer, in the limited space at his disposal, can only briefly refer to their organization, and a few matters of local interest to surviving members and friends of the two companies. About the middle of July, 1862, H. F. Beardsley, of New Milford, and A. A. Hempstead, of Brooklyn, having received authority from Governor Curtin, began to enlist men for a "three years'" company. In this they were assisted by E. B. Brainard, of Gibson, and others, and on August 22d, a sufficient number being enrolled, they were directed to rendezvous at New Milford, prepared to leave at once for Harrisburg. On that day ninety-six men reported, who were principally from the townships of New Milford, Brooklyn, Lathrop, Gibson, Harford, Jackson, Thomson and Great Bend. They repaired to the Academy building, where a company organization was perfected by the election of Henry F. Beardsley, captain; Albert A. Hempstead, first lieutenant; and Elisha B. Brainard, second lieutenant. After its organization the company sat down to a bountiful repast provided by the citizens of New Milford, after which appropriate addresses were made; and then, with tearful adieus and lingering hand-clasps, the company marched to the depot, where the train was in waiting, and proceeded to Scranton. The next day, being joined by Company "H," they reached Harrisburg; on the 24th they passed the medical examination, and on Monday, the 25th of August, they were mustered into the United States service, and became Company "F" of the regiment. That it bore well its part through the terrible ordeals the regiment passed through, is attested by a glance at the "muster-out" roll of the company which follows. At Chancellorsville, where half the regiment were killed and wounded, the losses in Company "F" were seven killed, or died of wounds, and nineteen wounded—being more than one-eighth of the total casualties in the regiment. Again at Gettysburg, when forty-nine of the regiment were killed, six of the number were from Company "F." Of the officers of the company, space admits of but brief notice. Captain Beardsley was discharged June 8, 1864, by special order of the War Department, on account of disability. (See personal sketch.) Lieutenant A. A. Hempstead was the son of G. D. and Mary L. Hempstead, of Brooklyn, and was born in Dimock, March 8, 1835. Previous to entering the service he was engaged in selling fruit trees. When the regiment left Poolsville, in October, 1862, Captain Beardsley was left there sick, and Lieutenant Hempstead had command of the company on the march to Falmouth, and until just before the battle of Fredericksburg, when Captain Beardsley returned. He was with the company at Fredericksburg, and was one of the officers detailed to hold the advance picket line while the army withdrew. But during the winter he suffered from disabilities contracted by exposure in the field, and on the 10th of February, 1863, he was honorably discharged from the service. He resides at Lemon, Wyoming County, where, for several years, he has been engaged in farming. He is a member of Reynolds Post, No. 98, G. A. R., of Tunkhannock, Pa.

Lieutenant E. B. Brainard is the son of Lewis and Louisa Brainard, and was born in Gibson, January 26, 1840. He was engaged in farming, and teaching school winters, at the time of his entering the service. He was promoted to first lieutenant December 5, 1863, and when Adjutant Searle was discharged, on account of wounds, Lieutenant Brainard was promoted to adjutant, in which position he served to the close of the war.

In 1869 he moved to Kansas—first to Bourbon Co., and afterwards, in 1871, to Butler, where, two years afterwards, he was elected commissioner, and served two years. In 1875 he was elected treasurer of the county, and re-elected in 1877. He is at present engaged in farming and stock-raising, and resides at Brainard, Butler Co., Kansas.

Captain Nelson J. Hawley is the only son of Joseph W. and Sally Hawley, and was born in Brooklyn, September 14, 1841. At the time of his enlistment he was preparing himself for the ministry, and attempting, by his own unaided efforts, to obtain

an education that would fit him for that high calling. But the war came, and to respond to the call of his country seemed his highest duty, and he enlisted in Company "F." He was promoted to corporal, and placed in charge of the pioneer corps of the regiment. He was afterwards promoted to sergeant, to first sergeant, and on February 14, 1865, he was commissioned captain of the company, and served as such to the close of the war. After the war he completed his studies at Wyoming Seminary, and soon afterwards joined the Wyoming Conference. He successfully continued his pastoral calling until his health failed, and in January, 1886, he removed to Grove Park, Florida, where he now resides.

Lieutenant Salmon S. Hager is a son of Nelson Hager, and at the time of his enlishment was residing in New Milford borough. Upon the appointment of Lieutenant Bramard to be Adjutant of the Regiment, he was, on July 2, 1864, promoted from Sergeant to First Lieutenant, and took command of the Company. At the engagement at Deep Bottom, on the 16th of August, following, he was captured, and remained a prisoner in the enemy's hands until April 14, 1865, when he was exchanged. After Lieutenant Hager's capture, Sergeant George R. Resseguie commanded the Company for a time. After the war Lieutenant Hager engaged for a time in the mercantile business, and then entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company as station agent at Gouldsboro', Pa. He was elected, in 1886, a member of the Legislature from Wayne County.

Company H.—About the same time that men were enrolling themselves in the eastern part of the county in Company F, Casper W. Tyler and Daniel W. Searle, two rising young lawyers of Montrose, commenced recruiting men for a Company. The meeting held at the court-house, July 21, of which we have already made mention, was called at their suggestion. Enlistments were rapid, and, besides the gentlemen named, Aaron Bunnell, of Auburn, was instrumental in enlisting a number from that town. On the 16th of August the men met at the court-house in Montrose and organized the Company by electing Casper W. Tyler, captain; Daniel W. Searle, first-lieutenant, and Aaron Bunnell, second-lieutenant. The men were principally from Montrose, Auburn, Bridgewater, Franklin, Liberty, Silver Lake, Forest Lake, Rush, Dimock and Springville. On the 22d the Company re-assembled at Montrose preparatory to leaving for Harrisburg, and a large concourse of citizens assembled to witness their departure; and thus, not only by their presence, but by words and acts did they evince their interest in the brave men who were about to go forth to battle for their country and flag. In the afternoon they took cars for Scranton, and the following day, with Company F, proceeded to Harrisburg. After their medical examination they were mustered into the United States service on Tuesday, August 26th, and became Company H of the Regiment. Of its valor, its sacrifices, its achievements, *they* are recorded with the history of the Regiment, to which every member of the Company can point with pride. Almost every battle-field from Fredericksburg, to Appomattox was stained by the blood of some of its members. We make the following brief mention of its officers: Captain Tyler was wounded at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and after the death of Major Spalding, he was, June 22, 1864, promoted to Major, and in July following, upon the death of Colonel Watkins, to Lieutenant-Colonel. On the 1st of March, 1865, his disabilities unfitting him for duty in the field, he was honorably discharged from the service. He returned to Montrose and resumed the practice of his profession, but in 186— removed to Meadville, Crawford County, Pa., where he now resides. He is a prominent member of the bar, and has represented that county in the State Legislature.

Lieutenant Searle, as noted in the history of the regiment, was, upon its organization, promoted to Adjutant, the responsible duties of which position he filled with such marked efficiency as to elicit the commendation of his superior officers. The duties of his position brought him in constant contact with the officers and men of the regiment, and although as its "executive" officer, those duties were sometimes unpleasant, both to them and himself, yet no officer was more popular, and his long form will *long* remain in their remembrance. [1]

Lieutenant Bunnell was one of those who were obliged to succumb to the exposure and exhaustion of that first night's march to Chain Bridge; and broken in health and unfitted for duty, he resigned September 22, 1862, and returned to Auburn. He subsequently removed to Russell Hill, Wyoming County, where he now resides.

Lieutenant Logan C. Tyler was a native of Montrose, where he was born June 22, 1836, and was a cousin of Captain Tyler. Upon the organization of the company he was made "Orderly"-Sergeant, and upon the promotion of Lieutenant Searle, and resignation of Lieutenant Bunnell, he was, September 22, 1862, promoted to First Lieutenant of the company. Being on detached service at the time the battle of Fredericksburg was fought, he was not present; and when the regiment started for Chancellorsville, although suffering from rheumatism and advised to go to the hospital, he refused to be left behind. On the Sunday morning of that fatal 3d of May, during the fierce fighting of the regiment in the woods in front of the Chancellor House, Lieutenant Tyler having stooped down to give a drink of water to one of the men of his company who was severely wounded, was in the act of rising when he was struck by a minie-ball in the right temple and instantly killed. His loss was sincerely mourned in the regiment, and every

[1] He was wounded at Gettysburg, on account of which he was honorably discharged, June 2, 1864. (See personal sketch.)

man in his company felt he had lost a friend and a brother.

Captain John L. Gyle was promoted from Sergeant to Second Lieutenant December 10, 1862; to First Lieutenant, December 5, 1863; and to Captain, July 4, 1864, in which position he served to the close of the war. While in the ranks, and as commander of the company, he had the respect of his fellow-soldiers and the confidence of his superior officers. He resides at Auburn, Pa., where he is engaged in farming.

Lieutenant B. B. Atherton was promoted from Sergeant to First Lieutenant August 10, 1864. He was wounded at Spottsylvania, but served with the company until the close of the war.

COMPANY F, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Mustered into service August 25, 1862, *unless otherwise stated; mustered out May* 28, 1865.

Capt. Henry F. Beardsley, Aug. 26, '62; disch. for disability by S. O. War Department June 8, '64 (see personal sketch).

Capt Nelson J. Hawley, pr. to capt. Feb. 14, '65; mus. out with Co.

1st Lt. Albert A. Hempstead, Aug. 26, '62; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 10, '63.

1st Lt. Elisha B. Brainard, Aug. 27, '62; pr. from 2d lt. Dec. 5, '63; to adjt. July 1, '64; mus. out with reg.

1st Lt. Salmon S. Hager, pr. from sergt. July 2, '64; pris. from Aug. 16, '64, to April 14, '65; mus. out with Co.

1st Sergt. Richard H. Kent, died May 14, '63, of wds. received at Chancellorsville, Va.

1st Sergt. George R. Resseguie, wd. at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; pr. from sergt. Feb. 14, '65; mus. out with Co.

Sergeants.

Wm. H. Doolittle, wd. at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; disch. by G. O. May 31, '64.

Jackson B. Ferris, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63.

Philip Peckins, died July 9, '63, of wds. received at Gettysburg, Pa.

Augustus J. Roper, wd. at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; killed at Petersburg, Sept. 11, '64.

David T. Salsbury, pr. to sergt. July 2, '64; mus. out with Co.

Ellis W. Steadman, wd. at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63, and at Auburn Oct. 13, '63; pr. to sergt. Sept. 12, '64; mus. out with Co.

John A. Brown, pr. to sergt. Feb. 14, '65; mus. out with Co.

Henry M. Stearns, wd. at Poplar Grove Church, Va., Oct. 2, '64; disch. by G. O. May 15, '65.

Corporals.

Edwin A. Leonard, capt'd at Poolsville, Md., Nov. 28, '62; pr. to corp. July 2, '64; mus. out with Co.

Charles H. Tripp, capt'd at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; wd. at Wilderness May 6, '64; pr. to corp. July 3, '64; mus. out with Co.

Leander Brooks, pr. to corp. Dec. 5, '63; mus. out with Co.

Urbane T. Hall, pr. to corp. July 2, '64; mus. out with Co.

Christopher C. Nicholas, capt'd at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; pr. to corp. July 2, '64; disch. by G. O. June 25, '65.

George Taylor, pr. to corp. Sept. 12, '64; mus. out with Co.

Elisha M. Skinner, pr. to corp. Feb. 16, '65; mus. out with Co.

Julius H. Burr, wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63; pr. to corp. Feb. 16, '65; mus. out with Co.

John H. Green, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 12, '63.

Benjamin F. Barnes, wd. at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; tr. to V. R. C. Jan. 15, '64.

Jerome Davison, wd. at Chancellorsville May 3, '63; tr. to V. R. C. Jan. 11, '64.

Price F. Miller, wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63; tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 25, '64; disch. June 28, '65, by G. O.

William P. Brainard, died at Poolsville, Md., Nov. 1, '62.

Frederick D. Young, died Dec. 14, '62; bur. at Washington, D. C.

Musicians.

Nelson D. Coon, pris. from May 3, '63, to Oct. 10, '63; mus. out with Co.

William H. Nutt, disch. by G. O. June 12, '65.

Privates.

Aldrich, Moses B., tr. to V. R. C. May 15, '65; disch. July 6, '65, by G. O.

Adams, Jacob B., wd. at Chancellorsville May 3, '63; tr. to V. R. C. April 14, '64.

Austin, John C., tr. to 57th Reg. P. V.; date unknown.

Baldwin, Albert J., wd. at Chancellorsville May 3, '63; mus. out with Co.

Bennett, Wm. H. H., disch. on surg. cert. May 15, '63.

Barnes, Myron, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 20, '63.

Bonner, Philander J., capt'd at Poolsville, Md., Nov., '62; wd. at Chancellorsville May 3, '63; tr. to V. R. C. May 15, '64.

Burchel, Warren, wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 22, '64.

Benson, Manger, missing in action at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, '64.

Chrispell, Hiram, wd. at Chancellorsville May 3, '63; tr. to V. R. C. Aug. 26, '64.

Crandall, Wm. J., died May 21, '64, of wds. received at Spotsylvania Court House; bur. at Arlington.

Duren, Daniel D., disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 18, '62; re. Aug. 19, '64; wd. at Poplar Grove Ch., Va.; mus. out with Co.

Doughty, Adelmer, wd. at Chancellorsville May 3, '63, and at Wilderness May 6, '64; disch. by S. O. May 16, '65.

Doloway, John W., disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 8, '63.

Davison, Orimel S., wd. and capt'd at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63; died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 24, '64.

French, Edson M., wd. at Chancellorsville May 3, '63; tr. to V. R. C. Nov. 1, '63; disch. Aug. 24, '65.

Green, Asa, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 30, '62.

Gollaher, Patrick, disch. on surg. cert. May 15, '63.

Goss, David S., tr. to 57th Reg. P. V.; date unknown.

Hawley, Francis, wd. at Chancellorsville May 3, '63; ab. in hos. at mus. out.

Hobbs, John M., disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 18, '63.

Hempstead, John E., Dec. 16, '62; wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 3, '63; died at Phila. Aug. 28, '63, of his wds.

Hughes, Cyrenius W., died Dec. 2, '62.

Kenyon, Henry W., disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 23, '65.

Linsey, Samuel, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 8, '62.

Lindsey, Pardon T, disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 13, '62.

Lewis, Nathan, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 18, '63.

Lord, Asahel, disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 9, '62.

Lord, John, disch. on surg. cert. May 15, '62.

Lord, Enoch W., tr. to V. R. C. July 3, '64; disch. by G. O. Nov. 22, '65.

Loomis, Roscoe S., died May 19, '63, of wds. rec. at Chancellorsville, Va.

Martin, Nicholas, mus. out with Co.

Merrill, Jonathan H., disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 25, '62.

Miller, Harvey W., disch. on surg. cert. Mar. 12, '63.

Melody, Henry, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63.

Moss, Levi, missing in action at Wilderness May 6, '64.

McRoy, James M., wd. at Chancellorsville May 3, '63; disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 4, '63.

McDonald, Melanchton, killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63.

Ousterhout, James T., mus. out with Co.

Ousterhout, John, capt'd at Warrenton, Va., Nov. 18, '62; mus. out with Co.

Oakley, Orrin A., mus. out with Co.

Osborn, Wm. D., died July 24th, of wds. rec. at Gettysburg, Pa.

Osman, Wm. E, tr. to 57th Regt. P. V.; date unknown.

Potter, Victor A., wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63; mus. out with Co.

Potter, Herman I., tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 30, '63.

Phillips, Davis N., died Dec. 13, '62.

Pierson, Phineas H., tr. to 57th Regt. P. V.; date unknown.

Riker, John L., wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63; tr. to V. R. C. Aug. 30, '64; disch. by G. O. June 29, '65.

Reynolds, John N, died Mar. 29, '63.

Seely, Charles L., disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 6, '62.

Squires, Jonathan, tr. to V. R. C. July 25, '64; disch. by G. O. July 26, '65.

Salsbury, Charles B., tr. to Co. C., 57th Regt. P. V., May 28, '65.

Saunders, Perry D., killed at Wilderness May 6, '64.

Sweet, George M., wd. at Chancellorsville May 3, '63; died July 13, '63, of wds. rec. at Gettysburg.

Tewksbury, Wm. P., disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 25, '62.

Tennant, John V., wd. at Chancellorsville May 3, '63; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 27, '63.

Tennant, Orange W., disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 28, '62.
Thayer, Christopher C., tr. to V. R. C. Nov. 13, '63; disch. by G. O. July 5, '65.
Tiffany, Linus N., killed at Chancellorsville May 3, '63.
Trowbridge, Oscar, killed at Chancellorsville May 3, '63.
Tennant, Eldridge G., tr. to 57th Regt. P. V.; date unknown.
Vanauken, Daniel, pris. from May 3 to Oct. 10, 1863; wd. at Wilderness May 6, '64: disch. by G. O. June 5, '65.
Van Horn, Simon M., died Oct. 24, '62; bur. at Alexandria, Va.
Wilson, George A., mus. out with Co.
Whitman, Jacob, pris. from May 3 to Oct. 25, '63; mus. out with Co.
Wilmarth, C. C., died June 9, '63, of wds. rec. at Chancellorsville, Va.

COMPANY G.

Corp. Theodore Fuller, wd. at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63; disch. by S. O. Oct. 9, '63.

COMPANY B.

Bunt, Wm. H., priv.; Aug. 22, '62; disch. for wds. rec. at Chancellorsville May 3, '62; loss of limb.

COMPANY H., ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Mustered into service August 26, 1862, *unless otherwise stated; mustered out May* 28, 1865.

Capt. Casper W. Tyler, Aug. 27, '62; pr. to maj. June 22, '64; to lt.-col. July 4, '64; disch. on surg. cert Mar. 1, '65.
Capt. John L. Gyle, pr. from sergt. to 2d lt. Dec. 10, '62; to 1st lt. Dec. 5, '63; to capt July 4, '64; mus. out with company.
First Lieut. Daniel W. Searle, Aug. 27, '62; pr. to adjt. of regt. Aug. 29, '62; disch June 2, '64, for wds. rec. at Gettysburg, Pa. (See personal sketch.)
First Lieut. Logan O. Tyler, pr. from 1st sergt. Sept. 22, '62; killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63.
First Lieut. B. B. Atherton, pr. from cor. to sergt. Sept. 23, '62; to 1st lt. Aug. 10, '64; mus. out with company.
Second Lieut. Aaron Bunnell, res. Sept. 22, '62.
First Sergt. Parker J. Gates, pr. from priv. Sept. 23, '62; wd. at Poplar Grove Ch., Va., Oct. 2, '64; disch. G. O. June 5, '65.

Sergeants.

John Harris, wd. at Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64; ab. in hos. at mus. out.
Wm. Magee, mus. out with company.
H. H. Daugherty, pr. from cor. June 30, '64; mus. out with company.
Isaac Z. Babcock, disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 27, '63.
Philip E. Quick, pr. from cor. Mar. 1, '64; died May 19 of wds. rec. at Spottsylvania C. H. May 12, '64; buried at Arlington, Va.

Corporals.

James H. Weaver, ab., sick, at mus. out.
Albert B. Gates, mus. out with company.
Thos. Hickock, pr. to cor. Sept. 23, '62; mus. out with company.
Abram V. Alden, pr. to cor. Mar. 1, 64; mus. out with company.
H. J. Millard, pr. to cor. June 30, '64; mus. out with company.
Lorenzo W. Sullivan, pr. to cor. June 30, '64; mus. out with company.
Horace A. Roberts, pr. to cor. June 30, '64; mus. out with company.
Asa H. Decker, tr. to V. R. C. Jan. 1, '65.
Jeremiah Hayes, tr. to V. R. C. Nov. 15, '64.
Frederick Fargo, Aug. 23, '62; tr. to V. R. C. Mar. 15, '64.

Musicians.

Geo. W. Hewett, mus. out with company.
Geo. C. Hill, disch. on surg. cert; re. in 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles; disch. June 17, '65.

Privates.

Avery, Charles, tr. to V. R. C. Feb. 15, '64; disch. Aug. 25, '65.
Baker, Horace, mus. out with company.
Bayley, Jas. H., disch. by G. O. June 30, '65.
Bookstaver, Chas. tr. to V. R. C. Jan. 31, '64.
Bonnell, Ahara A., Mar. 18, '64; tr. to Co. H, 57th regt. P. V. May 28, '65.
Baker, Hiram V., Aug. 6, '64; tr. to Co. H, 57th regt. P. V. May 28, '65.
Baker, Henry, Mar. 18, '64; tr. to Co. H, 57th regt. P. V. May 28, '65.
Beeman, Stephen S., Mar. 18, '64; tr. to Co. D, 57th Regt. P. V.; disch. by G. O. May 26, '65.
Carney, Henry D., must out with company.
Carney, Geo. D., mus. out with company.
Conrad, Ithamar, disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 30, '62.
Cox, John, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 11, '62.
Conrad, John, tr. to V. C. R. Aug. 20, 63.
Corwin, Adelbert, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 17, '64; buried at City Point.
Chapman, Geo, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63.
Carter, Hiram, Mar. 18, '64; died at Brattleboro', Vt., Aug. 3, '64; buried in Soldiers' Cemetery.
Corwin, Gilbert, mis. in action at Boydton Plank Road, Va., Oct. 27, '64.
Conger, Hampton A., Mar. 18, '64; tr. to Co. D, 5th Regt. P. V. May 28, '65.
Dewitt, Alexander, mus. out with company.
Daley, Patrick, mus. out with company.
Davis, Thos., Mar. 18, '64; disch. Dec. 23 for wds., with loss of arm, rec. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 12, '64.
Darrow, Jonathan C., killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863.
Darrow, Lewis F., died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, '62.
Delameter, Jacob, mis. in action at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63.
Eckert, Jonathan M., died Feb. '65; buried in Poplar Grove Cemetery, Petersburg, Va.
Grant, Henry, mus. out with company.
Garey, Samuel, mus. out with company May 28, '65.
Goodsell, Nathan, absent, sick, at mus. out.
Gates, Wm. S., disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 7, '63.
Gates, Elwood F., disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 6, '62; re. in Co. H, 89th N. Y.; killed at Rice Station.
Gates, Harlan W., disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 6, '62.
Gary, Joseph, Mar. 19, '64; tr. to Co. H, 57th P. V. May 28, '65.
Hyna, Dutch, mus. out with company May 28, '65.
Hill, Michael G., pr. to principal muc. Dec. 31, '64; mus. out with regt.
Hill, Oliver B., killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63.
Hobbs, Asahel, Mar. 18, '64; died at Andersonville, Ga., July 28; wds. rec. at Wilderness.
Hotel, Wm., died near Falmouth, Va., Feb. 26, '63.
Hast, Henry S., tr. to 57th Regt. P. V., date unknown.
Kishpaugh, Richard M., Mar. 16, '64; must out with company.
Kunkle, John W., died Aug. 8, wds. rec. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63.
Kellogg, Henry N., Mar. 18, '64; wd.; tr. to Co. D, 57th Regt. P. V., May 28, '65; disch. by G. O. June 3, '65.
Lott, Leander, tr. to V. R. C. Jan. 1, '65.
Lillie, Merritt, Mar. 18, '64; tr. to Co. D, 57th Regt. P. V., May 28, '65; disch. by G. O. June 17, '65.
Lemon, Jason, Mar. 18, '64; tr. to Co. D, 57th Regt. P. V., May 28, '65.
Markham, William O., disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 6, '62; re. in 5th N. Y. Cav.
Millard, Stephen, Mar. 28, '64; disch. by G. O. May 17, '65.
Marshall, Chas. H., disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 20, '63.
Marshall, Benjamin C., tr. to Co. I, 10th Regt. V. R. C., Sept. 30, '64; disch. by G. O. June, '65.
Mackey, Joseph, tr. to V. R. C. Sept. 30, '64.
McShere, Barney, mus. out with company May 28, '65.
McLeod, John, disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 21, '62.
McSherer, Joseph, tr. to Co. F, 19th Regt. V. R. C., Sept. 30, '64; disch. by G. O., July 13, '65.
Oliver, Matthias C., mus. out with company May 28, '65.
Overfield, John B., Mar. 18, '64; tr. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., May 28, 1865.
Peet, Wm. H., mus. out with company May 29, '65.
Palmer, Theron, disch. by G. O. May 17, '65.
Perkins, Chas., tr. to V. R. C. Nov. 15, '63.
Peasley, James A., tr. to V. R. C. Aug. 20, '63; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
Peasley, Christopher C., tr. to V. R. C. Nov. 15, '63.
Palmer, Jacob, tr. to 57th Regt. P. V; date unknown.
Pickett, A. N., Mar. 18, '64; tr. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., May 28, '65.
Ransom, Wm., tr. to Randolph Battery, R. I. Art., Feb. 17, '63.
Ralston, John, disch. on surg. cert.
Rice, Geo. W., disch. on surg. cert. May 23, '63; re. in Co. I, 102d P. V.; disch. June 28, '65, by S. O.
Rifenbury, John C., disch. on surg. cert. Mar. 16, '63.
Stade, Frederick W., mus. out with company.
Stockholm, John J., mus. out with company.
Spencer, Benjamin N., disch. by S. O. Mar 1, '65.
Snow, Alpheus, disch. by G. O. May 15, '65.
Sodan, John H., tr. to V. R. C. Aug. 20, '63.
Sinsebaugh, Egbert, tr. to V. R. C. June 15, '64.

Stare, Geo., tr. to 53d Co., V. R. C., June 15, '64; disch. by G. O. Nov. 25, '65.
Stillwell, John, died Nov. 2, '64, of wds. rec. at Poplar Grove Ch., Va., Oct. 2, '64.
Spencer, Francis A., Dec. 31, '63; pr. to hos. steward, U. S. A., July 6, '64.
Sterling, Chas. D., Mar. 18, '64; died Feb. 15, '64.
Taylor, Wm. A., pr. to hos. steward, U. S. A., July 6, '64; tr. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., May 25, '65.
Tarbox, David H., disch. on surg. cert. April 6, '64.
Thornton, Wm. G., disch. on surg. cert. Mar. 10, '64.
Tarbox, Wm. W., tr. to Co. G, 3d Regt. V. R. C., Nov. 1, '63; disch. by G. O. July 22, '65.
Treible, Peter A., died at Washington, D. C., Nov. 23, '62.
Treible, Moses, died at Waterloo, Va., Nov. 10, '62.
Uptegrove, Levi, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 2, '63.
Vanarsdale, Wm. S., disch. by G. O. May 15, '65.
Vaness, Chas. H., disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 20, '63.
Wiles, Warren, absent, sick, at mus. out.
Wiles, Martin, absent, sick, at mus. out.
Warner, Sidney, disch. on surg. cert.
Wiles, John, Mar. 28, '64; tr. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., May 28, '65.
Winans, Silas, Mar. 18, '64; tr. to Co. H, 57th Regt. P. V., May 28, '65.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—This regiment was recruited in the county of Luzerne with the exception of about two companies, which were furnished by the counties of Susquehanna, Wyoming and Lycoming. The men from Susquehanna County were principally in Companies B and H, the latter company being entirely recruited from this county, although during its term of service a number of drafted men were assigned to it. There were in Company B about seventy-five men from the county, most of them being from the southeastern part. The companies from Luzerne County rendezvoused at a camp about three miles from Wilkes-Barre, and on the 18th of October, 1862, a regimental organization was effected by the choice of the following field-officers: Edmund L. Dana, colonel; George E. Hoyt, lieutenant-colonel; and John D. Musser, major. Colonel Dana had seen service in the Mexican War and at the time was a major-general of militia. The regiment, therefore, had the good fortune to enter the service under the command of an officer familiar with military drill and discipline. On the 7th of November the regiment broke camp and proceeded to Harrisburg, where, after receiving guns and equipments, it was ordered to Washington, and upon its arrival was placed in the defences of the city. Here it remained during the winter, and on the 17th of February, 1863, it was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, and proceeded to Belle Plain. Here it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division of the First Corps, and became associated with the One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiments. The preparations for the spring campaign being completed, on the 27th of April the regiment broke camp and, with the First Corps, moved to Pollock's Mills, below Fredericksburg. On the 29th the regiment was under a brisk cannonade from the south bank of the Rappahannock, and on the morning of May 2d it started for Chancellorsville and, after a long and fatiguing march, reached the battle-field at midnight. The First Corps went into position on the extreme right of the army. At five o'clock on the morning of the 3d the enemy attacked in heavy force, but to the left of the position occupied by the regiment, and although momentarily expecting to be called on to repel the enemy, the regiment and corps were not seriously engaged during the Chancellorsville fights. On the 6th the regiment re-crossed the river and, after a tedious march, reached Falmouth on the 8th, where it went into camp. Here it rested for a month and then started on the Gettysburg campaign, and on the night of June 30 bivouacked four miles from Gettysburg. On the 1st of July it was early in motion and soon the sound of artillery greeted their ears, as Buford's cavalry struck the rebel advance. At a little before noon the brigade went into position on a ridge beyond the Theological Seminary under a heavy fire, the One Hundred and Forty-third forming on the line of railroad. It was early in this action that the gallant and lamented Reynolds was killed and Colonels Stone and Wister wounded, leaving the command of the brigade to Colonel Dana, of the One Hundred and Forty-third. Bates, in his account of the battle and the part taken by the One Hundred and Forty-third, says: "A terrific fire of infantry and artillery was brought to bear upon the position, but it was manfully held, though the dead and wounded on every hand told at what a fearful cost. Repeated charges were made with even fresh troops, but each was repulsed with fearful slaughter." Later in the day, by a flank movement, the brigade was forced to fall back to a position near the Seminary. When the order for this movement was given the same authority states: "The color-bearer of the regiment and many of the men could with difficulty be made to face to the rear, seeming determined to die rather than yield the ground. In executing this movement the color-bearer, Sergeant B. H. Crippin, of Company E, was the last to move and was killed in the act, still clinging to his standard. The flag was rescued and brought safely off." On the afternoon of the 2d, during the fierce attack of the rebels on the Third Corps, Colonel Dana's brigade was ordered to its support under a heavy fire of shot and shell from the enemy's batteries. It took a position in the open field on the left centre of the Third Corps, where it threw up works and rested for the night. At daylight of the 3d the enemy's artillery opened, and at one o'clock P.M. every rebel gun was concentrated upon the Union front and a perfect tempest of solid shot and shell was rained upon it preparatory to the last grand infantry charge, which was completely repulsed and the battle of Gettysburg was won. Referring to Bates, we find: "The regiment entered this fight with four hundred and sixty-five men, rank and file. Of these, the killed, and missing in action, supposed to be killed, was forty-seven; and the wounded and prisoners were two hundred and five, an aggregate loss of two hundred and fifty-two, more

than half of its entire strength." It participated in the movements following the retreat of Lee and on the 19th of October, at Haymarket, it had a sharp encounter with the enemy, in which his advance was handsomely repulsed.

During the fall campaign more than three hundred recruits were received in the regiment, bringing its aggregate strength up to nearly five hundred and fifty. Late in December the regiment went into winter-quarters at Culpeper, after eight months of active and severe campaigning.

In the reorganization of the army for the campaign of 1864 the One Hundred and Forty-third became part of the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps. On the 4th of May the regiment broke camp for the Wilderness campaign, and on the 5th was engaged in a fierce battle with the enemy. Colonel Dana had his horse shot under him, was wounded and taken prisoner; and Lieutenant Michael Keenan, of Company H, was mortally wounded. It was hotly engaged on the 6th, and for several successive days it was in the thickest of the fight, repeatedly charging the enemy and as often being compelled to withstand their fierce assaults. With its face ever to the foe, it finally came with Grant to the siege of Petersburg, and in the advance on the 18th of June it again met the enemy and won new laurels. During the operations of the army before Petersburg and its successful raids for the destruction of the Weldon Railroad, it bore a conspicuous part. It was the middle of December before the regiment went into winter-quarters. In the preliminary movements of the final campaign, in the spring of 1865, it participated; and at Hatcher's Run the One Hundred and Forty-third was engaged and suffered severely. It returned to its former camp, and on the 9th of February it was detached from the corps, and, in company with three other regiments of the brigade, all greatly reduced by hard fighting, but of the most trusted troops, were ordered North for special service. It was sent to Hart's Island, in New York Harbor, and there, and on other special duty, it was engaged until June 20, 1865, when it was finally discharged.

Company H.—As before stated, Company H of this regiment was recruited entirely from this county, and mainly through the efforts of John C. Morris, an influential citizen of Middletown, whose efforts were ably seconded by Michael Keenan, also a resident of that township. The men were from Middletown, Apolacon, Choconut, Forest Lake, Rush, Jessup and Friendsville Borough. So rapidly did the men enlist that, just three weeks from the time Mr. Morris commenced to recruit for the company, it was *en route* for Harrisburg. It met at Friendsville on the last days of August, 1862, and organized by electing John C. Morris, captain; Michael Keenan, first lieutenant; and B. F. Babcock, second lieutenant. It left for Harrisburg on the 3d of September, and on the 6th was mustered into the United States service. Before becoming a part of the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment it was sent with the militia to participate in the movements preceding and subsequent to the battle of Antietam, after which it joined its fortunes with the One Hundred and Forty-third, and shared its hardships and its glory.

Captain Morris was born in Otsego County, N. Y., February 11, 1822, and was from good old Revolutionary stock. He came to Middletown in 1858 and was one of the foremost citizens of that township, as well as the county. Engaged in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, it was only at the urgent and necessitous call of his country that he decided to sever his delightful family connections and, in company with his neighbors and friends, go to the front in defence of the flag and his country's honor. Refusing merited promotion, that he might remain with his "boys," he was finally compelled, by disease brought on by exposure in camp and on field, to resign, and on the 16th of April, 1854, he was honorably discharged from the service on surgeon's certificate of disability, but he continued to exercise a fatherly interest in the "boys" of his company until the close of the war. Captain Morris was an influential member of the State Board of Agriculture, and at the time of his death was serving his third term as president of the State Agricultural Society. In 1878 he was elected a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and served in that body in the sessions of 1879–80. His death, in 1872, was doubtless the result of disabilities incurred in the army, and thus, at the age of sixty, he passed away, another invaluable sacrifice to home and country.

Of the other commissioned officers of the company from this county, we have already alluded to the death of the gallant Keenan, and Captain W. T. White died some four years ago in one of the Western States. First Lieutenant E. L. Rhinevault is an honored resident of the county, and Asa Warner, its efficient orderly, still lives to recount the honorable service of his company. The capture and escape of Sergeant Frank E. Foster is an interesting episode, and the promotion of W. A. Southwell to captain in the Twenty-ninth, and M. S. Towne to first lieutenant in the Forty-fifth United States Colored Troops, evidenced the *material* of which Company H was made.

Company B.—The men from this county who enlisted in Company B, as already intimated, were from the eastern part of the county—mostly from Clifford, Dundaff and that immediate vicinity. Its first captain was Joseph H. Sornberger, who did not belong to this county, and resigned early in 1863. He was succeeded in the command by William G. Graham, a native of Clifford, who was also discharged in October, 1863. He was succeeded in command of the company by Jacob M. Lingfelter, of Clifford, who commanded the "boys" until they were mustered

out, June 12, 1865. Of the other commissioned officers we have but meagre history. Paul R. Barriger, who enlisted in August, 1862, was discharged in July, 1864, as second lieutenant of the company. He is an honored resident of Great Bend township, and well known in the county. That the record of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, is an honorable one no one will doubt after glancing over its record, which follows:

COMPANY B, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Musteted into service August 26, 1862, *unless otherwise stated; mustered out June* 12, 1865.

Capt. William G. Graham, pr. from 1st lt. Feb. 4, '63; disch. Oct. 26,'63.
Capt. Jacob M. Lingfelter, pr. from 1st sergt. to 2d lt. July 1, '63; to 1st lt. Feb. 9, '64; to capt. Feb. 29, '64; mus. out with Co. June 12, '65.
2d Lt. Paul R. Barrager, pr. from sergt. to 1st sergt. Aug. 15, '63; to 2d lt. Feb. 15, '64; disch. July 29, '64.
2d Lt. Martin Chandler, pr. from cor. to sergt. Oct. 6, '63; to 1st sergt. June 3, '64; to 2d lt. Sept. 25, '64; mus. out with Co. June 12, '65.
1st Sergt. John H. Lingfelter, pro. to sergt. Feb. '64; to 1st sergt. Sept. 25, '64; mus. out with Co.

Sergeants.

De Witt C. Graham, pr. to cor. Jan. 15, '63; to sergt. July 16, 1864; mus. out with Co.
Avery Harris, pr. to cor. Aug. 15, '64; to sergt. Oct. 16, '64; mus. out with Co.
Henry F. Bennett, pr. to cor. Aug. 15, '63; to sergt. Dec. 31, '64; mus. out with Co.
N. W. Butterfield, pr. from cor. Feb. '64; tr. to V. R. C. March, '65.
Haddick Sullender, pr. from cor. Jan. 15, '63; died May 2, '64.
Owen Philips, pr. to cor. Jan. 15, '63; to sergt. July 1, '63; died of wds. rec. at Wilderness, Va., May 9, '64.

Corporals.

William H. Cole, pr. to cor. Aug. 15, '63; ab. sick at mus. out.
Anthony Clarkson, pr. to cor.; mus. out with Co.
David R. Anthony, pr. to cor. Nov. 10, '63; mus. out with Co.
William T. Chandler, pr. to cor. Dec. 15, '64; mus. out with Co.
William Sweet, pr. to cor. April 15, '65; mus. out with Co.
Leonard C. Wilbur, pr. to cor. April 15, '65; ab. in hos. at mus. out.
Henry Ulrich, died July 12th of wds. rec. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63.

Musician.

H. C. Yarrington, pr. to principal muc. March 1, '65.

Privates.

Abers, Alonzo, ab. sick at mus. out.
Albright, Dexter, mus. out with Co.
Adams, Seth H., pris. from May 6, '64, to Feb. 26, '65; disch. on surg. cert. June 13, '65.
Albright, Alonzo, disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 29, '63.
Anderson, Thomas, Aug. 20, '63; died May 26. '63.
Baker, Martin E., Aug. 20, '63; disch. on surg. cert. June 7, '65.
Baker, Almond, Feb. 29, '64; mus. out with Co.
Burrett, Payson, April 1, '65; mus. out with Co.
Brown, George W., March 2, '64; died April 5, '64.
Carpenter, Elijah, March 7, '65; mus. out with Co.
Carpenter, Freeman, March 7, '65; mus. out with Co.
Chandler, Frederick B., not with Co. at mus. out.
Clarkson, William, not with Co. at mus. out.
Carpenter, Harding, March 7, '65; died in New York March 26, '65.
Darrow, Orlando, Feb. 29, '64; mus. out with Co.
Dowd, William, March 7, '65; mus. out with Co.
Dopp, George M., tr. to Battery B, 43d Regt. P. V., Jan. 9, '64.
Farnham, Kind L, died Jan 17, '64.
Felts, William L., March 2, '64; died of wds. rec. at Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64.
Gardner, Eliphalet S., not with Co. at mus. out.
Hardy, Ira, Jan. 28, '64; sub.; disch. by special order.
Hunter, John H., mus. out with Co.
Hunter, Thadd. W., March 2, '64; mus. out with Co.; vet.
Hull, George, March 2, '64; ab. sick at mus. out; vet.
Hull, Frank E., March 7, '65; mus. out with Co.
Hartley, James P., March 7, '65; mus. out with Co.
Holford, Ferdinand J., tr. to Battery B, 43d Regt. P. V., Dec. 28, '63.
Ingham, Stephen T., Aug. 11, '62; mus. out with Co.
Johnson, Leroy, Feb 29, '64; not with Co. at mus. out.
Lindsley, Edgar, wd. at Gettysburg; mus. out with Co.
Lingfelter, Samuel F., March 2, '64; mus. out with Co.; vet.
Lake, Charles, disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 29, '63.
Low, Henry P., tr. to V. R. C. Oct. 1, '63.
Lathrop, C. H., tr. to V. R. C. Nov., '64; disch. by G. O. July 27, '65.
Lingfelter, Charles F., March 2, '64; died Sept. 19, '64; bur. in Cypress Hill Cem., L. I.
Mahoney, John, disch. on surg. cert. March 9, '65.
McKivett, William not with Co. at mus. out.
Miller, Levi B., capt'd; died Aug. 15, '64, at Andersonville, Ga.
Payne, George L., March 2, '64; mus. out with Co.
Pattent, George, March 31, '64; tr. to V. R. C. Jan. 1, '65.
Pattent, Peter, March 2, '64; tr. to V. R. C. Jan. 9, '65; disch. by G. O July 21, '65.
Payne, Ichabod, March 2, '64; died July 21, '64; bur. at Point Lookout, Md.
Philbine, Thomas, March 15, '64; died of wds. rec. at Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64.
Rankins, Isaac, disch. on surg. cert. April 25, '65.
Smith, John R., Jr., mus. out with Co.
Smith, Jacob H., mus. out with Co.
Shultz, Christopher E., mus. out with Co.
Simpson, George, mus. out with Co.
Smith, Charles H., mus. out with Co.
Sutliff, Solomon, tr. to Battery B, 43d Regt. P. V., Jan. 9, '64.
Smith, John R., tr. to V. R. C. Jan. 29, '64.
Seely, William, not with Co. at mus. out.
Truesdell, John, mus. out with Co. June 25, '65.
Whipple, Truman. March 2, '64; mus. out with Co.
Williams, Frank, died May 13, '63.

COMPANY H, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Mustered into service Sept. 6, 1862, *unless otherwise stated; mustered out June* 12, 1865.

Capt. John C. Morris, Sept. 18, '62; disch. on surg. cert. April 16, '64.
Capt. Benjamin F. Babcock, Sept. 27, '62; pr. from 2d to 1st lt.; to capt. June 24, '64; res. Sept. 7, '64.
Capt. Warren T. White, pr. from sergt. to 1st sergt. May 1, '63; to 1st lt. June 23, '64; to capt. Sept. 25, '64; mus. out with company June 12. '65.
First Lieut. Michael Keenan, Sept. 8, '62; com. capt. April 19, '64; not mus.; died at Washington, D. C., June 1st, of wds. received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64.
First Lieut. E. L. Rhinewault, pr. from priv. to sergt. May 1, '63; to 1st sergt. July 1, '64; to 1st lt. Sept. 25, '64; mus. out with company.
First Sergt. Asa Warner, pr. to cor. Dec. '63; to 1st sergt. Sept. 25, '64; mus. out with company.

Sergeants.

Frank E. Foster, capt'd at Wilderness, Va., May 5, '64; com. 2d lt. Sept. 8, '64; not mus.; disch. by G. O. May 20, '65.
Francis P. Ryan, pr. from cor. June 1, '63; wd. at Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 10, '64; tr. to V. R. C. Feb. 21, '65; disch. on surg. cert. April 17, '65.
Calvin L. Leet, pr. from cor. Nov. 25, '63; mus. out with company.
Orange A. Baldwin, pr. from cor. July 1, '64; disch. Sept. 7, '65, exp. of term.
Daniel Hawes, disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 5, '63.
Alanson W. Bissell, died at Windmill Point, Va., June 1, '63. (See "Bissell" Post, G. A. R.)

Corporals.

Myron Bradshaw, pr. to cor. July 1, '64; mus. out with company.
Miles D. Baldwin, pr. to cor. Sept. 25, '64; mus. out with company.
George B. Strange, pr. to cor. Oct. 6, '64; mus. out with company.
Frank Angell, pr. to cor. Jan. 16, '65; mus. out with company.
Robert Booth, pr. to cor. Jan. 21, '65; mus. out with company.
David H. Deuel, pr. to cor. Jan. 25, '65; mus. out with company.
Mark B. Perigo, pr. to cor. May 22, '65; mus. out with company.
Calvin L. Lincoln, pr. to cor.; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 16, '65.
Oscar Caswell, pr. to cor.; disch. by S. O. May 21, '65.

Wm. A. Southwell, pr. to cor.; disch. by S. O. Oct. 6, '64; pr. to capt. in 29th U. S. C. T.
Joshua P. Miller, pr. to cor.; tr. to V. R. C. June 31, '65.
James Dean, pr. to cor.; tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 5, '64; disch Sept. 6, '65.
Amos James Geary, pr. to cor.; died at Washington, D. C, Jan. 7, '63.
Silas Light, pr. to cor.; capt'd at Wilderness, Va., May 5, '64; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 25, '64.
Van Ness Small, killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, '64.
Archie S. Horton, mus. out with company.
John W. White, ab., sick, at mus. out.
Geo. B. Smith, not with company at mus. out.

Privates.

Allen, Daniel, died at Windmill Point, Va., May 5, '65.
Brink, David W., mus. out with company.
Baxter, Geo. W., wd. at Petersburg, Va., June, '64; disch, date unknown.
Beebe, Amos C., mus. out with company.
Beebe, David P., disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 11, '63.
Beebe, Lewis, Sept. 17, '62; disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 11, '63.
Baxter, Samuel S., disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 14, '63.
Burbeck, John, died at Windmill Point, Va., April 23, '63.
Burch, Lorenzo, Dec. 4, '62; substitute; died April 3, '63.
Barnum, Henry C., died at Baltimore, Md., July 18, '63, of wds. received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63.
Burbeck, Robert, died March, '64.
Cook, Hiram, Sept. 17, '62; mus. out with company.
Cunningham, D. J., mus. out with company.
Casterline, Thos. E., Mar. 19, '64; mus. out with company.
Carroll, John, disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 3, '64.
Camp, Charles, tr. to V. R. C. April 14, '64.
Canfield, David A., Dec. 4, '62; substitute; tr. to V. R. C. May 9, '63.
Crocket, Geo. W., died at Ft. Schuyler, N. Y., Aug. 24, '63, of wds. received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63.
Dunn, Wm. P., mus. out with company.
Degnan, Peter, tr. to V. R. C. Jan. 2, '65.
Deuel, Wm. H., tr. to V. R. C. Feb. 16, '64.
Eldred, Luther, disch. on surg cert. Feb. 8, '64.
Estus, Wm. H., Mar. 19, '64; died at City Point, Va., Aug. 3, '64.
Fitzgerald, Jas. E., disch. on surg. cert. June 6, '63.
Gillen, Jas. S, Aug. 24, '63; mus. out with company.
Glidden, John W., died at Jefferson, Md., July 5, '63.
Gilroy, James, not with company at mus out.
Hickey, Michael, capt'd at Wilderness, Va., May 5, '64; disch. S. O. June 13, '65.
Hoadley, August P., tr. to V. R. C., date unknown.
Heath, Hial, Sept. 17, '62; died at Alexandria, Va., July 9th, of wds. received at Wilderness, May 6, '64.
Jenner, Walter, Sept. 17, '63; mus. out with company.
Jenner, Henry, disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 17, '63.
Jones, Theron H., died at Windmill Point, Va., April 26, '63.
Jarvis, Rufus H., Sept. 19, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. H, 7th Ind. Vols., Oct. 25, '63.
Lane, Dennis, Jr., mus. out with company.
Lester, Ezra P., mus. out with company.
Lynch, Thomas, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 10, '65.
Larrabee, Truman G., Sept. 3, '63; drafted; capt'd at Wilderness, Va., May 5, '64; died at Florence, S. C., Nov. 15, '64.
Lepper, William F., died at Fredericksburg, Va., May 15th, of wds. received at Wilderness, Va., May 6, '64.
Mooney, John, pris. from May 5, '64, to Mar. 10, '65; disch. by G. O. June 29, '65.
Millin, Patrick, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 14, '65.
Moore, Jacob, tr. to V. R. C. April 4, '64; disch. by G. O. July 5, '65.
Mott, Alonzo, killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, '64; bur. in Poplar Grove Cem.
McRoy, John, Sept. 17, '62; mus. out with company.
McCreary, Ed. P., pr. to sergt. Co. I Oct. 1, '63; to 1st lt. Co. B Feb. 28, '64; disch. May 5, '64.
McVinen, Andrew, not with company at mus. out.
Porter, Henry M., died at Culpeper C. H., Va., Jan. 8, '64.
Porter, Henry A., died April 21, '65.
Porter, William A., Dec. 4, '62; drafted; died at Culpeper C. H., Va., Jan. 7, '64.
Ross, Leonard B., mus. out with company.
Riley, Terence, disch. on surg cert. July 18, '63.
Ring, Richard, Sept. 17, '62; disch. on surg. cert. Mar. 4, '64.
Ragan, Jeremiah, Jr., disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 16, '63.
Rochford, James, not with company at mus. out.
Sheldon, Geo W., mus. out with company.
Strange, James, disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 24, '63.
Small, Charles, Sept 17, '62; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 22, '63.
Scribner, Frederick M., disch. on surg. cert. April 4, '64.
Southwell, Wm. B., tr. to V. R. C. May 10, '63.
Slauson, Edward B., tr. to V. R. C. Oct. 10, '64.
Smith, Daniel, not with company at mus. out.
Turrell, Leman, disch. on surg. cert. July 19, '63.
Towne, Myron S., pr. to com. sergt. April 20, '64; to 1st lt. U. S. C. T.; to Brig. Q. M.; mus. out Nov. 5, '65.
West, Hobart R., disch. by G. O. June 3, '65.
Warner, Stanley B., disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 9, '64.
Webster, Charles E., tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 19, '63.
West, Charles A., died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, '63.
Woodworth, Douglass, Dec. 4, '62; substitute; died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 15, '64.

COMPANY I.

Private Leonard Gow, Mar. 20, '65; mus. out with company June 12, '65.

COMPANY K.

Cor. William N. Williams, Sept. 4, '62; died July 6, '63, of wds. received at Gettysburg, Pa.

Privates.

Steel, Balser, Sept. 1, '62; mus. out with company June 12, '65.
Bell, Samuel R., Mar. 7, '65; mus. out with company June 12, '65.
Palmer, Geo. W., not on muster-out roll.

SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY.—Under the call of the President in July, 1862, Pennsylvania was required to furnish three regiments of cavalry. The Seventeenth was one of the three thus called for, and was recruited in various sections of the State, no county furnishing more than one company.

It was, therefore, a representative regiment, and four of the companies composing it were from the "Northern tier," viz.: One each from the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford, Wayne and Luzerne. During September, and the early part of October, the companies rendezvoused at Camp Simmons, near Harrisburg; and on the 18th of the latter month a regimental organization was effected, by the selection of J. H. Kellogg, colonel; J. B. McAllister, lieutenant-colonel; and D. B. Hartranft, Coe Durland and R. R. Reinhold, majors. Colonel Kellogg was a regular officer, being a captain in the First United States Cavalry; and a few of the other officers and men had seen service in the Mexican War. But while most of the regiment were unskilled in the duties of a soldier, they were, to a marked extent, good horsemen. The regiment was ordered to Washington on the 25th of November, and was soon afterwards ordered to the front.

On the 22d of December its maiden engagement was had with Hampton's Legion, at Occoquan Creek, which was here driven and pursued for some distance. The regiment was actively engaged in scouting and picket-duty, and early in 1863 was assigned to the Second Brigade of the First Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac, being associated with the Sixth New York, Sixth United States and Eighth Pennsylvania Regiments, the brigade being under the command of Colonel—afterwards General—Thomas C. Devin.

In the Chancellorsville campaign the Seventeenth was one of the three cavalry regiments that moved with Hooker, the main cavalry force being dispatched to cut the enemy's communications and harass his rear. It was during the progress of this battle that the Seventeenth was placed in one of the most trying positions of its whole service. When Stonewall Jackson struck the Eleventh Corps on the evening of the 2d of May, and drove it in disorder back upon the Union lines, General Pleasanton, with the Seventeenth and the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, happened to be in the line of the rebel assault. In his report of that battle, the general says:

"This remaining regiment (the Seventeenth) was composed of raw men, new troops. I had them formed in single line, with sabres drawn, with orders to charge in case the enemy came to the guns. . . . And thus was the mad onset of Jackson's army checked by artillery supported by a single line of raw cavalry. It was a trying position for the regiment, but the firm front presented saved the day, and enabled Hooker to re-form his chattered columns, and once more present an unbroken line." General Pleasanton, in a general order issued after the battle, pays this high compliment to the Seventeenth: "The coolness displayed by the Seventeenth Cavalry in rallying fugitives and supporting the batteries which repulsed the enemy's attack under Jackson on the evening of the 2d, has excited the highest admiration."

During the month of June it was actively employed with the cavalry of the enemy, and crossed sabres with them at Beverly and Kelly's Fords, and at Middleburg and Upperville. In the campaign that inscribed on its banner "Gettysburg" the Seventeenth bore a conspicuous part. General Buford was in command of the cavalry division of which the Seventeenth was a part.

As they approached Gettysburg, the people hailed their presence with songs and other evidences of rejoicing. They were among the first troops that arrived on that memorable battle-field, and in the action of the 1st of July, General Pleasanton says, in his report:

"Buford, with his four thousand cavalry, attacked Hill, and for four hours splendidly resisted his advance, until Reynolds and Howard were able to hurry to the field and give their assistance. To the intrepidity, courage and fidelity of General Buford and his brave division, the country and the army owe the field of Gettysburg." In the pursuit of Lee, after the battle of Gettysburg, the Seventeenth bore a conspicuous part, and met the enemy in several sharp and close engagements; and at Morton's Ford, Stevensburg, Brandy Station, Oak Hill and the concluding engagements of that year on the Rapidan, it bore its share of the toils and privations, and sustained its share of the losses, and late in the season went into winter-quarters on the memorable plains of Culpeper.

In the movements of the army in 1864 the Seventeenth early took the field. In May it had several severe encounters with the enemy in the vicinity of the Chancellorsville battle-field, and was at the front in the movements of the cavalry under Sheridan towards Richmond. At Trevilian Station, on the 11th and 12th of June, the Seventeenth was hotly engaged, and suffered severe loss. In the operations of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, the Seventeenth bore an honorable part. At Front Royal, at Shepherdstown, at Kearneysville it met the enemy and bravely contested every foot of ground. While at Martinsburg, a detachment of the Seventeenth escorted General Sheridan on his famous ride to Winchester, and in all the cavalry movements of the year, it manfully bore its part, and during the winter of 1864–65 it remained in the Shenandoah Valley. In the final campaign of 1815 the cavalry, under Sheridan, was an important factor. At Stony Creek, on the 1st of April, the Seventeenth was severely engaged, and suffered a grievous loss in killed and wounded. But the enemy never lost sight of its glittering sabres till the rebel army surrendered to Grant, at Appomattox, when the regiment returned to the vicinity of Washington, and on the 16th of June was mustered out. A detachment of the regiment, which became a part of the Second Provisional Cavalry, was not mustered out until the 7th of August following.

Of the services of the Seventeenth, General Devin, in his farewell order, remarks:

"In five successive campaigns, and in over threescore engagements, you have nobly sustained your part. Of the many gallant regiments from your State, none has a brighter record, none has more freely shed its blood on every battle-field, from Gettysburg to Appomattox."

Company B.—While the Seventeenth was a representative regiment of the commonwealth, Company B was no less a representative of Susquehanna County. There were but few townships in the county but what had one or more members in Company "B." The company was mainly recruited by the efforts of D. E. Whitney, of Gibson, and M. T. Whitney, of Thomson. Upon its organization they were elected captain and first lieutenant respectively, and William A. Larue, of Jessup, second lieutenant.

On the 18th of September, 1862, the company met at New Milford, and the citizens of that patriotic town gave them a generous reception, and the bountiful dinner they set before them was in marked contrast with the scanty "rations" that the members of the company soon encountered.

The company reached Harrisburg on the evening of the 19th, and on the 21st were duly mustered into the United States service. Of its subsequent history and service we have attemped to give a short epitome. The surviving members of the company are among the best citizens of our county to-day. Of its officers, space admits of but brief mention. Captain D. E.

Whitney was discharged by special order in December 1862. M. T. Whitney, afterwards well known as a popular commissioner of the county, resigned in January, 1863. (See personal sketches.) Warren F. Simrell was promoted to captain of Company D. After the war, he was elected prothonotary of the county. (See "Simrell" Post, G. A. R.) Lieutenant William A. Larue remained with his company, sharing its perils and its glory, until January, 1865, when, becoming unfit for further service in the field, he was honorably discharged. Lieutenant W. N. Chamberlin was promoted from the ranks and for quite a time served on the staff of General Devin. He was breveted major for meritorious services, and in 1865 was appointed to a clerkship in the United States Treasury, which position he still occupies. Lieutenant Asa D. Corse was elected, upon the organization of the company supernumerary second lieutenant, but finding that office abolished upon reaching Harrisburg, he entered the ranks. Of his service and future promotion, see personal sketch. We would like to say of Company "B" of the Seventeenth, that its members were the best soldiers that Susquehanna County furnished to the war, but the record of its achievements must be placed side by side with the blood-stained record of the true and noble men who preceded and followed them.

COMPANY B, SEVENTEENTH CAVALRY.

Mustered into service September 21, 1862, unless otherwise stated; mustered out June 16, 1865.

Capt. David E. Whitney, Oct, 20, '62; disch. by S. O. Dec. 29, '62.
1st Lieut. Merrick T. Whitney, Sept. 23, '62; res. Jan. 2, '63.
1st Lieut. Warren F. Simrell, pr. from 1st sergt. Dec. 15, '62, to capt. Co. D, July 22, '64; disch. by G. O. June 20, '65 (see "Simrell" Post, G. A. R.).
1st Lieut. W. N. Chamberlain, pr. from q.m.-sergt. to 2d lt. Jan. 11, '63; to 1st lt. July 4, '64; bvt. capt. and major March 13, '65; mus. out with Co. G, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, '65.
2d Lt. Warren A. Larue, Oct. 20, '62; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 13, '65.
2d Lt. Asa D. Corse, Sept. 27, '62; pr. from 1st sergt. July 23, '64; mus. out with Co. B, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, '65 (see personal sketch).
1st Sergt. Jerome I. Stanton, pr. from q.m.-sergt. April 1, '65, to sergt.-major June 10, '65; mus. out with regt. June 16, '65.
1st Sergt. Matthew McPherson, killed at Five Forks, Va., April 1, '65 (see "McPherson" Post, G. A. R.)
Q.m.-Sergt. James E. Curtis, pr. to cor. Aug. 17, '63; to sergt. Jan. 1, '65; to q.m.-sergt. April 1, '65; mus. out with Co. June 16, '65.
Com.-Sergt. Dennis Shay, mus. out with Co. June 16, '65.

Sergeants.

Edwin A. French, pr. to sergt. Jan. '63; mus. out with Co. June 16, '65.
George H. French, pr. to cor. Dec. 18, '63; to sergt. July 6, '64; mus. out with Co.
Edward E. Thayer, pr. to cor. July 1, '64; to sergt. Nov. 1, '64; mus. out with Co.
Martin V. Bisbee, pr. to cor. July 1, '64; to sergt. April 1, '65; mus. out with Co.
Wm. H. Brookins, pr. from cor. Jan. '63; wd. at Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, '64; tr. to V. R. C.; disch. on surg. cert. May 30, '65.
Russell V. Whitney, disch. on surg. cert. March 13, '63.
Richard C. DuBois, pr. to adjt. 158th Regt. P. V. Nov. 30, '62; mus. out with that regt., Aug. 12, '65.
Erastus Bennet, died at Washington, D. C.; bur. at Arlington.

Corporals.

Jerry Sivers, pr. to cor. Sept. 6, '64; mus. out with Co.
William G. Seamans, pr. to cor. Nov. 1, '64; mus. out with Co.
George F. Rezane, pr. to cor. April 1, '65; mus. out with Co.
Elisha N. Lord. pr. to cor. Dec. 18, '63; tr. to Co. F, 10th Regt. V. R. C.; disch. by G. O. June 26, '65.
Freeman P. Whitney, pr. to cor. Sept. 6, '64; capt'd Oct. 29, '64; disch. by G. O June 13, '65.
Stanley Stone, pr. to cor. Nov. 1, '64; capt'd Dec. 26, '64; disch. by G. O. May 30, '65.
Timothy C. Simpson, disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 12, '63.
Harry T. Castle, Nov. 17, '63; pr. to cor. Jan. 1, '65; mus. out with Co. A, 2d Regt. Provisional Cavalry, Aug. 7, '65.
Harvey S. Rice, killed at Trevilian Station, Va., June 12, '64.
William H. Brown, died of wds. rec. in action Aug. 13, '64.
A. Judson Perigo, died at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 20, '63.

Bugler.

Benjamin W. Barrett, mus. out with Co.

Blacksmiths.

Thomas J. Tallman, mus. out with Co.
Danford H. Newton, mus. out with Co.
Joseph S. Halstead, disch. on surg. cert.

Saddlers.

Leroy H. Aldrich, mus. out with Co.
Michael J. Mulvey, disch. on surg. cert. July 30, '63.

Privates.

Austin, Albert, died June 21st of wds. rec. at Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, '64; bur. at Arlington.
Abbott, Charles, Apr. 2, '64; not on mus. out roll.
Barrett, Luther L., mus. out with Co.
Brown, Henry, mus. out with Co.
Bowen, William B., mus. out with Co.
Blanding, Herbert, mus. out with Co.
Barnard, William E., mus. out with Co.
Brooks, Livingston J., killed at Cold Harbor, Va., May 31, '64.
Bagley, John W., died at Fairfax Seminary, Va., June 19, '63; bur. at Alexandria.
Babcock, Andrew J., capt'd; died at Richmond, Va., Nov. 18, '63.
Brady, John, Oct. 27, '64; not on mus. out roll.
Black, David, Mar. 24, '64; not on mus. out roll.
Carlin, Peter M., mus. out with Co.
Carlin, Asa F., mus. out with Co.
Corey, Enos W., mus. out with Co.
Corwin, Eli E., disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 27, '63.
Darrow, Jonathan M., mus. out with Co.
Decker, George, mus. out with Co.
DeWitt, Isaac M., wd. at Todd's Tavern, Va., May 8, '64; disch by G. O. June 17, '64.
Disbro, Jesse C., disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 18, '63.
Dana, John C., mus. out with Co. A, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, '65.
Estabrook, Sylvenus H., disch. on G. O. May 23, '65.
Griswold, Daniel L., mus. out with Co.
Galloway, Theodore, disch. by S. O. Feb. 10, '63.
Gregg, Alvin M., disch. on surg. cert. July 6, '64.
Gibb, George, Mar. 23, '64; mus. out with Co. B, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, '65.
Greek, William, died at York, Pa., May 18, '63; bur. at Prospect Hill Cem.
Hart, Isaac, capt'd Aug. 13, '64; disch. by G. O. July 18, '65.
Howell, John S., disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 14, '63.
Hinkley, Marquis, disch. on surg. cert. Aug. 19, '63.
Hart, William, Mar. 29, '64; mus. out with Co. B, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, '65.
Halstead, S. C., Mar. 16, '64; mus. out with Co. B, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, '65.
Haggerty, Charles H., Mar. 25, '64; not with Co. at mus. out.
Harrison, Thomas, Mar. 24, '64; not on mus. out roll.
Hamilton, Henry H., disch on surg. cert. July 23, '63.
Haley, James, Mar. 24, '64; not on mus. out roll.
Ireland, Elisha, died in Susquehanna, Pa., Mar. 25, '65.
Jenkins, Stephen, mus. out with Co.
Johnson Thomas, Mar. 26, '64; not on mus. roll.
Lake, William H., mus. out with Co.
Lee, William, mus. out with Co.
Leight, Charles A., Aug. 19, '64; mus. out with Co.
Lamb, George W., ab. in hos. at mus. out.
Lord, Drew H., disch. by G. O. June 20, '65.
Lathrop, Zara, tr. to U. S. army Nov. 10, '62.

Lord, Jerome, pr. to 1st lt., 27th Regt. U. S. C. T., Aug. 8, '65; mus. out Sept. 21, '65.
Labar, John, Mar. 29, '64; killed at Trevilian Station, Va., June 12, '64.
Lyon, Harmon D., died at Washington, D. C., May 10, '63.
Logan, Edward C., Feb. 26, '64; not with Co. at mus. out.
Murphy, Frank H., mus. out with Co.
Mack, Henry, mus. out with Co.
Moffit, Mortimore, disch. by G. O. June 3, '65.
Mitchell, Stanley N., pr. to sergt.-major Aug. 1, '64; to 2d lt. Co. D. Dec. 28, '64; disch. May 15, '65.
McCarroll, Samuel L., wd. at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, '64; ab. in hos. at mus. out.
McKeeby, Theodore, disch. by G. O. Sept 7, '65.
McKeeby, James B., disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 5, '63.
McKeeby, William B., disch. on surg. cert. June 26, '63.
McDonald, Allen W., Mar. 24, '64; disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 9, '64.
McConnell, S. W., tr. to U. S. army Nov. 10, '62.
McKeeby, Samuel, mus. out with Co. B, 2d Regt. Pro. Cav., Aug. 7, '65.
Nash, William H., killed at Trevilian Station, Va., June 12, '64.
Oakley, Edward G., disch. by G. O. May 25, '65.
Palmer, William H., mus. out with Co.
Payne, George L., mus. out with Co.
Rodgers, Levi S., disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 15, '63.
Rogers, Francis, tr. to U. S. army Nov. 10, '62.
Round, Amasa N., killed at Deep Bottom, Va., July 28, '64.
Ross, John, Mar. 14, '64; died Apr. 18, '64; bur. in Military Asylum Cem., D. C.
Smith, David, mus out with Co.
Stoddard, Horace S., mus. out with Co.
Sterling, Jabez S., mus. out with Co.
Shay, Aaron W., disch. by G. O. June 28, '65.
Scott, James H., disch. July 15, '65.
Smith, George B., disch. on surg. cert. Mar. 6, '63.
Stoddard, Henry H., disch. on surg. cert Jan. 22, '64.
Steinback, Lewis, disch. by G. O. May 23, '65.
Smith, James N, pr. to hos. steward Apr. 9, '63; disch on surg. cert., date unknown.
Stewart, Stanley, accidentally killed at Winchester, Va., Nov. 29, '64.
Struble, George, Mar. 29, '64; not with Co. at mus. out.
Sweaney, William, Nov. 23, '64; not on mus. out roll.
Tyler, Henry W., mus. out with Co.
Tennant, Walter, Mar. 24, '64; mus. out with Co. B, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, '65; vet.
Tennant, Dallas P., killed at White House, Va., June 21, '64; bur. in Yorktown.
Tripp, Joseph O., Mar. 13, '64; died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 17, '64; bur. at Arlington.
Williams, Henry G., pr. to 2d lt., 1st Regt. U. S. C. Troops, July 14, '65; mus. out Sept. 29, '65.
Wayman, Harvey B., disch. by G. O. Apr. 24, '65.
Wheaton, Myron, pr. to hos. steward, date unknown.
Whitney, Harland S., died at Hope Landing, Va., Apr. 14, '63.
Wells, Hezekiah S., capt'd; died at Richmond, Va., Oct. 14, '64.

The following were also members of the Seventeenth Cavalry (for letter of company see column of "Remarks"):

Sergt. George W. Moore (2d), Oct. 2, '62; Co. K; pr. to cor. May 1, '64; to sergt. Apr. 1, '65; mus. out with Co.
Saddler George P. Goodrich, Sept. 21, '62; Co. K; killed at Barryville, Va., Sept. 24, '64.

Privates.

Bancome, Orsel C., Co. K.
Brands, John C., Co. H.
Carpenter, Shepherd, Oct. 2, '62; Co. K; mus. out with Co.
Case, George, Sept. 22, '62; Co. M; mus. out with Co.
Dougherty, George F., Oct. 3, '62; Co. D; mus. out with Co.
Knapp, Henry, Oct. 2, '62; Co. K; wd. and capt'd at Trevilian Station, Va., June 12, '64.
Merrell, George, Co. K.
Nice, Oliver E., Co. K.
Norris, John, Co. H.
Norris, John G., Oct. 19, '62; Co. H; capt'd at Brandy Station, Va., Oct. 11, '63; mus. out with Co. H, 2d Regt. Prov. Cav., Aug. 7, '65.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT—The service of this regiment extended over a period of but nine months, but those nine months were fraught with such momentous issues and events, that the grandest chapter of the war was written during its term of service. The disastrous battle of Bull Run had been fought, and the draft that followed had impressed the men of the loyal North that a gigantic rebellion was in progress, and that its loyal sons must meet the emergency. Under these circumstances, the One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment was organized at Camp Curtin in September, 1862. It was ordered to Washington on the 26th of November, and its organization then comprised the following field officers: Harrison Allen, colonel; George F. McFarland, lieutenant-colonel; and John W. Young, major. Susquehanna County furnished two full companies to this regiment,—Companies "A" and "C,"—and in its organization the regiment selected the captain of Company "C" for its major. Early in December the regiment was sent to Union Mills, in a section of Virginia infested by Mosby's guerrillas, and whose inhabitants were intensely disloyal. Here it remained until the middle of February, 1863, when it was ordered to Belle Plain, and was assigned to the First Brigade, Third Division of the First Corps. Its arrival here was attended with much exposure and privation, and a number died, among them Lieutenant Hollenback, of Company "A." Preliminary to the Chancellorsville campaign, the regiment accompanied the Third Division to Port Conway, the march occupying two days, during which it rained almost incessantly. For its behavior on this march the regiment was thus highly complimented by General Doubleday: "The general commanding desires to express his appreciation of the good order and compactness which marked the march of the One Hundred and Fifty-first. . . . It also attracted the attention of Major-General Reynolds and staff, who wished this compliment tendered." In the Chancellorsville campaign it moved with the First Corps to Franklin's Crossing, where it was twice subjected to a vigorous shelling. On the 2d of May it made a forced march to the battle-field, and occupied the line on the right of the army, from which the Eleventh Corps had been driven by Stonewall Jackson. On the 3d and 4th it remained at the front, and after the army recrossed the river it went into camp near White Oak Church.

On the 12th of June it started for Gettysburg, being a part of the right wing of the army, which was composed of the First and Eleventh Corps, under command of General Reynolds. In three days these troops made a forced march of one hundred and five miles, and Lee suddenly found himself confronted, in the Shenandoah Valley, by Reynolds' forces. Pushing on into Pennsylvania, it reached the vicinity of Gettysburg on that memorable 1st of July, and in the forenoon of that day moved to the front and was hotly engaged. About noon the regiment, with the brig-

ade, was placed in support of Cooper's battery. At half-past two the regiment was detached from the brigade and posted in reserve along a fence at the south end of Seminary Grove. In the fierce fighting that followed, the Union lines were forced back by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and a serious gap between the brigades of Gens. Biddle and Meredith exposed the whole left wing. Into this gap, by command of Gen. Rowley, the One Hundred and Fifty-First was thrown to stay the onrushing tide. The fighting was now terrific, and the losses of the enemy in front of the position where the regiment stood, as acknowledged in his official report, was most grievous. Col. McFarland, in his official report of the part here taken by the regiment, says: "I know not how men could have fought more desperately, exhibited more coolness, or contested the field with more determined courage." Later in the day Colonel McFarland was shot down, and some of the companies were left without a commissioned officer. In the severe fighting on the 2d, and in the crowning charge of the enemy on the third day, the One Hundred and Fifty-First again covered itself with glory. The heroism displayed by the One Hundred and Fifty-First in this battle is unsurpassed. It went into the fight with four hundred and eighty-seven officers and men. Of these, two officers and sixty-six men were killed, twelve officers and one hundred and eighty-seven men wounded, and one hundred were missing—more than seventy-five per cent. of its aggregate numbers. General Doubleday, in his official report, pays this regiment the following high compliment: "I can never forget the services rendered me by this regiment, directed by the gallantry and genius of McFarland. I believe they saved the First Corps, and were among the chief instruments to save the Army of the Potomac, and the country from unimaginable disaster." The regiment participated in the movements of the army in the pursuit of Lee, but its term of service being nearly expired, it was relieved from duty on the 19th, and proceeding to Harrisburg, it was, on the 27th of July, mustered out of service.

Company A.—As already intimated, Companies "A" and "C" of this regiment were from Susquehanna County. After the enrollment and the order for the draft in 1862, it was learned that nine months' enlistments would be received, and credited; and by request of George L. Stone, Col. Gere went to Harrisburg and obtained special permission from Governor Curtin to recruit a company. Enlistments were rapid, and before the close of September the ranks were full, and the men met at the court house, and organized by electing George L. Stone captain, Wm. H. Frink, first and U. F. Hollenback second lieutenants. Of its subsequent honorable career in connection with the One Hundred and Fifty-First, we have already spoken. Capt. Stone was wounded at Gettysburg, and after the war was postmaster of Montrose, and is at present a resident of New Milford township. Lieutenant Hollenback died in service, and Lieutenants Frink and Tucker—the latter being promoted upon the death of Lieutenant Hollenback—were mustered out with the company.

Company C.—The circumstances attending the enlistment of this company were similar to those of Company A. Upon the organization of the regiment, Captain John W. Young was made major, and Lieutenant George W. Crandall was promoted to captain. He had been first lieutenant of Company H, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, but was compelled to resign on account of ill health. He was again prostrated by sickness shortly after the Chancellorsville battle, and was absent, sick, when the company was mustered out. He died August 24, 1863, a few weeks after the company came home. Major Young was mustered out with the regiment, and after spending a number of years in the West, returned to Susquehanna County, and is now residing at Montrose. Lieutenant Gardner resigned early in 1863, and Lieutenants Jamison and Lusk were mustered out with the company, both of whom are well-known residents of Montrose. The "rank and file" of these two companies are among Susquehanna County's most respected citizens.

COMPANY A, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Mustered into service October 17, 1862, unless otherwise stated; mustered out July 29, 1863.

Capt. George. L. Stone, Nov. 8, '62; wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63; mus. out with Co.
1st Lt. William H. Frink, Oct. 18, '62; mus. out with Co.
2d Lt. Urias F. Hollenback, Oct. 24, '62; died at Windmill Point, Va., Apr. 24, '63.
2d Lt. Amos Tucker, pr. to sergt.-major Nov. 11, '62; to 2d lt. Apr. 24, '63; mus. out with Co.
1st Sergt. Jerome Wade, mus. out with Co.

Sergeants.

William Perigo, wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63; ab. in hos. at mus. out.
William Ira, mus. out with Co.
Edward S. Jackson, mus. out with Co.
James W. Adams, mus. out with Co.

Corporals.

Earl Love, pr. to cor. June 15, '63; wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63; ab. in hos. at mus. out.
Charles D. Rogers, mus. out with Co.
Byron R. Wade, mus. out with Co.
Charles H. Stone, wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63; ab. in hos. at mus. out.
Eseck P. Bailey, pr. to cor. Dec. 1, '62; mus. out with Co.; re. in U. S. Navy for four years; disch. June, '65, for wds. recd. at Fort Fisher.
Sidney Van Auken, pr. to cor. Oct., '62; mus. out with Co.
John H. Smith, Oct. 30, '62; disch. on surg. cert. Mar. 24, '63.
John B. Webster, tr. to 18th Regt. U. S. A. Nov. 7, '62.
David D. Moxley, pr. to q.m.-sergt. Nov. 11, '62.
Hugh McCready, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63.
Thomas D. Allen, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63.
Amos T. De Witt, mus. out with Co.

Musicians.

Phinney R. Stockwell, mus out with Co.
Geo. Legier, mus. out with Co.

Privates.

Brush, Edmund M., mus. out with Co.
Buck, Melvin J., wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63; ab. at mus. out.
Brown, Peter, mus. out with Co.

Bogart, Henry V., mus. out with Co.
Bump, Aaron P., ab. sick at mus. out; re. in Co. C, 203d P. V.
Brotzman, George, wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63; ab. sick at mus. out; re. in Co. H, 4th Reserves.
Barbor, Joseph R., mus. out with Co.
Brink, Levi L., mus. out with Co.
Bartlett, Wm. E., Oct. 30, '62; mus. out with Co.
Brown, Henry W., killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63.
Cole, Alanson, ab. sick at mus. out.
Culver, Wm. H., mus. out with Co.
Carter, Oliver, mus. out with Co.
Crofut, Thompson D., mus. out with Co.
Cummings, F. G., Oct. 30, '62; died at Windmill Point, Va., Dec. 18, '62.
Doolittle, Wallace W., mus. out with Co.
Drake, George W., mus. out with Co.
Devine, Theodore, mus. out with Co.
Drummond, John, tr. to 18th Regt., U. S. A., Nov. 7, '62; kil. in battle.
Dennis, John L., Oct. 30, '62; died at Belle Plain, Va., Apr. 12, '63.
Eastman, Eli, ab. at mus. out.
Ellworth, Freeman J., mus. out with Co.
Everett, Lemuel S., Oct. 30, '62; mus. out with Co.
Foster, Wallace J., wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63; mus. out with Co.
Ford, Ransom W., mus. out with Co.
Fish, Charles F., killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63.
Galloway, Dennis M., mus. out with Co.
Galloway, Sidney N., mus. out with Co.
Griggs, Jas. N., mus. out with Co.
Galloway, Aaron B., not with Co. at mus. out.
Houghton, Jerome, mus. out with Co.
Howard, Oliver J., mus out with Co.
Howe, Cyrus C., mus. out with Co.; re. in Co. K, 52d P. V.
Hinckley, Wm. C., mus. out with Co.
Harris, James, tr. to 18th Regt., U. S. A., Nov. 7, '62.
Johnson, Cassius J., mus. out with Co.
Jacobus, John S., mus. out with Co.
Kent, Franklin M., wd. at Gettysburg July 1, '63; mus. out with Co.
Kent, Ezra A, wd. at Gettysburg July 1, '63; ab. at mus. out.
Larrabee, Monroe J., mus. out with Co.; re. in N. Y. Regt. (See personal sketch.)
Lowe, John C., tr. to 18th Regt., U. S. A., Nov. 7, '62.
Ledyard, George, not on mus. out roll.
Lowe, Benjamin, tr. to 18th U. S. Inf. Nov. 7, '62.
Langdon, Wm. W., died at White Oak Ch., Va., June 11, '63.
Melhuish, Isaac, wd. at Gettysburg July 1, '63; ab. at mus. out.
Mack, Geo. C., mus. out with Co.
Mericle, Albert, died at Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 10, '62.
McMicken, Nelson, wd., with loss of leg, at Gettysburg July 1, '63; ab. at mus. out; died of his wds.
Newkirk, Evelin, tr. to 18th Regt., U. S. A., Nov. 7, '62.
Parks, Orlando, wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63; mus. out with Co.
Perrigo, Edward S., mus. out with Co.
Post, Isaac J., pr. to q.m. 172d Regt. P. V. Nov. 22, '62.
Potter, Abram G., died at Windmill Point, Va., May 10, '63.
Rowe, Peter, mus. out with Co.
Rifenbury, Philip, mus. out with Co.; re. in Co. D, 203d P. V.
Rosengrantz, S. S., mus. out with Co.
Sweet, Henry, mus. out with Co.
Shipman, Fredk. E., ab. sick at mus. out.
Sherwood, Joel, wd. at Gettysburg July 1, '63; ab. in hos. at mus. out.
Sheeyn, Terry, ab. sick at mus. out.
Stephens, Daniel H., mus. out with Co.
Sherwood, Benj., wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63; mus. out with Co.
Squires, Silas, wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63; ab. in hos. at mus. out.
Stockwell, Chas. R., mus. out with Co.
Shove, Seth, killed at Gettysburg July 1, '63.
Shoemaker, Andrew, killed at Gettysburg July 1, '63.
Sines, Charles E., died at Union Mills, Va., Dec. 23, '62.
Towner, William, mus. out with Co.
Titman, Elias, mus. out with Co.
Taylor, Gardner, wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63; ab. in hos. at mus. out.
Tooker, Daniel, wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63; ab. in hos. at mus. out.
Titman, Lemuel, tr. to 18th Regt., U. S. A., Nov. 7, '62.
Tewksbury, J. W., mus. out with Co.
Watrous, Addison, mus. out with Co.
Ward, Wm. H., wd. at Gettysburg July 1, '63; ab. in hos. at mus. out.
Wright, Alanson, mus. out with Co.
Willman, Theron, disch. on surg. cert. Mar. 26, '63.

COMPANY C, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Mustered into service October 20, 1862, *unless otherwise stated; mustered out July* 27, 1863.

Capt. John W. Young, Nov. 8, '62; pr. to major Nov. 18, '62; mus. out with regt. July 27, '63.
Capt. Geo. W. Crandall, Oct. 21, '62; pr. from 1st lt. Nov. 26, '62; ab. sick at mus. out; subsequently died.
1st Lt. Joseph Jamison, Nov. 10, '62; pr. from 2d lt. Nov. 26, '62; ab. sick at mus. out.
2d Lt. Wm. D. Lusk, pr. from sergt. Feb. 3, '63; mus. out with Co. July 27, '63.
2d Lt. Jonathan F. Gardner, pr. from sergt. Nov. 26, '62; res. Jan. 3, '63.
1st Sergt. Benjamin C. Vance, pr. from sergt. May 12, '63; mus. out with Co. July 27, '63; re. in 2d N. Y. Cav.

Sergeants.

Stephen A. Smith, pr. from. cor. May 12, '63; mus. out with Co.
Joseph W. Pruner, Nov. 9, '62; pr. from priv. May 12, '63; mus. out with Co.
Isaac Morgan, Jr., pr. from cor. Dec. 6, '62; mus. out with Co.
Samuel Truesdell, mus. out with Co.
Charles W. Holmes, died at Windmill Point, Va., May 11, '63.

Corporals.

Gilbert R. Whilbeck, mus. out with Co.
John Quinn, mus. out with Co.
William H. Stark, ab. sick at mus. out.
Theron L. Smith, pr. to cor. April 12, '63; mus. out with Co.
Francis Decker, pr. to cor. April 12, '63; mus. out with Co.
Russell Darrow, pr. to cor. Jan. 1, '63; mus. out with Co.
Richard Davis, pr. to cor May 12, '63; mus. out with Co.
David Krum, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 9, '63.
Benj. F. Chamberlain, disch. on surg. cert. April, '63.
Lyman Beebe, died at Falmouth, Va., June 4, '63.

Musicians.

Wentz P. Snidiker, mus. out with Co.
Henry Mericle, mus. out with Co.

Privates.

Adams, Alva M., mus. out with Co.
Allen, Sherwood, mus. out with Co.
Brewer, Moses, mus. out with Co.
Baldwin, George H., ab. sick at mus. out.
Bivins, Henry J., mus. out with Co.
Barnes, Franklin S., wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63; mus. out with Co.
Burns, John, mus. out with Co.
Brownell, Eben, Nov. 9, '62; ab. sick at mus. out.
Barker, William, Nov. 9, '62; mus. out with Co.
Banker, Israel, Oct. 30, '62; ab. sick at mus. out.
Burch, Henry C, tr. to 18th Regt. U. S. A., Nov. 10, '62.
Bookstaver, M. B., tr. to 18th Regt. U. S. A., Nov. 10, '62.
Bray, Patrick, tr. to 18th Regt. U. S. A., Nov. 10, '62.
Burch, Philo, not with Co. at mus. out.
Card, Henry, mus. out with Co.
Coyle, Henry, Nov. 9, '62; ab. sick at mus. out.
Crissle, Private, Nov. 9, '62; died at Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 28, '62.
Darrow, Charles, mus. out with Co.; re. in Batt. E, 2d Pa. Heavy Art.
Disbrow, Ambrose E., mus. out with Co.
Dickey, Nelson, mus. out with Co.
Dutcher, George E., mus. out with Co.; re. in Battery A, 1st Penna. Art.
Davis, Morris, Oct. 30, '62; mus. out with Co.
Disenberg, Deidrich, Nov. 1, '62; wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63; ab. in hos. at mus. out.
Dowd, Mortimer H., died at Union Mills, Va., Dec. 29, '62.
Darrow, J. H., not on mus. out roll.
Evans, Thomas, Oct. 30, '62; mus. out with Co.
Felton, Charles, mus. out with Co.
Faulkner, John, Nov. 9, '62; ab. sick at mus. out.
Gunn, Theodore O., wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63; ab. in hos. at mus. out.
Godard, Frank, disch. on surg. cert. April 1, '63.

Griggs, Albert R., killed at Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, '63.
Geary, Charles, Oct. 30, '62 ; not with Co. at mus. out.
Hall, George, mus. out with Co.
Howard, Alva, mus. out with Co.
Hayward, Peter, mus. out with Co.
Hull, James S., mus. out with Co.
Howell, John, Jr., Nov. 1, '62 ; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 5, '63.
Hughes, Lafayette, died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, '62.
Jameson, George, Oct. 30, '62 ; mus. out with Co.
Keach, James, ab. sick at mus. out.
Knapp, Silas B., ab. sick at mus. out.
Loomis, John C., wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63; mus. out with Co.
Lockwood, William, died at Union Mills, Va., Dec. 21, '62.
Mervin, Daniel C., mus. out with Co.
Manzer, Lawrence, mus. out with Co.
Michael, William, mus. out with Co.
Maynard, Jarvis, Oct. 30, '62 ; mus. out with Co.
Millard, Ransom, Nov. 9, '62 ; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, '62.
Mitchell, Frank, Oct. 30, '62 ; not with Co. at mus. out.
Osterhout, George, died at Washington, D. C., June 4, '63.
Payne, Nehemiah, mus. out with Co.
Pickering, Henry J., mus. out with Co.
Percy, E. R. M., ab. sick at mus. out.
Robbins, Ira, died at Alexandria, Va., March 1, '63.
Stanton, Perry, mus. out with Co.
Snow, John W., Oct. 30, '62; ab. sick at mus. out.
Stockholm, Geo. P., mus. out with Co.; re. in 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles; disch. June 17, '65.
Smith, John, tr. to 18th Regt. U. S. A., Nov. 10, '62.
Smith, Philander, died at Union Mills, Va., Dec. 25, '62.
Trumbull, William C., wd., with loss of arm, at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63 ; ab. in hos. at mus. out.
Taylor, Charles, mus. out with Co.
Taylor, Freeman, ab. sick at mus. out.
Tyler, Andrew O., wd. at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63; ab. in hos. at mus. out.
Taylor, Edwin, Nov. 1, '62; mus. out with Co.
Thomas, James B., Nov. 1, '62 ; ab. sick at mus. out.
Tupper, Henry, killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63.
Wilson, George M., mus. out with Co.
Warner, Geo. D., died at Windmill Point, Va., May 13, '63.

MISCELLANEOUS.—We wish we had time and space to make proper mention of the glorious records made by Susquehanna County "boys" during the war, in the various organizations in which they served. We can only group them together, when possible, showing where they "touched elbows" during those fearful days of our country's peril, and where they followed the flag which their courage and heroism saved from dishonor. It made but little difference *where* they served; it was *how* they served that makes their record of interest to them, and those who follow after.

Besides the organizations we have already noted, that were exclusively, or nearly so, from this county, there were more than four hundred men enlisted from the county, in the various Pennsylvania regiments, of which they were less than a company, as follows:

COMPANY M, FOURTH CAVALRY.

Mustered into service September, 1861, unless otherwise stated; mustered out July 1, 1865.

Com. Sergt. Manger Dart, Oct. 31, '61 ; pr. from priv. March 1, '65 ; mus. out with Co. July 1, '65 ; vet.

Sergeants.

John H. Marcy, Oct. 30, '61 ; mus. out Nov. 11, '64, exp. of term.
George W. Conrad, Oct. 31, '61; pr. from Oct. 12, '63, to Nov. 21, '64; disch. to date Nov. 21, '64.

Corporals.

John W. Lake, Oct. 31, '61; pr. to cor. March 1, '65 ; mus. out with Co. July 1, '65 ; vet.
Laurice J. Adams, Oct. 31, '61 ; pr. to cor. March 1, '65 ; mus. out with Co. July 1, '65 ; vet.
Michael B. Conrad, Oct. 31, '61 ; pr. to cor. March 1, '65 ; mus. out with Co. July 1, '65 ; vet.
James Barton, Oct. 30, '61; capt'd ; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 1, '64.
Elisha Guard, Oct. 12, '61 ; capt'd ; died at Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 17, '64.
Blacksmith Thomas Kelly, Oct. 31, '61 ; mus. out with Co. July 1, '65 ; vet.
Farrier Charles O. Ellis, Oct. 31, '61 ; ab. wd. at mus. out ; vet.

Privates.

Adams, Edwin F., not on mus. out roll.
Berry, George R., Oct. 31, '61 ; mus. out Oct. 29, '64, exp. of term.
Conrad, William S., not on mus. out roll.
Conrad, Lodowick H., Oct. 31, '61 ; mus. out with Co. July 1, '65 ; vet.
Dart, Clark R., Oct. 13, '61 ; capt'd ; died at Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 28, '64.
Felton, G. M., not on mus. out roll.
Felton, Alexander T., Aug. 19, '62 ; mus. out with Co. July 1, '65.
Guard, Daniel, Oct. 31, '61 ; mus. out with Co. July 1, '65 ; vet.
Harding, Elias J., Oct. 30, '61 ; mus. out Nov. 3, '64, exp. of term.
Maples, B. B., not on mus. out roll.
Maxon, Charles, Oct. 31, '61 ; mis. in action at St. Mary's Ch., Va., June 24, '64 ; vet.
Maxon, David, March 30, '64 ; mus. out with Co. July 1, '65.
Morse, E. J., March 30, '64 ; disch. by G. O. May 9, '65.
Pattent, George, May 31, '64 ; mus. out with Co. July 1, '65.
Potter, George, Jan. 4, '64 ; not with Co. at mus. out.
Price, David, not on mus. out roll.
Phillips, George, Oct. 31, '61 ; died at Harrisburg May 4, '64 ; vet.
Taylor, John F., not on mus. out roll.

COMPANY D.

Sergeants.

Jacob Robertson, Aug. 20, '61 ; re. Jan. 1, '64 ; wd. Feb. 6, '65 ; disch. July 13, '65 ; vet.
George Cornell, Aug. 27, '61 ; disch. on surg. cert. '62.

Privates.

Lester, Orrin E., Sept. 16, '61 ; mus. out Sept. 15, '64, exp. of term.
Lester, Harlan W., Sept. 16, '61 ; mus. out Sept. 15, '64, exp. of term.
Miller, William, Aug. 27, '61 ; re. Jan. 1, '64 ; wd. July 24, '64 ; disch. July 13, '65 ; vet.
Russell, Frederick, Sept. 16, '61 ; capt'd Oct. 12, '63 ; died at Andersonville, Ga., April 27, '64.
Stokes, William A., Feb. 16, '64 ; died at Washington, D. C., July 5, '64, of wds. rec. June 11, '64.
Mullen, Patrick, Feb. 23, '64; unassigned; not on mus. out roll.

COMPANY C.

Priv. Glidden, D. W., Aug. 29, '64 ; capt'd March 31, '65 ; disch by G. O. June 27, '65.

COMPANY E, NINTH CAVALRY.

Mustered into service October 17, 1861, unless otherwise stated ; mustered out July 18, 1865.

Regt. q.m. Eugene S. Handrick, Dec. 9, '61 ; pr. from priv. to regtl. q.m. sergt. ; to 2d lt. Co. A ; to 1st lt. Feb. 6, '63 ; to q.m. May 22, '63 ; mus. out with regt. July 18, '65 ; vet.
Vet. Surg. Charles W. Sherman, Dec. 9, '61 ; pr. from priv. Co. E Jan. 23, '65 ; mus. out with regt. July 18, '65 ; vet.

Sergeants.

Asa W. Hickok, Oct. 29, '61 ; pr. to sergt. Jan. 1, '64 ; mus. out with Co. ; vet.
Joel Myers, Dec. 9, '61 ; pr. to sergt. Jan. 1, '64 ; mus. out with Co. ; vet.
Daniel D. Tompkins, Dec. 9, '61; pr. to sergt. Jan. 1, '64 ; mus. out with Co. ; vet.
Sylvester S. Ransom, pr. to sergt. May 20, '65 ; mus. out with Co. ; vet.
Charles A. Hungerford, Aug. 25, '62 ; disch. by G. O. May, 29, '65.
Charles A. Lyman, killed at Lafayette, Ga., Sept. 13, '63.

Corporals.

Charles S. Fargo, Oct. 29, '61 ; pr. to cor. Oct. 4, '64 ; mus. out with Co. ; vet.

Albert H. Phillips, disch. '62.
Nathan L. Howe, killed near Raleigh, N. C., April 12, '65.
Bugler Elisha M. Fargo, disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 19, '62.

Farriers.

Orrin Blakeslee, Oct. 29, '61; pr. to far. Jan. 1, '64; mus. out with Co.; vet.
Isaac Strickland, died at Knoxville, Tenn., March 12, '64.
Blacksmith Edwin L. Taylor, Oct. 29, '61; disch. Dec. 24, '64, exp. of term.

Privates.

Black, Israel, disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 16, '62.
Bullock, John, Jr., disch. on surg. cert. March 17, '62.
Ball, Edward J., Dec. 9, '61; tr. to Marine Corps, date unknown.
Baker, Amos, disch. Sept. 24, '64, exp. of term.
Clary, James.
Cummings, James W., not with Co. at mus. out.
Dowd, Harrison, not on mus. out roll.
Dewers, David L., Dec. 9, '61; disch. Sept. 14, '64, exp. of term.
De Witt, Andrew W., Oct. 29, '61; disch. Dec. 24, '64, exp. of term.
Emery, D. W.
Griswold, Charles A., Oct. 29, '61; disch. Dec. 24, '64, exp. of term.
Griswold, Charles.
Handrick, R. T.
Hungerford, Ira, Aug. 25, '62; disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 24, '64.
Hall, Charles H., Nov. 29, '61; capt'd at Glasgow, Ky., July 10, '62; tr. to V. R. C. July 2, '63.
Huntsman, D. H., Dec. 9, '61; disch. on surg. cert. in '61.
Jackson, Walter A., Oct. 29, '61; disch. Dec. 24, '64, exp. of term.
Kelsey, Nelson, Oct. 29, '61; ab. in hos. at mus. out; vet.
Lyman, G. C., Aug. 24, '64; disch. by G. O. July 21, '65.
Lyman, Thomas W., Aug. 24, '64; wd. at Griswoldville, Ga., Nov. 22, '64; disch. by G. O. June 9, '65.
Lyman, Charles, not on mus. out roll.
Moore, Calvin, not on mus. out roll.
McStraw, John, Nov. 9, '61; not on mus. out roll.
Palmer, George A., disch., date unknown.
Palmer, Orlo W., disch. Dec. 24, '64, exp. of term.
Stephens, H. C., pr. to chf. bugler of regt.; disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 14, '62.
Scott, R. P., disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 29, '62.
Sheldon, George A., disch. Dec. 24, '64, exp. of term.
Sherman, N. G., disch. Dec. 24, '64, exp. of term.
Taylor, E. L.
Bugler Henry Brandt, Oct. 29, '61; belonged to Co. H; died at Clarksville, Tenn., May 13, '62.

COMPANY A, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Mustered into service February, 1862, *unless otherwise stated; mustered out July* 13, 1865.

Sergt. Charles W. Conrad, Mar. 1, '62; wd. at Gettysburg July 1, '63; tr. to V. R. C. Mar. 1, '64.

Privates.

Brewster, Chas. W., Mar. 1, '62; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 24, '62.
Conrad, Rufus, Feb. 24, '62; disch. on surg. cert. May 29, '62; re. in Co. H, 187th P. V.
Conrad, Gerald F., Jan. 21, '61; died at Culpeper C. H., Va., Jan. 2, '64.
Conrad, J. Osker, Feb. 24, '62; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 20, '64; vet.
Case, Orson, Sept. 20, '62; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 27, '63.
Clarkson, John S., Mar. 2, '62; capt'd at Weldon R. R., Va., Aug. 19, '64; disch. on surg. cert. June 2, '65; vet.
Hardy, Ira, Mar. 1, '62; wd. at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; disch. on surg. cert. Dec. 18, '63; re. in Co. B, 143d.
Hardy, David N., Feb. 11, '62; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 11, '63.
Hinkley, Peter B., Mar. 1, '62; died at Clouds' Mills, Va., May 8, '62.
Hinkley, Elias, Sept. 9, '63; tr. to V. R. C. June 25, '64.
Kunkle, George, Feb. 18, '62; capt'd at Bull Run and Weldon R. R.; died at Camp Parole, Md., April 19, '65.
Lancaster, George W., May 6, '64; disch. by G. O. June 6, '65.
Phillips, Russell, Mar. 1, '62; killed at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, '63.
Tiffany, Allison, Sept. 8, '62; disch. on surg. cert. April 14, '65.
Wilmarth, Frederick A., Mar. 1, '62; disch. Mar. 2, '65, exp. of term.
Waterman, Ira V., Sept. 14, '62; tr. to V. R. C. June 24, '64; disch. by G. O. July 6, '65.

COMPANY C.

Privates.

Taylor, Kendle, Mar. 9, '62; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 19, '65.
Woodward, A. B., Mar. 1, '62; disch. by G. O. July 1, '65.

COMPANY F.

Jones, Thomas J., priv., Mar. 8, '62; disch. Feb. 2, '65, exp. of term.

BATTERY M, SECOND HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Mustered into service August, 1862, *unless otherwise stated; mustered out Jan.* 29, 1866.

1st Lt. Urbane S. Cook, Aug. 26, '62; died at Fort Delaware, Del., Oct. 17, '62.
2d Lt. James Buckly, Aug. 13, '62; pr. from 1st sergt. Jan. 1, '65; disch. July 30, '65, exp. of term.
Sergt.-Maj. John M. Roper, Aug. 19, '62; pr. from corp. Dec. 3, '64, to sergt.; to sergt. maj. of regt. May 3, '65; disch. by G. O. June 29, '65.
Sergt. Charles S. Page, Aug. 12, '62; tr. to Signal Corps Dec. 5, '63.

Privates.

Bryant, John N., Aug. 8, '62; died at Fort Saratoga, D. C., Aug. 13, '63.
Bryant, Chauncy E., Aug. 21, '62; disch. by G. O. June 20, '65.
Cargill, James, Aug. 21, '62; disch. by G. O. June 20, '65.
Dimmick, Byron, Aug. 19, '62; disch. by G. O. June 20, '65.
Fesenden, Simon E., Aug. 21, '62; disch. by G. O. June 20, '65.
Hall, George W., Aug. 21, '62; disch. by G. O. June 14, '65.
Stone, George H., Aug. 12, '62; tr. to Sig. Corps Dec. 5, '63.
Shew, Ezra H., Aug. 21, '62; disch. by G. O. June 20, '65.
Sterling, Charles, Sept. 19, '64; disch. by G. O. June 20, '65.
Sterling, Daniel S, Sept. 19, '62; disch. by G. O. June 20, '65.
Tyler, Duane L., Aug. 16, '62; disch. by G. O. June 20, '65.
Titus, Henry P., Aug. 21, '62; disch. by G. O. May 15, '65.
Washburn, H. V., Aug. 19, '62; disch. by G. O. June 19, '65.
Washburn, Michael, Aug. 21, '62; disch. by G. O. June 12, '65.
Williams, Solomon, Sept. 19, '64; not on mus. out roll.

The following were also members of the Second Heavy Artillery.

Privates.

Van Antwerp, Nicholas, Aug. 25, '64; Battery A; not accounted for.
Williams, Hiram G., Aug. 29, '64; Battery A; disch. by G. O. June 23, '65.
Ives, Wm. F., Aug. 31, '64; Battery B; disch. by G. O. June 21, '65.
Darrow, Charles, Aug. 30, '64; Battery E; pris. 2 mos.; disch. by G. O. June 24, '65.
Parmeter, Dennis, Aug. 31, '64; Battery E; disch. by G. O. June 24, '65.
Parmeter, David, Aug. 31, '64; Battery E; disch. by G. O. June 24, '65.
Barton, Geo. E., Aug. 26, '64; Battery F; disch. by G. O. June 17, '65.
Deans, Henry W., Aug. 21, '64; Battery F; disch. by G. O. June 26, '65.
Doloway, John W., Aug. 26, '64; Battery F; disch. by G. O. June 26, '65.
Edwards, Harmon C., Aug. 27, '64; Battery F; disch. by G. O. June 26, '65.
Foster, Jas. W., Aug. 18, '64; Battery F; disch. by G. O. June 26, '65.
Hurlburt, Charles H., Aug. 30, '64; Battery F; disch. by G. O. June 26, '65.
Reynolds, Wm. H., Aug. 26, '64; Battery F; disch. by G. O. June 26, '65.
Tingley, Mason, Aug. 29, '64; Battery F; disch. by G. O. June 26, '65.
Westfall, Aaron T., Aug. 26, '64; Battery F; disch. by G. O. June 26, '65.
Corp. Phineas R. Phillips, Sept. 28, '62; Battery H; pr. to corp. Dec. 10, '64; disch. by G. O. June 23, '64.

The following enlisted in the Third Heavy Artillery.

Privates.

Bonner, David L., Mar. 28, '64; Battery L, mus. out with battery Nov. 9, '65.
Conrad, Martin, Mar. 28, '64; Battery A; not on mus.-out roll.
Carpenter, Russel, April 1, '64; Battery L; not with company at mus. out.
Curtis, Alpheus H., Mar. 31, '64; Battery L; mus. out with battery Nov. 9, '65.
Dimmick, Theron B., April 1, '64; Battery L; mus. out with battery Nov. 9, '65.

Dimmick, Lucien H., Nov. 12, '64; Battery D; mus. out with battery Nov. 9, '65; vet.
Dimmick, Walter, Sept. 3, '65; disch. by G. O. Nov. 9, '65.
Follett, Albert C., Mar. 29, '64; absent, sick, at muster out.
Hine, N. F., Mar. 29, '64; Battery L; previously served six months in Co. D, 188th P. V.; mus. out. with battery.
Pooler, Ira A., April 7, '63; Battery I; tr. to 188th Regt. P. V. April 1, '64; killed at Cold Harbor.
Rounds, Israel, Sept. 3, '64; disch. June 9, '65.
Resseguie, H. T., Mar. 28, '64; not on muster-out roll.
Rogers, Wm., Nov. 8, '62; Battery C; disch. by G. O. June 7, '65.
Smyth, Willard, June 27, '64; Battery L; disch. by S. O. June 8, '65.
Smith, Lucian H., Mar. 31, '64; Battery L; mus. out with battery Nov. 9, '65.
Smith, Joseph, Nov. 10, '62; Battery C; not on muster-out roll.
Wilmarth, Willard W., Mar. 25, '64; Battery A; disch. by G. O. May 25, '65.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Elbert N. Barney, principal muc., Oct. 24, '61; Co. F; pr. to principal muc. July 4, '64; mus. out with regt. July 12, '65; vet.

Corporals.

Charles S. Hallstead, Feb. 16, '65; Co. F; pr. to cor. July 1, '65; mus. out with company July 12, '65.
Lindley, Rufus P., Oct. 24, '61; Co. F; re. at exp. of term; disch. by G.O. June 12, '65; vet.

Privates.

Bailey, Minor K., Feb. 14 '65; Co. K; mus. out with Co. July 12, '65.
Corwin, Joshua H., Mar. 3, '65; Co. C; mus. out with company.
Doloway, O. M., Mar. 3, '65; Co. A; mus. out with company July 15,'65.
Esterbrook, Henry, Feb. 16, '65; Co. F; disch. by G. O. June 14, '65.
Gavit, Prentiss A., Sept. 16, '61; Co. A; died Nov. 17, '61.
Hallstead, Richard, Oct. 31, '63; Co. F; drafted; captd. July 3, '64; returned May 15, '65; mus. out with company July 12, '65.
Hawley, Leslie E., Sept. 30, '63; Co. F; drafted; captd. July 3, '64; ab. at mus. out.
Harris, Elliott, Mar. 25, '64; Co. H; drafted; mus. out with company July 12, '65.
Howe, Cyrus C., Mar. 27, '64; Co. K; mus. out with company July 12, 1865.
Howe, Ephraim P., Feb. 14, '65; Co. K; mus. out with company July 12, '65.
Mitchell, A., not on mus.-out roll.
Morgan, Wm. B., Mar. 24, '64; Co. B; enlisted for three years; died at Morris Island, S. C., Dec. 26, '64.
Overfield, Paul J., Oct. 11, '61; Co. B; must. out Nov. 5, '64; exp. of term. (See "Overfield" Camp, Sons of Veterans.)
Richardson, Lyman E., Feb. 16, '65; Co. F; mus. out with company.
Spencer, James R., Feb. 16, '65; Co. F; ab., sick, at mus. out.
Stearns, Chas. A., Feb. 15, '65; Co. C; mus. out with company July 12, 1865.
Tiffany, Edward, Feb. 15, '65; Co. C; mus. out with company July 12, 1865.
Thatcher, Edwin, Feb. 16, '65; Co. F; mus. out with company July 12, 1865.
Williams, John, Nov. 20, '63; Co. C; drafted; mus. out with company.
Watrous, Orlando, Feb. 16, '65; Co. F; mus. out with company July 12, 1865.
Whitney, Henry, Feb. 17, '65; Co. F; mus. out with company.
Way, Thos., Co. F; not on mus.-out roll.
Walker, Ackley, Mar. 27, '64; Co. K; en. for three years; mus. out with company.

COMPANY G, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Mustered into service April 7, 1864, unless otherwise stated; mustered out August 3, 1865.

Privates.

Adams, Amos H., disch. by G. O. May 15, '65.
Benjamin, Asa, died at Petersburg, Va.
Benjamin, James O., mus. out with Co.
Brundage, Homer N., May 17, '64; mus. out with Co.
Clark, Andrew J., mus. out with Co.
Clark, Wm. M., mus. out with Co.
Conrad, James M., disch. on surg. cert. July 11, 1865.
Conrad, John, mus. out with Co.
Dimmick, Ami D., May 17, '64; mus. out with Co.
Decker, Ellias C., disch. on surg. cert. Nov. 26, '64.
Ely, John, died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 28, '64.
Farnam, James, disch. on surg. cert. June 17, '65.
Felton, Everett H., died at Washington Oct. 5, '64.
Fisk, Henry, May 17, '64; mus. out with Co.
Hallstead, Andrew, mus. out with Co.
Hayden, Francis F., mus. out with Co.
Hayden, Chas. J., mus. out with Co.
Hayden, Harvey, mus. out with Co.
Howard, John, died Feb. 15, '65.
McConnell, James, May 17, '64; mus. out with Co.
McDonald, Byron, mus. out with Co.
Millard, Cyrus D., mus. out with Co.
Payne, Francis W., mus. out with Co.; vet.
Rose, Alonzo A., not with Co. at mus. out.
Rosengrant, Perry, mus. out. with Co.
Tewksbury, Henry, mus. out with Co.
Thorn, William, mus. out with Co.
Tiffany, Orrin C., killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, '64.
Vergason, Ansel, died at Reading, Pa., May 7, '64.
Wright, Lester, died at Brooklyn, Pa., Nov. 24, '64.
White, John W., disch. on surg. cert. July 29, '65.
Yarrington, Geo. E., mus. out with Co.

COMPANY H.

Sergt. Eldridge D. Davis, May 7, '64; pr. from cor. June 1, '65; mus. out. with Co. Aug. 3, '65; vet.
Cor. John C. Allen, May 7, '64; mus. out with Co.; vet.

Privates.

Baldwin, Geo. H., May 7, '64; mus. out with the Co. Aug. 3, '65; vet.
Baldwin, James T., May 7, '64; mus. out with Co.; vet.
Baldwin, Jonathan M., May 7, '64; mus. out with Co.
Conrad, Henry W., Aug. 17, '64; disch. by G. O. July 15, '65.
Conrad, Rufus C., May 7, '64; mus. out with Co.
Dunn, Geo. M., May 7, '64; mus. out with Co.
Gardner, Barney A., May 7, '64; mus. out with Co.
Miller, Loren B., May 7, '64; mus. out with Co.
Rynearson, Cornelius, May 7, '64; mus. out with Co.
Stevens, Henry, May 7, '64; mus. out with Co.
Tiffany, Curtis W., May 7, '64; died at Petersburg, Va., July 29, '64.
Titus, Robert C., May 7, '64; mus. out with Co.
Whitney, Orange P., May 7, '64; missing in action at Petersburg, Va., Aug. 21, '64.
Whitney, Ebenezer B., May 7, '64; mus. out with Co.
Whitney, Willard M., May 7, '64; pr. to cor. June 1, '65; mus. out with Co.
Whiting, Henry S., May 7, '64; died July 5, '64, at Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANY A.

Privates.

Bell, Wm. J., May 4, '64; mus. out with Co. Aug. 3, '65.
Rought, Daniel, March 31, '64; mus. out with Co.

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Titman, Jacob, April 8, '64; mus out with Co. Aug. 3, '65.
Vergason, Newell J., May 4, '64; mus. out with Co.

COMPANY C, TWO HUNDRED AND THIRD REGIMENT.

Mustered into service August, 1864; mustered out June, 1865.

First Sergt. Silas G. Lewis, Aug. 29, '64; enlisted Aug. 11, '62, in Co. B, 132d P. V., for 9 months; mus. out with Co.; re. in Co. C, 203d P. V.; wd. at Ft. Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, '65; ab. in hos. at mus. out.

Corporals.

Daniel Younker, Aug. 31, '64; mus. out with Co. June 22, '65.
Andrew Jackson, Aug. 31, '64; ab. in hos. at mus. out; previously served 9 months in Co. H, 177th.
Samuel McClain, Sept. 2, '64; mus. out with Co.; previously served 9 months in Co. H, 177th.
Charles H. Marshall, Aug. 31, '64; wd. at Ft. Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, '65; disch. by G. O. May 13, '65; previously served 7 months in Co, H, 141st P. V.

Privates.

Aney, Henry C., Aug. 30, '64; mus. out with Co.
Avery, Jerome, Aug. 30, '64; mus. out with Co.

Baker, Lunis L., Aug. 31, '64; died at Philadelphia Sept. 25, '64.
Bump, Dennis L., Aug. 31, '64; ab., sick, at mus. out.
Bump, Aaron P., Aug. 31, '64; mus. out with Co.
Belcher, James S., Aug. 31, '64; mus. out with Co.
Baldwin, Jeremiah, Aug. 31, '64; disch. Aug. 31, '67, to date June 22, '65.
Canfield, Northrop, Aug. 30, '64; killed at Ft. Fisher, N. C.
Crawford, Charles F., Aug. 31, '64; mus. out with Co.
Crawford, Alpheus B., Aug. 30, '64; wd. at Ft. Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, '65; ab. at mus. out.
Carter, Benjamin, Aug. 31, '64; disch. by G. O. June 29, '65.
Culver, Samuel O., Aug. 30, '64; mus. out with Co.
Coss, Andrew L., Aug. 31, '64; mus. out with Co.
Carpenter, Milo, Aug. 31, '64; mus. out with Co.
Corse, Luther S., Aug. 31, '64; mus. out with Co.
Conrad, Martin, Sept. 3, '64; not on mus.-out roll.
Dailey, Christian, Aug. 30, '64; wd. at Ft. Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, '65; mus. out with Co.
Dunmore, Porter S., not on mus.-out roll.
Dougherty, James, Sept. 6, '64; not on mus.-out roll.
Fuller, Charles, Sept. 31, '64; mus. out with Co.
Fuller, Josiah O., Sept. 31, '64; mus. out with Co.
Fletcher, Geo. W., Feb. 14, '65; not on mus.-out roll.
Green, John W., Sept. 2, '64; mus. out with Co.
Hobbs, Nelson, Feb. 18, '65; died at Wilmington, N. C., April 12, '65.
Huff, Nelson J., Sept. 1, '65; disch. on G. O. June 11, '65.
Hillis, James, not on mus.-out roll.
Jacoby, Benj. F., Sept. 3, '64; mus. out with Co.
Lafrance, Dana S., Aug. 30, '64; previously served 9 months in Co. H, 177th; mus. out with Co.
Laughly, Wm. H., Aug. 30, '64; mus. out with Co.
Lewis, Pardon, Aug. 30, '64; disch. by G. O. June 2, '65.
Marcy, Cyrus, Aug. 31, '64; mus. out with Co.
Meeker, Joseph A., Aug. 30, '64; mus. out with Co.
Manning, John, Sept. 5, '64; not on mus.-out roll.
McCracken, Wesley, Feb. 30, '64; mus. out with Co.
McDonald, Frederick H., Feb. 29, '64; mus. out with Co.
Newton, Zenas O., Aug. 31, '64; not on mus.-out roll.
Oakley, Byron, Aug. 30, '64; mus. out with Co.
Potter, Geo. W., Aug. 31, '64; mus. out with Co.
Page, Calvin L., Aug. 31, '64; wd. at Ft. Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, '65; mus. out with Co.
Payne, Jesse, Sept. 5, '64; mus. out with Co.
Roberts, Geo. A., Aug. 31, '64; wd. at Ft. Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, '65; disch. on surg. cert. May 4, '65.
Riley, Patrick W., Aug. 31, '64; wd. at Ft. Fisher, N. C.; disch. by G. O. July 2, '65.
Sisson, Benjamin, Aug. 31, '64; wd. at Ft. Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, '65; mus. out with Co.
Stevens, Hiram, Aug. 31, '64; mus. out with Co.
Taylor, Benjamin L., Aug. 31, '64; wd. at Ft. Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, '65; disch. by G. O. July 3, '65.
Titman, D. C., Sept. 2, '64; wd. at Ft. Fisher, N. C., Jan. 15, '65; ab. in hos. at mus. out.
Thomas, Asa, Sept. 3, '64; died at Wilmington, N. C., April 12, '65; bur. in Nat. Cem.
Taylor, Henry C., Feb. 14, '65; not on mus.-out roll.
Williams, Abram V., Aug. 31, '64; disch. by G. O. June 13, '65.
Washburn, Alonzo, Aug. 31, '64; died in Susquehanna County Sept. 12, '64.
Wilber, James, Aug. 30, '64; mus. out with Co.; previously served in 137th N. Y.

COMPANY D.

Privates.

Belcher, John W., Aug. 31, '64; mus. out with Co. June 22, '65.
Maines, Geo. A., Aug. 31, '64; mus. out with Co.
Rifenberry, Philip H., Aug. 31, '64; ab. on detached serv. at mus. out.
Rifenberry, James L., Aug. 31, '64; mus. out with Co.
Van Scoten, Andrew, Aug. 31, '64; mus. out with Co.
Washburn, Ebenezer, Aug. 31, '64; mus. out with Co.

COMPANY E.

Cor. A. E. Brush, Sept. 6, '64; pr. to cor. Nov. 1, '64; mus. out with Co. June 22, '65.

Privates.

Brush, Albert G., Sept. 5, '64; mus. out with Co.
Bunnell, James M., Sept. 6, '64; died at New York City Feb. 4, '65, of wds. received at Ft. Fisher.
Hewitt, William, Sept. 5, '64; mus. out with Co.
Leavitt, Hiram N. Sept. 5, '64; mus. out with Co.
Smith, Jonas, Sept. 5, '64; killed at Ft. Fisher Jan. 15, '65.
Teel, Robert G., Sept. 5, '64; disch. by G. O. June 10, '65.
Tennant, Lewis W., Sept. 5, '64; disch. by G. O. July 6, '65.
Very, Miles T., Sept. 5, '64; mus. out with Co.
Very, Luther L., Sept. 5, '64; mus. out with Co.
Witter, Geo. G., Sept. 3, '64; mus out with Co.
Williams, Warner H., Sept. 5, '64; died at Moorehead City, N. C., Feb. 20, '65.

COMPANY F.

Private, Tower, Perrington R., Sept. 7, '64; mus. out with Co. June 22, '65.

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Blodgett, Frederick, not on mus.-out roll.
Hillis, James, Sept. 5, '64; mis. in action Oct. 5, '64.

COMPANY I, ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT.

Mustered in September 26, 1861, *unless otherwise stated; mustered out September*, 1864; *the men transferred to Companies C and H, were discharged August* 25, 1865, *unless otherwise noted.*

Privates.

Armstrong, Thos., Oct. 30, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Bryant, Charles, Oct. 21, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Barriger, Wm., Oct. 21, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Bennett, R. W. F., Oct. 21, '63; drafted; tr. to Co C Sept. 24, '64.
Brown, Wm., Jan. 5, '64; drafted; tr. to the U. S. Navy June 25, '64.
Boyer, Israel, died at Hilton Head, S. C., June 20, '64.
Betz, Peter, drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Coleman, Charles H., Oct. 21, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Carter, Wm., Jan. 8, '62; not with Co. at mus. out.
Denny, Geo., Oct. 21, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Devine, Michael, drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64, not with Co. at mus. out.
Decker, Geo. W., Jan. 6, '64; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64; died July 3, '65, of wds. rec. in action.
Fleming, Geo., not on mus.-out roll.
Gleason, Jas. J., Oct. 21, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64; disch. by G. O. June 17, '65.
Gorman, Isaac, drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64; pr. to cor.
Harvey, Wm., drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64; disch. by G. O. June 17, '65.
Hartman, Franklin, drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Hillpot, Jonas F., July 28, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Lynn, John, drafted; tr. to U. S. Navy June 25, '64.
Murphy, Thos. J., Oct. 21, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Minnig, Edward, Sept. 23, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
O'Dell, Thaddeus, Oct. 21, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Person, David, Sept. 24, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Resseguie, John, Oct. 21, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64; disch. by G. O. June 30, '65.
Smith, Jas. C., July 24, '63; drafted; tr. to U. S. Navy June 25, '64.
Smith, Chas. I., Sept. 25, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Sprague, Harrison, not on muster roll.
Strickler, Jonathan, drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Snyder, Jacob, drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Stockhouse, Wm. E., Oct. 19, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Schooley, Peter, Oct. 19, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Sackett, Charles, Oct. 19, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64; disch. by G. O. June 12, '65.
Shirk, Wm., Sept. 25, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Schoonover, Daniel, Jan. 6, '64; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Stone, Oscar, Mar. 3, '65; mus. out Aug. 25, '65.
Tanner, Cyrus, Oct. 21, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Tanner, Mordecai C., Oct. 21, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.
Walker, Francis M., Oct. 21, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. C Sept. 24, '64.

COMPANY K.

Private Mason C. Richardson, Oct. 21, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. H Sept. 24, '64.
Private Carman Sprague, Oct. 21, '63; drafted; tr. to Co. H Sept. 24, '64.

COMPANY C.

Private Thos. Murphy, Oct. 21, '63; drafted; mus. out with Co. Aug. 25, '65.

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—The Eighty-n inth Regiment New York State Veteran Volunteers was raised by the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and were mostly from Broome, Delaware and Chenango Counties, N. Y. Companies G and K had quite a number from Susquehanna County, Pa. They were mustered into the United States service on the 18th day of October, 1861, at Elmira, for three years, or during the war. The regiment was called the Dickinson Guards. The field and staff were Colonel H. S. Fairchilds, from Rochester; Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Robie, of Binghamton; and Major Wm. Everetts, of Binghamton. About Nov. 18th the regiment was ordered to Washington and remained there about thirty days on the Bladensburg turnpike. While there they were presented with a beautiful State flag by the daughter of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson. The presentation address was made by Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin. The regiment was assigned to the Ninth Corps, and went on the Burnside expedition to Hatteras. The regiment sailed on the ship "Arecan." The vessel drawing nineteen feet of water, and there being only twelve feet of water on the Hatteras bar, they were forced to remain at anchor outside the bar twenty-eight days in a terrible storm. The twenty-eighth day, after throwing out the ballast, the ship was towed over the bar. The regiment was rendered unfit for duty on account of the rough passage. They remained on Hatteras about six weeks, and from there went to Roanoke Island. Their first battle was on the 19th of April, 1862, General Reno being in command, and was a grand victory, causing the evacuationof Norfolk. The regiment remained with Burnside, and was with him at Fredericksburg, and from there went to Washington, and there joined McClellan's army. Were the first troops in Frederick Valley, where they met with a grand reception from the citizens for driving the rebels from their beautiful city. The regiment was in the battle of South Mountain and received the last grand charge made by the rebels on the left, and were under the command of the gallant Reno until he was killed. The regiment was on the extreme left of the line at Antietam and crossed on the stone dam below the bridge. Under a galling fire they captured two guns and charged into the town of Sharpsburg; but Stonewell Jackson coming up, they were forced to cut their way through the rebel lines, losing very heavily. The regiment followed Burnside to Fredericksburg and were the first to cross the river in boats, and with one hundred men, captured double this number of prisoners, and held the centre of the town, in front of the Lacey House, until the bridge was laid. For their bravery they received a vote of thanks from Congress. They were in the battle the next day and lost nearly one-half of their number. The regiment did duty at Fredericksburg through the winter and then went south to Charleston, remaining there about seven months, taking part in the siege of Charleston. About the 15th of April, 1864, they were ordered to join Butler's army and were with him at the first battle of Petersburg, Bermuda Hundred and Drury's Bluff, taking an active part in all engagements; also at Suffolk, and captured sixty-three on the Nansemond River. Captured a fort, one hundred and sixty-five prisoners and six pieces, four of which were captured from Getty's battery at the battle of Bull Run. They were in the battle of Suffolk the 20th day of May. At Suffolk they crossed the river and charged into A. P. Hill's headquarters, capturing his baggage and some of his staff. They were with Grant at Cold Harbor, being the last to leave the trenches; from there they went by boat to Petersburg and were in the advance on Petersburg on the 15th of June; the first into the fort said to be captured by colored troops under Smith; were continually under fire and fighting from the 15th until the 20th; were in the battles of Chapin's Farm, Mine Run and Weldon Railroad, and all engagements until the war closed. Lieutenant-Colonel Robie resigned at Roanoke, and Captain England was made lieutenant-colonel. Major Everetts was injured at Camden by falling from a battery, injuring his spine and unfitting him from duty; he was transferred to the Invalid Corps. In 1863 Lieutenant Frank Tremain was promoted to major, and was killed at Petersburg. The regiment was fitted up three times, having on the rolls about fifteen hundred names, and when mustered out at the close of the war only about three hundred answered to their names. They were called "Burnside's Pets," "Battlecats," and "the regiment that never ran from the enemy."

EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Major, Frank W. Tremain [1]
Lieutenant Co. G, John B. Russell.[2]
Orderly Sergeant, Co. K, George Pheros.
Corporal, Jeremiah Donovan.

Privates.

Atwell, Paul, Co. K
Atwell, Elijah, Co. K
Atwell, Charles, Co. K
Bisbee, Noah,[3] Co. K
Carrier, Joseph W., Co. H
Carrier, Scott, Co. H
Crocker, John W., Co. H
Crocker, Stephen G., Co. H
Donley, Thomas, Co. D
Foot, Andrew,[4] Co. K
Fitzgibbons, Patrick,[5] Co. D
Gates, E. F., Co. H
Hall, R. H.,[6] Co. G
Haynes, Hobart,[7] Co. G
Haynes, Warren, Co. G
Hayes, James,[8] Co. K
Hurlburt, Geo. H., Co. K
Howard, Alson,[9] Co. K
Kenyon, Herbert, Co. G
King, Percy,[10] Co. K
Knapp, Job, Co. K
Knight, Christopher,[11] Co. K
Lacey, S. W., Co. K
Lacey, W. C., Co. K
Lawson, Charles,[12] Co. K
Merret, Emory,[13] Co. A
McKune, G. E.,[14] Co. K
Meeker, Nelson,[15] Co. K
Miller, Hebron, Co. K
Newton, George,[16] Co. H

[1] Killed before Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865. (See "Tremain" Post, G. A. R.) [2] Wounded before Petersburg. [3] Wounded, with loss of leg. [4] Killed before Petersburg, Va. [5] Killed at Antietam, Md. [6] Wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., in right thigh Dec. 13, 1862, and again in same place June 18, 1864, before Petersburg, Va. [7] Wounded at Chapin's Farm. [8] Wounded before Petersburg, Va. [9] Died in prison. [10] Prisoner. [11] Killed at South Mountain, Md. [12] Wounded before Petersburg and taken prisoner. [13] Died in service. [14] Wounded in front of Petersburg, Va. [15] Discharged for disablity. [16] Prisoner in Salisbury, N. C.

Pheros, Lafayette, Co. K
Robinson, Leander, Co. K
Rood, Silas C.,[1] Co. K
Reed, Ichabod S., Co. K
Russell, Plinney A.,[2] Co. G
Ryne, John, Co. K
Spafford, Lorenzo D., Co. K
Taylor, James C.,[3] Co. K
Tiel, Elmer,[4] Co. G
Tobey, John L., Co. G
Watrous, Edgar,[5] Co. D
Winters, D. C., Co. K.

SIXTEENTH NEW YORK INDEPENDENT BATTERY.—This battery was recruited by Captain Milo W. Lock at Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y., in the fall of 1861, commencing in September, and went into barrack and was there under instruction until March 10, 1862, when it was ordered to Washington, D. C., where it operated in the defence of that city until July, when it was assigned to Burnside's Ninth Corps, which it joined at Fredericksburg, Va. When the army left there it was returned to the defence of Washington, at Alexandria, Va., and was in the defence of the city until April 5, 1863, when it was transferred to the army under General Peck, at Suffolk, Va., where it first participated in active operations. From there it went in June with the demonstrations against Richmond, by the way of Bottom's Bridge, Va. Upon its return it was assigned to duty at Fort Yorktown, Va. There becoming greatly depleted by sickness, it was relieved from duty, and sent to Portsmouth, Va., to recruit, where it remained until November 15, 1863, when it was sent to join General Heckman's command at Newport News, Va., where it veteranized in December, 1863. The men not re-enlisting were assigned to Battery H, Third New York Artillery, until the return of the veterans and many recruits, when it was reorganized under Captain R. H. Lee, and assigned to the Second Division, Eighteenth Corps, with which it operated before Petersburg, Va., being actively engaged in its many encounters with the enemy, especially at the taking of Fort Harrison, Chapin's Farm and Newmarket Heights, when, at the organization of the force for the Fort Fisher expedition, it was transferred to the Second Division, Tenth Corps, and participated in both the first and second expeditions and final reduction of the fort, January 16, 1865, as well as all the subsequent movements of General A. H. Terry against and capture of Wilmington, N. C. The advance and co-operation with Sherman's army through North Carolina to Raleigh, N. C., when the battery went into camp, and remained till June 25, 1865, when it started on the return home by rail and boat to Elmira, N. Y., where, on the 8th of July, it was mustered out, having served nearly four years. When first enlisted it was known as the Dickinson Light Artillery, in honor of Daniel S. Dickinson. This battery sustained an honorable reputation, and although its losses in action were not severe, it suffered heavily by disease, having on its rolls at different times more than three hundred and thirty men.

[1] Died in hospital. [2] Wounded before Petersburg, Va., with loss of leg. [3] Died of wounds received at Antietam, Md. [4] Wounded before Petersburg, Va. [5] Died in hospital.

SIXTEENTH INDEPENDENT NEW YORK BATTERY ("DICKINSON" LIGHT ARTILLERY).

1st Lt. Thomas Moses. 2d Lt. G. W. Powers.
1st Sergt Sylvester L. French.

Corporals.

Benoni Lewis
William Moses

Privates.

Bryant, Geo. S.
Bryant, R. O.
Bryant, C. D.
Bostwick, Clark [6]
Canfield, Benson [7]
Dunmore, Curtis R.
Estabrook, E. W.
Gaige, Isaac B.
German, Wm.
Garregan, Wm.
Henderson, R. N.
Layton, John
Miller, James A.
Minkler, Chester P.
Mooney, Michael
Martin, Frederick
Taylor, William
Van Wagner, Alfred

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

John Brackney, Adjt. of Regt.
Allard, Oliver H.
Brown, Zachary, Co. A
Comfort, John R., Co. I
Casterline, Chas. R., Co. I
Clapper, John, Co. I
Duren, Cyrus, Co. I
Fuller, John L.
Foster, Willis S., Co. G
Fox, Alberti O., Co. B
Gage, John
Hawkins, Chas., Co. B
Hinchman, John
Howard, Enos [8]
Hilborn, John, Co. L
Ingraham, Jonathan, Co. F
Knapp, Albert, Co. B
Lawler, Peter, Co. B
Lovelace, Joseph [9]
Meeker, Norman
Runkle, Frank
Roberts, Asahel L.
Reynolds, John P., Co. B
Spinnings, Daniel D.[10]
Spinnings, Theron [11]
Summerton, Thos., Co. B
Spoor, Wm., Co. B
Tarbox, James, Co. B
Thatcher, S. N.
Tarbox, Charles [12]
Tarbox, David [13]
Tarbox, Geo. (re-enlisted)
Tarbox, Samuel H.
Van Horn, Samuel, Co. I
Van Horn, Nathaniel, Co. I
Van Horn, John, Co. I
Van Horn, Hampton, Co. I
Whitney, Geo. W.
Whitney, John O.
Whitney, Roderick B. [14]
Webster, Alexander
Wilbur, Frederick
Wakeley, Nathaniel
Wood, Stephen

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Barney, D. W., Co. K
Cortright, Dennis, Co. H
Cortright, Richard, Co. H
Cortright, John, Co. H
Clifford, John, Co. H
Dowd, James, Co. H
Finn, Patrick, Co. H
Fox, James H., Co. H
Fessenden, James B., Co. H [15]
Gifford, John M., Co. H [16]
Lentzen, Augustus H. [17]
Martin, Frederick H. [18]
O'Doud, James, Co. H
O'Shaughnessy, James, Co. H
Stone, Nelson, Co. H
Senterson, Augustus, Co. H
Williams, Edmond B., Co. K [19]
Walker, John T., Co. A [20]

FIFTIETH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS.

Barnes, Frank, Co. I
Brown, Elmer, Co. I
Brooks, Henry L.
Brown, Orville,[21] Co. G
Carpenter, Daniel
Coon, S. S.
Dix, George, Co. I
Holland, William, Co. B
Lamont, G. K., Co. F
Moore, Joseph, Co. F
Morrison, James, Co. B
McKernan, James, 1st, Co. H
Pooler, George E.
Steenback, Nelson
Sackett, Edwin
Whitney, J. B., Co. F
Whitney, L. B., Co. F.

[6] Wounded at Chapin's Farm, Va. [7] Died in service. [8] Died in service. [9] Wounded at Savannah, Ga. [10] Wounded. [11] Wounded, with loss of leg. [12] Wounded at Lookout Mountain; re-enlisted. [13] Wounded at Gettysburg, Pa. [14] Died in hospital. [15] Re-enlisted in 34th N. Y. Light Artillery; injured at Petersburg, Va. [16] Wounded. [17] Killed at Petersburg. [18] Died in service. [19] Wounded. [20] Died April, 1864. [21] Died in the service.

FIFTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

Charles A. Crandall,[1] Co. A	Jenner, Edward
Avis, Henry	Markham, Chas. C., died in hos.
Baxter, Daniel, Co. E	Mooney, John, Jr., Co. E
Birdsall, Perry, Co. E	Quick, Joseph, Co. D
Bliss, Edwin	Rhinevault, Sylvester P.,[3] Co. D
Birdsall, Chester, Co. E	Spafford, Abijah, Co. D
Barnum, Newell [2]	Williams, John E., Co. G
Hawes, Leroy, wounded.	Weston, Matthew, Co. D
	Weston, James K.,[4] Co. D

UNITED STATES SIGNAL CORPS.—The Signal Corps of the army comprised about two thousand five hundred men and officers, and was divided into detachments of from eight to twelve, and assigned to the different departments and army corps. The duties of the corps consisted principally in transmitting messages by a code of signals, using flags by day and torches at night. It was their duty to observe and make known the position and movements of the enemy, which information could only be gained from the highest points attainable, and often they constructed towers several hundred feet high. The service was valuable in guiding the movements of the army, and the signal stations were often targets for the enemy's sharp-shooters and cannoneers. The following served in the Signal Corps:

Sergeant.

Charles S. Page[5]

Privates.

Beach, Henry L.	Lane, Samuel F.[6]
Barney, George W.	Magee, H. A.
Case, Benjamin T.	Robbins, Francis E.
Cruser, Bela J.	Stone, George H.[7]
Colter, Patrick	Sterling, Alfred L.
Deans, Horace A.	Tiffany, John H.
Dutcher, Albert	Thayer, William E.
Gow, William	Wade, Byron R.

COMPANY B, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, DRAFTED MILITIA.

Mustered into service November, 1862; *mustered out August*, 1863.

Captains.

Arthur M. Phillips[8] Benjamin F. Gardner

First Lieutenant, William Miller.

Second Lieutenant, James C. Decker.

Sergeants.

William F. West (1st)	Martin L. Miller
Nathan D. English	Abram L. Wiedman
Douglass S. Miller	Edward C. Reynolds
George W. Keiser	

Corporals.

Harlo Quick	Nathan W. Foster
George W. Brownell	Warren H. White
John Carpenter	Milo Felts
Benton Coleman	Isaiah Lesh
H. H. Reivenburg	

Musicians.

Daniel S. Skinner	Pardon M. Green

Privates.

Allen, John C.	Price, William
Arnold, Gilbert M.	Payne, Alonzo A.
Berry, Charles R.	Payne, Charles M.
Bailey, Otis	Polson, James
Bell, Alonzo	Robinson, Benjamin C.
Barrett, James	Rivenberry, Benjamin F.
Cordner, William	Ritter, Reuben
Cameron, Thomas	Rought, Sylvester L.
Cameron, John	Rankin, William
Coleman, James	Rynearson, Israel
Coney, William F.	Rounds, Zenas
Conrad, Martin (re-enlisted).	Reese, John R.
Decker, Elias	Resseguie, Nelson
Davis, Eldridge	Ransom, Alonzo A.
Foley, Michael	Reimbold, Benjamin
Finch, Isaac B.	Reeves, Simeon
Golden, Martin J.	Smith, Washington G.
Green, George W.	Squires, Lewis B.
Gritman, Dewitt C.	Smith, Ebert
Goodrich, Samuel F.	Sweet, Jeremiah
Gardner, Harrison	Siley, John
Harding, Stucky M.	Smith, Nicholas
Hurlburt, David	Smith, Ziba B.
Jerrould, George	Smith, John A.
Kibler, Abraham	Smith, James C.
Kenyon, Burton D.	Smith, William
Lamphere, John	Sumnerell, Sterling F.[9]
Lohr, Charles T.	Stanford, Eugene L.
Lewis, William J.	Taylor, John
Moon, Samuel O.	Titus, Myron J.
Mapes, George W.	Truesdell, Charles M.
Melody, Charles	Van Campen, M. J.
Montgomery, W. A.	Williams, James
Mantzer, Horatio	Whipple, Henry
McNamara, Richard D.	Wademan, Samuel E.
Payne, Franklin W. (re.)	Wilkinson, Robert W.
Parsons, Sextus E.	Whitman, Julian E.
Pass, William	Whiting, George S.
Pell, Philander	Wiedman, George S.
Phillips, Noah	Youngs, Nicholas

COMPANY E, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, DRAFTED MILITIA.

Mustered into service November, 1862; *mustered out August*, 1863.

Captain, Lewis M. Bunnell.

First Lieutenant, Joseph D. Davis.

Second Lieutenant, William Cunningham.

Sergeants.

1st, Henry Keller	James Hendrickson
Horace J. Kelly	James C. Harding
Henry D. Bruster	Thomas D. Reese[10]
Joseph F. Stewart[11]	

Corporals.

Charles D. Tingley	Leonard E. Stanford
William Keller	Gilford M. Wrighter
Samuel C. Avery	Elias E. Coffman
Forest F. Sweet	James Cleaveland
William Pickering	D. A. Sinsabaugh

Musicians.

James K Hamilton	Lewis Arnold

Privates.

Austin, Nelson C.	Ball, Thomas (re-enlisted)
Altimus, John D.	Barnes, Rufus
Adams, John F.[12]	Benson, Austin
Avery, Nathan P.[13]	Baragas, Theodore A.
Augdin, Daniel	Bradley, Luke

[1] Was under sixteen at enlistment; served to close of war. In 1872 enlisted in Seventh Regiment Cavalry; promoted to sergeant; was one of the few survivors of those with Custer at "Little Big Horn"; died in 1885 of disease contracted in service.

[2] Was General Sheridan's flag-bearer at Five Forks, Va.; mustered out in 1865; veteran.

[3] Killed at battle of Wilderness. [4] Killed in service.

[5] Transferred from One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers. [6] Transferred from First Pennsylvania Cavalry.

[7] Transferred from One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

[8] Died December 13, 1862.

[9] Died at Harrisburg December 9, 1862.

[10] Promoted to quartermaster-sergeant Dec. 3, 1862.

[11] Promoted to hospital steward Dec. 3, 1862.

[12] Died at Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 10, 1862.

[13] Died at Deep Creek, Va., June 2, 1863.

Burkheart, Geo. W.
Burkheart, H. A.
Baragan, Simeon (re-enlisted)
Brattlebaugh, J. M.[1]
Brant, Chas. D.
Coil, Henry
Carpenter, Cyrus B.
Carson, Robert
Chapman, Joseph
Cramer, Ritner
Corie, Wilson
Carson, James S.
Carrier, Myron
Clenson, John[2]
Dowd, William
Doyle, William O.
Davis, Ezekiel
Furgeson, John
Guild, Charles
Gillespie, William F.
Goodrich, Manzer J.
Hefflefinger, W. J.
Hendrickson, S. W.
Hadden, Bartholomew
Hathaway, R. M.
Halstead, Richard R. (re.)
Halstead, Chas. S. (re-enlisted)
Harding, Elijah C.
Hill, Pardon
Hobert, James (re-enlisted)
Hileman, David Y.
Halstead, John A.
Jamison, William
Johnson, William
Kelley, David
Kelley, Samuel
Kunkle, Emanuel E.
Loughery, Wilson
Leonard, Barney
Long, Madison
Lytle, David S.
Morton, John
Mock, Samuel
Maloy, Joseph
Mulvehill, Thomas
Mikesell, Solomon
McCarrell, David
McCullough, John
McLeod, Enos
McHenry, Levi W.
Neal, John
Osman, Andrew
Page, Walter R.
Robinson, Miles H.
Rhea, Joseph
Risinger, David
Stewart, Archibald A.
Spencer, William F.
Sloab, Stephen M.
Spearbeck, Theodore A.
Steel, Joseph H.
Snyder, George
Tennant, Lewis W.
Tennant, Walter (re-enlisted)
Tooley, John H.
Taylor, Charles M.
Tiffany, Alonzo (re-enlisted)
Tiffany, Amos N.
Tennant, Myron
Williams, Sherman
Wilber, Henry J.
Williams, Solomon (re-enlisted)
Williams, Ralph[3]
Yonkinburg, A.
Young, Albert[4]

COMPANY H, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, DRAFTED MILITIA.

Mustered into service November, 1862 ; *mustered out August*, 1863.

Captain, Edward W. Rogers.
Second Lieutenant, Samuel Smith.

Sergeants.

First, George E. Dodge
First, A. C. Parliman[5]
James McCauly
George H. France

Corporals.

Thomas J. Nicholson
Peter A. Conrad
George K. Cooley[6]
Thomas Foley

Musicians.

Emory B. Larribee
John L. Williams

Privates.

Adams, James E.[7]
Bagley, Edward P.
Bryant, Harvey
Bartle, John
Buel, Nathan
Brink, Porter
Blakeslee, Lewis
Biglow, John
Cadden, Owen
Chamberlin, C. K.
Cole, Charles O.
Cromwell, John
Chamberlain, Lewis
Carey, Chesterfield
Conway, Henry
Colby, Lawrence[8]
Chamberlain, Levi
Cooley, George K.
Downs, James[9]
Downs, John
Dutcher, Stephen[10]
Edgecome, Lyman
Felton, Christian
Ford, George D.
France, Wesley L.
Filan, John
Hill, Minor R.[11]
Hathaway, Raynsford
Hurlburt, David
Jackson, Scriver
Knapp, Lebius
Lagier, Benjamin
Lane, Daniel W.
Lalley, John
Lathrop, William K.[12]
Lewis, Obadiah
McCannon, James
Many, Henry C.[13]
Munson, Edward
Mills, John E.
Mills, Dwight
Murphy, Matthew
McLane, Samuel
Nicholson, James
Nichols, Henry
Otis, Theodore[14]
Pettis, George
Pooler, George E.
Quick, Stephen
Rose, Henry C.
Sheldon, Daniel L.
Stage, Richard H. (re-enlisted)
Schryver, Jackson
Titman, Philip[15]
Wrighter, Marvin O.
Whitaker, Edwin
Warner, John T.
Warner, Amos

COMPANY B, TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Mustered in June 19–24, 1863 ; *discharged July* 27, 1863.

Captains.

William H. Jessup[16]
William E. Post

First Lieutenant, Benjamin S. Bentley
Second Lieutenant, Henry F. Atherton.

Sergeants.

Henry C Foster
Charles F. Watrous
Charles H. Webb
William H. Stebbins (re-enlisted)
William L. Cox

Corporals

George F. Bentley
Marcus Hunter
William E. Thayer
Lewis Langdon

Musician, Henry F. Kesler

Privates

Atherton, Jesse L.
Barnes, Nathaniel A.
Beach, Judson (re-enlisted)
Baldwin, Lyman M. (re-enlisted)
Bostwick, Mahlon
Barber, Isaac
Bors, Joseph D.
Chandler, Benjamin L.
Cruser, Bela J. (re-enlisted)
Chapman, Joseph L.
Du Bois, Joseph
Dunmore, Hamilton H.
Dodd, Thomas P.
Dutcher, Lewis
Dolloway, John W. (re-enlisted)
Dolloway, Silas
Fletcher, Joseph B.
Fisk, James M.
Fargo, Elbert R.
Faunt, Augustus W.
Frink, Charles A.
Fessenden, Charles
Fordham, De Witt C.
Foster, George
Gerretson, Andrew J.
Griffin, Isaac
Howard, Calvin L.
Hungerford, John R. (re.)
Handrick, Joseph P.
Lines, Orrin A.
Little, George P.
Lines, Henry C. (re-enlisted)
Mott, Edson
Mahoney, Daniel
Meeker, Henry C.
Mulford, Benjamin H.
Mack, Theodore F. (re-enlisted)
Moore, Linus W.
McKinney, James J.
Oakley, Joseph
Odell, William N.
Porter, Addison
Randall, John H.
Rogers, Edward J.
Reynolds, Philander (re.)
Rose, William S. (re-enlisted)
Reed, William T.
Rutherford, Samuel P.
Quick, Alvah
Sayre, Benjamin C.
Sprout, James M.
Smith, Charles H.
Smith, Edward R.
Sherman, Christopher
Scott, Irving
Southworth, Almond L. (re.)
Summers, Orner N.
Thayer, Leroy
Taylor, Jonathan D.
Torrey, Henry F.
Tingley, Edwin R.
Todd, Lewis S.
Todd, Alonzo L.
Underhill, S. S.

[1] Transferred to Company K Dec. 30, 1862.
[2] Died Mar. 6, 1863.
[3] Died at Suffolk, Va., Feb. 1, 1863.
[4] Died at Suffolk, Va., Jan. 21, 1863.
[5] Discharged on surgeon's certificate April 18, 1863.
[6] Died at Suffolk, Va., February 9, 1863.
[7] Re-enlisted in Ninth New York Heavy Artillery.
[8] Not with company at muster out.
[9] Re-enlisted in Company A, Fifty-third Regiment.
[10] Discharged on surgeon's certificate November 12, 1862.
[11] Discharged, date unknown.
[12] Absent, sick, at muster out.
[13] Discharged on surgeon's certificate January 7, 1863.
[14] Transferred to Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, November 18, 1862.
[15] Discharged on surgeon's certificate March 5, 1863.
[16] Promoted to major of regiment.

Van Auken, Cortright
Williams, Joseph H.
Warren, Charles A.
Watrous, Benjamin S.
Williams, Augustus H.
Waterman, Russell

COMPANY D, THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Mustered in July 2, 1863; *mustered out August* 7, 1863.

Captain, Calvin C. Halsey

First Lieutenant, Edwin L. Weeks

Second Lieutenant, Charles A. Ward

Sergeants.

Frederick D. Warner
John C. Lacey, Jr
David P. Maynard (Re.)
Miner K. Williams
Andrew F. Ely

Corporals.

Albert B. Alger
Charles Uptegrove
Alfred B. Tingley
George H. Leal
Robert S. Shoemaker
Gilbert R. Stiles
George D. Silvius
Wm. W. Cowles

Musician, Jas. Southworth

Privates.

Anderson, John (Re.)
Ainey, Albert J
Avery, Horace G.
Baldwin, Alexander B.
Bennett, Wm. H. H. (Re.)
Bailey, Ebenezer T.
Bailey, Elisha
Barager, Jonathan (Re.)
Barrager, Simeon (Re.)
Barnes, Myron (Re.)
Blackington, Merrit
Blakeslee, Riley W. (Re.)
Bullock, Lyman.
Ballard, Frederick O.
Chamberlain, Durand
Colvin, Geo. N.
Davis, Clark E.
Ely, Edgar C.
Ester, John N. (Re.)
Evans, Samuel.
Farnum, Wm. A.
Farnum, Zenas N. (Re.)
Fuller, Francis
Gillett, Ulric B.
Groo, John.
Hanyon, Adam (Re.)
Ingalls, Henry.
Kellogg, Henry N. (Re.)
Knapp, Chauncy L.
Loomis, Horatius N.
Lott, Edward C.
Lyman, Thomas W. (Re).
Lyman, Wilbur.
Mann, Findlay W.
Marcy, John J.
Martin, Edward A.
Mills, Albert.
Mills, Obey S.
Morgan, Wm. B.
Paine, Albert B.
Peck, Collins.
Place, Armstrong B.
Russell, Frank D.
Rosengrantz, Hiram.
Service, Robert
Stevens, Frank D.
Taylor, Davis J.
Taylor, Llewellyn (Re.)
Tiffany, Geo. B.
Thompson, Cyrus
Warner, Sidney.
Warner, Wm. W. (Re.)
Whipple, Chas. J.
Whitney, Duane.

COMPANY F, TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Mustered in June 20, 1863; *discharged, Aug.* 1, 1863.

Second Lieutenant, Horatio G. Hotchkiss

Musician, Ransaler McFarland.

Privates.

Anson, Enos
Adams, J. T.
Comfort, N. R.
Chase, J. A.
Drake, G. F.
Eastwood, Wm.
Mayo, Lyman.
Patrick, Orrin
Robinson, H. J.
Scott, L. W.
Shew, A. L.
Shutts, J. D.
Taylor, J. O.
Van Barrager, H. P.
Wakeman, B.
Westfall, Geo. W.

CAPTAIN RICHARD VAN VALKENBURG'S COMPANY.

Organized September 15, 1862; *discharged September* 24, 1862.

Captain, Richard Van Valkenburg

First Lieutenant, La Fayette Fitch

Second Lieutenant, William H. Jessup

Sergeants.

Alphonso H. Smith
Sheridan G. Pache
Henry C. Foster
Daniel Sayre

Corporals.

Orrin A. Lines (Re.)
Wm. E. Thayre
Edward J. Rogers

Musician, Henry F. Keeler

Privates.

Atherton, Jesse L.
Avery, Jerome (Re.)
Boyd, Wm. H.
Bard, Cyrus W.
Bentley, Benjamin S., Jr.
Brackney, John
Blakeslee, Benjamin F.
Beebe, Orson P.
Chandler, Francis B.
Conrad, Horace J.
Crandall, Charles M.
Cooley, Zenas L.
Carpenter, David B.
Dumore, Hamilton H.
Darrow, Augustus.
Doolittle, Lyman E.
Dunham, Lewis R.
Day, Charles C.
Ely, Edgar C.
Fordham, De Witt C.
Fordham, Gilbert F.
Faurott, Augustin W.
Fletcher, Joseph B.
Griffin, Bela
Grow, John
Granger, Edward
Harris, Isaac
Hungerford, Clark E. (Re.)
House, Wm. A.
Hunter, Marcus
Jessup, George A.
Johnson, Henry P.
Johnson, Cassius.
Little, George P.
Lyman, James H.
Langdon, Lewis
Loomis, Horatio P.
Lung. Jesse B.
Loomis, Norman P.
Mulford, Benjamin H.
Meacham, Leman F.
Millard, Seward E.
McCollum, J. B
Pierce, Wm. L.
Pierson, Henry N.
Phillips, Jonas
Post, Norman J.
Park, Solomon T.
Robinson, Miles H.
Stephens, Chandler (Re.)
Sherman, Christopher
Smith, Charles H.
Shipman, Frederick E.
Southworth, Henry M.
Smith, Justus
Sheldon, Nelson W.
Simpson, Wm. B. (Re.)
Smales, Wm.
Tyler, Henry C.
Tyrrell, Seth
Tiffany, Theron W. (Re.)
Thompson, Horace V.
Vought, Wm. H.
Webb, Chas. H.
Welsh, Daniel T.
Wheelock, Ziba
Wilson, Chas. D.
Young, James.

IDENTIFIED MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

The following list evidences the fact that Susquehanna County "boys" served in every arm of the service, both on sea and land, and that they "took the touch of elbows" with the patriotic sons of almost every loyal State.

Alexander, Wm., sur. U. S. Vols.
Ainey, Peter, priv., Co. K, 1st N. J. Vols.; wd. at Wilderness and captd.; died in Andersonville.
Ainey, Nicholas O., priv., Co. G, 13th Pa. Cav.; en. Sept. 4, '62; mus. out with Co. July 14, '65.
Allen, Abram, killed in battle.
Alpaugh, Wm., Co. G, 9th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Ambrose, David, Co. B, 2d Del. Inf.
Adams, Jas. E., Co. G, 9th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Adams, E. L., Co. G, 35th Pa. Militia.
Archer, Geo. W., Co. A, 11th N. Y. Cav.
Avery, Eli L., Co. L, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.
Archer, Thos. J, priv., Co. A, 16th Pa. Cav.; en. Oct. 28, '62; disch. with Co. Aug. 11, '65.
Adams, Chas. G., Co. H, 8th P. V.
Brush, Dr. P. E., surg. U. S. Vols.
Bushnell, Henry I., priv., Co. K, 83d P. V.; en. Sept. 1, '61; died of wds. rec. at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, '62.
Blakeslee, J. G., Co. G, 81st N. Y. Vols.; died in service.
Bolles, Jasper, 22d N. Y. Cav.; was a prisoner in Andersonville; died of starvation.
Beebe, E. L., Co. K, 185th N. Y. Vols.; wd. at Five Forks, Va.; disch. June 12, '65.
Brewster, Samuel T., 2d Mass. Cav.; died in service.
Burns, Andw. B., hos. stew. 134th P. V.; en. Sept. 10, '62; mus. out with regt. May 26, '63.
Barns, Henry, artificer, Co. K, 15th N. Y. Eng.

Bowell, Thos. S., Co. A, 16th Pa. Cav.; en. Oct. 28, '62; pr. to cor.; mus. out with Co. Aug. 11, '65.
Beaumont, Thos., Co. I, 177th P. D. M.
Brotzman, Wm., Co. L, 13th Pa. Cav.; en. Nov. 7, '62; killed Sept. 26, 1864.
Benninger, Adam, Co. F, 107th P. V.; en. Mar. 8, '62; wd.; ab. at mus. out.
Burchell, Horace, Co. D, 76th P. V.
Barrett, Hollis A., Battery E, 1st Pa. Art.
Barrett, Geo. W., Co. B, 16th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Barnes, Stephen, 9th N. J. Vols.
Bryant, David L, 1st N. Y. Mounted Rifles.
Birchard, Albert, en. Aug., '62; killed on picket-line in front of Petersburg, Va.
Bronson, George C., Co. G, 71st Cal. Vols.; wd. at Wilderness May 23, 1865.
Baxter, Silas, Scott Legion.
Bowell, Geo. E., Battery A, 1st N. J. Art.; en. Jan., '64; disch. June 17, 1865.
Bliss, James H., Co. I, 22d N.Y. Cav.; wd. and captd.; died in Andersonville.
Brock, Silah, 124th Regt. N. Y. Vols.
Bristol, Silas M., Co. G, 9th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Burns, Michael L., Co. B, 1st Bat. U. S. Inf.
Burns, James H., Co. B, 1st Bat. U. S. Inf.
Brush, F. E., Ullman's Pa. Batt.
Brown, C. L., priv., Co. D, 97th P. V.; en. Nov. 24, '64; disch. by G. O. June 28, '65.
Bailey, James, priv., Co. B, 12th Pa. Res.; en. Nov. 13, '61; died at Acquia Creek, Va., Dec. 1, '62.
Blakeslee, R. W., was in Co. D, 35th Pa. Mil.; re. in Co. I, 22d N. Y. Cav., Dec., '63; disch. at close of war.
Beach, Judson, was in Co. B, 28th Pa. Mil.; re. in U. S. Navy for two years.
Betts, Loomis, priv., Co. I, 97th P. V.; en. Mar. 1, '65; disch. by G. O. Aug. 7, '65.
Banker, Levi, Co. E, 63d N. Y. Vols.
Bunnell, F. H., Co. A, 21st Regt. Mich. Vols.
Baker, Chas. W., priv., Co. E, 5th Pa. Cav.; en. Mar. 23, '65; mus. out with Co. Aug. 7, '65.
Blakeslee, Edward M., priv., Co. E, 5th Pa. Cav.; en. Mar. 23, '65; not on must.-out roll.
Barber, Israel W., in Emergency.
Burrows, S. A., 27th N. Y. Vols.; served two years; re. in 2d N. Y. Cav.
Bryant, Edwin H., Co. F, 70th Regt. N. Y. Vols.
Bryant, Edward, Co. K, 70th Regt. N. Y. Vols.
Brink, Wm. R., Co. K, 11th Pa. Cav.; en. Aug. 31, '61; pr. to sergt.; wd. June 23, '64; com. 2d lt.; not mus.; mus. out with Co. Aug. 13, '65; vet.
Brink, Levi L., Co. H, 11th Pa., Cav.; en. Nov. 28, '63; pr. to sergt.; mus. out with Co. Aug. 13, '65; vet.
Brink, Chas. W., Co. K, 11th Pa. Cav.; en. Aug. 31, '61; disch. Sept. 1, '64; exp. of term.
Bryant, O., 16th N. Y. Ind. Batt.
Burleigh, John H., 9th U. S. Inf.
Carter, W. G. M., en. Sept. 1, '64, in U. S. Marine Corps.
Cogswell, Edward S., priv., Co. F, 53d P. V.; en. Feb. 15, '65; wd. at Five Forks, Va., with loss of arm; ab. at mus. out.
Capron, Albert, lt., 3d Regt. Ohio Cav.
Card, Dr. James C., asst. surg., 100th P. V.; en. April 5, '65; res. June 19, '65; died before reaching home.
Carpenter, Wm. T., priv., Co. F, 53d P. V., en. Mar. 8, '65; disch. by G. O., June 12, '65.
Cook, Thos. V., 39th Regt. N. J. Vols.
Conkling, A. B., 5th N. Y. Eng.
Conklin, Oliver T., Co. B, 90th N. Y. Vols.
Carr, Geo., 203d P. V.
Coss, Marshall A., Co. B, 194th N. Y. Vols.
Cunningham, Edward, killed at Franklin, Tenn.
Cortwright, Jacob, Co. G, 22d N. Y. Cav.
Cogswell, Wm., en. in July, '61; died of disease.
Cord, Chas. L., priv., Co. B, 12th Res.; tr. to 2d U. S. Cav. May 31, '64; pris. six months; disch. Feb. 27, '65.
Champlin, Geo., drowned at Phila. before mus. into service.
Cloon, Geo., 14th U. S. Inf.; wd. at Bull Run, with loss of leg.
Clawson, Watson, Co. H, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.
Coy, John, priv., Co. B, 48th P. V.; en. Jan. 17, '65; mus. out with Co. July 17, '65.
Cobb, Dr. John W., asst. surg., 134th Regt. P. V.; en. Aug. 25, '62; mus. out with regt. May 26, '63.
Campbell, J. J., Co. A, 5th U. S. Art.
Curtis, Ferand D., Co. I, 51st N. Y. Vols.; died in Salisbury prison Jan. 7, '65.
Compton, Miles, priv., Co. E, 5th Cav.; en. Mar. 25, '65; mus. out with Co. Aug. 7, '65.
Cassidy, Peter, priv., Co. G, 132d P. V.; en. Aug. 15, '62; mus. out with Co. May 24, '63.
Crocker, Hyde, Jr., first enlisted under 3 months' call, in April, '61; quota being full, in June enlisted in 1st N. J. Cav.; pr. to 2d lt. Feb., '63; capt'd June 9, '63; paroled Mar. 1, '65; pr. to 1st lt. Mar., '65; mus. out June, '65. Probably there were less than 30, among all the thousands capt'd, that passed so long a term in rebel prisons (21 months) as Lieut. Crocker; he was confined in Libby, Macon, Charleston and Columbia.
Doney, James H., lt., en. for "emergency" in '62 in Ulman's Batt.; re. in Batt. L, 5th U. S. Art.; pr. to sergt. Sept. 19, '64; pr. to lt. in 8th U. S. C. T.; disch. in fall of '66.
Dunn, Peter N., enlisted in U. S. navy.
Davis, George T., Co. B, 90th Regt. N. Y. Vols.
Davis, Nelson, Co. H, 12th Regt. N. J. Vols.
Downs, William B., Co. F, 2d N. Y. Cav.
Drake, A. J., Co. H, 12th Regt. N. J. Vols.
Drake, Daniel W., Co. E, 4th Regt. N. J. Vols.
Deans, Horace A., hos. steward; en. Aug. 15, '62, in Co. I, 132d P. V.; pr. to hos. steward; mus. out May 24, '63.
Drake, Charles, enlisted in U. S. navy.
Delavergne, Chas, 141st Regt. N. Y. Vols.
Derby, Samuel, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.
Dowd, F. O., Co. F, 155th N. Y. Vols.
Deuel, Myron, Co. C, 52d P. V.
Eckart, George, Co. C, 18th U. S. Inf.; killed at battle of Stone River.
English, Thomas, 21st Pa. Cav.; 2d enlistment.
Ernst, Charles, Co. B, 40th N. Y. Vols.
Eastwood, William, Co. D, 5th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Eldridge, Seymour, Co. B, 21st N. Y. Cav.
Fassett, Pearl C., Co. B, 141st Pa. Vols.
Frith, W. C., Co. F, 70th N. Y. Vols.; re. on U. S. ironclad "Dictator."
Frink, George S., priv., Co. D, 6th Cav.; en. Mar. 8, '65; tr. to Co. D, 2d Prov. Cav. June 17, '65.
Faurot, James, 6th N. Y. Art.; wd. severely at battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, '64.
Fisk, Squire B., priv., Co. B, 12th Pa. Res.; en. Nov. 21, '61; disch. on surg. cert. May 24, '62.
Fessenden, Asa D., 34th Regt. N. Y. Lgt. Art.
Faurot, Wesley, priv., 6th Pa. Cav.; en. Mar. 13, '65; tr. to Co. A, 2d Prov. Cav., June 17, '65.
Findon, John, fireman, U. S. ironclad "Dictator."
Fairchild, H. C., in emergency.
Fisk, J. M., in emergency.
Finnigan, Richard, Co. F, 70th N. Y. Vols.
Foster, Erastus P., Co. C, 67th P. V.
Flint, J. L., Co. H, 89th N. Y. Vols.
Green, Porter L., priv., Co. F, 53d P. V.; en. May 1, '65; died in Field Hos. May 28, '65.
Gamble, Dr. G. M., surg., U. S. Vols.
Gardner, E. L., died in serv.
Gates, Lewis, enlisted in U. S. navy.
Gay, Treadway K., U. S. Signal Corps.
Gardner, E. P., Co. B, 4th Pa. Reserves.
Gray, Rev. H. H., Co. H, 52d P. V.
Giffin, Robt., Co. C, 52d P. V.
Gavitt, James W., Co. B, 52d P. V.
Gavitt, Wm. H., chap. 52d P. V.
Green, Erastus, Co. A, 57th P. V.; enlisted Oct., '61; disch. Oct., '64, exp. of term.
Gelatt, Sizer, Co. C, 100th Regt. Pa. Vols.
Grow, Philander, priv., Co. B, 132d P. V.; enlisted Aug. 11, '62; died near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 17, '62.
Greely, Wm. R., fireman, U. S. ironclad "Dictator."
Galloway, Geo. W., 2d Regt. N. Y. M. R.
Gregg, Andrew W., Co. H, 16th Regt. N. Y. Heavy Art.

Gilbert, Edward, Co. H, 70th N. Y. Vols.
Gary, H. W., Co. C, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.
Horton, W. W., Co. I, 22d Regt. N. J. Cav.; capt'd and died in Salisbury prison.
Hobart, James, New York Regt.
Hobart, Henry H., 144th Regt. N. Y. Vols.
Howell, Geo. W., priv., Co. D, 58th P. V.; enlisted Nov. 12, '64; mus. out Nov. 11, '65.
Holmes, John, 90th Regt. N. Y. Vols.; died in service.
Holland, Daniel, Co. H, 15th Regt. N. Y. Eng.
Holland, Daniel, Jr., Co. B, 15th Regt. N. Y. Eng.
Hanyon, Peter B., priv., Co. B, 132d P. V.; enlisted Aug. 11, '62; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 16, '63.
Hanyon, Benj. H., priv., Co. B, 132d P. V.; enlisted Aug. 11, '62; not with Co. at mus. out.
Hosford, Hiram, Co. I, 22d Regt. N. Y. Cav.
Hanyon, John R., sergt., Co. I, 22d Regt. N. Y. Cav.
Hassett, Thomas, Co. F, 70th N. Y. Vols.
Hyde, Austin, Co. I, 1st Pa. Art.
Hungerford, Geo. L., priv., enlisted Feb. 27, '65; tr. to Co. F, 2d Prov. Cav., June 17, '65.
Horton, Daniel T., priv., enlisted Julyy 15, '61, Co. A, 1st Pa. Cav.; capt'd Apr. 18, '63; mus. out Aug. 1, '64.
Hallstead, Theodore, Co. I, 3d Regt. N. Y. Cav.
Hoffman, Robert, Co. E, 120th Regt. N. Y. Vols.
Harding, Benj. E., priv., enlisted Mar. 6, '64, Co. I, 11th Pa. Cav.; mus. out with Co. Aug. 13, '65.
Hinkley, Frederick, priv., enlisted May 15, '61, Co. B, 12th P. R.; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 15, '62.
Hinkley, Orrin, priv., enlisted May 15, '61, Co. B, 12th P. R.; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 15, '62.
Hamlin, Isaac, priv., enlisted Mar. 1, '62, Co. H, 12th P. R.; wd. before Richmond, Va., in '62; tr. to 190th P. V. May 31, '64; disch. June 28, '65, by S. O.; vet.
Harris, C. E., Co. K, 1st Regt. N. Y. Vet. Cav.
Hunter, Mark, in emergency.
Hanyon, Adam, in emergency.
Hartman, John, priv., enlisted Mar. 25, '65, Co. E, 5th Regt. Pa. Cav.; mus. out with Co. Aug. 7, '65.
Halloran, Michael, Co. H, 70th N. Y. V.
Hamlin, Charles, Co. M, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.
Hunter, Geo. R., 106th P. V.
Hunter, George M., 52d P. V.
Hubbard, L. N., Co. B, 30th Militia.
Isbell, Byron L., U. S. Navy.
Jessup, Rev. Samuel, chap. 6th Pa. Res.; mus. in June 22, '61; res. July 30, '62.
Jessup, Huntting C., 1st lt. Co. A, 101st U. S. C. T.; com. Apr., '65; disch. Jan., '66.
Jones, T. J., Co. F, 207th Regt. P. V.
Jurish, Charles, priv., en. Sept. 28, '64, Co. C, 97th Regt. P. V.; disch. by G. O. June 29, '65.
Jolliff, John, Co. F, 70th N. Y. V.; killed at Gettysburg, Pa.
Kinne, L. A., Ind. Regt.; died in serv.
Kipfer, John, Co. M, 6th Regt. N. Y. Cav.
Kimball, Chas. L., Co. I, 15th Regt. N. Y. Eng.
Kernan, John, 27th Regt. N. Y. V.
Knapp, O. U., Co. E, 124th Regt. N. Y. V.; killed at Gettysburg.
Kane, Mathew, Co. K, 1st Excelsior N. Y. Regt.
Kennedy, A. B., Co. K, 11th Pa. Cav.; en. Feb. 1, '62; pr. to sergt.; disch. Feb. 1, '65, exp. term.
Kelley, Esick, N. Y. Cav.
Kunkle, J. S., Co. K, 4th N. J. Cav.
Lambert, Chas. A., Batt. H, 1st Art.; en. Aug. 5, '61; mus. out with Batt. June 27, '65; vet.
Lewis, Benjamin, Co. C, 152d P. V.
Lowe, Victor P., died in serv.
Lewis, Wm. T., 52d P. V.
Lowe, Daniel C., Co. B, 152d P. V.
Lowe, Leander C., Co. B, 152d P. V.
Lathrop, Edwin, Co. F, 106th P. V.
Lathrop, Anson, Co. B, 52d P. V.
Lindsey, Zina A., Co. M, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.
Luce, Israel C., Co. H, 44th N. Y. V.; mus. out with Co. Oct., '64.
Lathrop, Francis J., priv., Co. B, 12th Pa. Res.; en. May 15, '61; disch. on surg. cert. May 21, '62.
Laughlin, Michael, Pa. Heavy Art.
Lonergan, James, U. S. Navy; on steamship "Crusader."
Lamont, G. K., Co. F, 50th Regt. N. Y. Eng.
Lyman, Marvin B., sergt.; en. Oct. 2, '62, Co. A, 16th Regt. Pa. Cav.; tr. to Co. C, date unknown; disch. by G. O. July 26, '65.
Lane, Samuel F., sergt.; en. July 25, '61, Co. A, 1st Pa. Cav.; tr. to U. S. Sig. Corps Mar. 1, '64.
Lane, Newton A., sergt.; en. July 25, '61, Co. A, 1st Pa. Cav.; disch. on surg. cert. Mar., '64.
Lambert, Ezra A., priv.; en. Aug. 11, '62, Co. B, 132d Regt. P. V.; mus. out with Co. May 24, '63.
Leet, Dr. N. Y., surg., U. S. V.
Le Roy, L. L., 14th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Lonergan, James, Co. B, 44th N. Y. V.
Lott, Peter; en. spring, '63, in U. S. Reg. Art. for three years; disch. at exp. of term.
Lathrop, M. E., Co. K, 97th P. V.
Mowers, Henry, Batt. A, 1st N. J. Art.; en. Jan. '64; died in Aug. '64.
Mathews, Thomas, Co. F, 155th Regt. N. Y. V.; disch. for wds. recd. in action.
Mayo, Charles, 21st Regt. N. Y. V.
Mayo, Orrin, 135th Regt. N. Y. V.; tr. to 6th Regt. N. Y. Heavy Art.; died in hos.
Mayo, Nelson P., 144th Regt. N. Y. Vols.
Meyers, Hermon, 144th Regt. N. Y. Vols.; died in hos.
McIntosh, Nelson, 185th Regt. N. Y. Vols.
Marsh, Silas, U. S. Navy.
Maynard, Henry, Co. K, 1st Regt. N. J. Vols.
McRoy, Calvin, 13th U. S. Inf.
McRoy, William, Co. I, 3d Regt. N. Y. Cav.
Mahoney, Daniel, en. for emergency.
McMan, Thomas, 14th U. S. Inf.
Michael, Joseph, 14th Regt. Conn. Vols.; re. in Battery A, 1st Pa. Lgt. Art.
Michael, David S., priv., Co. G, 77th P. V.; en. Nov. 15, '61; mus. out Dec. 6, '64, exp. of term.
Martin, Chas. W., priv, Co. B, 132d P. V.; en. Aug. 11, '62; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 6, '63; re.
McCauly, Levi G., capt., Co. C, 7th Pa. Res.; en. June 13, '61; pr. to 1st lt. Jan. 1, '62; to capt. July 20, '63; wd., with loss of arm, June 30, '62; tr. to V. R. C. Dec. 8, '63.
McCauley, James N., priv., Co. C, 7th Pa. Res.; en. July 8, '61; disch. July 8, '63; re. in 27th Regt. N. Y. Vols.
McCauley, William, sergt., Co. H, 29th Regt. N. J. Vols.
McCauley, John, Jr., Co. C, 15th Regt. N. J. Vols.
Merret, John, Co. C, 27th Regt. N. Y. Vols.
Malpass, Job, priv., Co. E, 53d P. V.; en. Sept. 21, '64; disch. by G. O. May 31, '65.
Murphy, Robert, Co. G, N. Y. Heavy Art.
Morris, E. U. B., Co. D, 41st Regt. Pa. Militia.
McKernan, James (2d), 15th Regt. N. Y. Vols.
Moore, George, sergt., en. May 15, '61; Co. B, 12th Pa. Res.; mus. out with Co. June 11, '64.
Meeker, Charles A., sergt., en. May 15, '61; Co. B, 12th Pa. Res.; died Oct. 30, '62, of wds. received in action.
McKinney, Edward N., Co. C, 22d Regt. Ill. Vols.; en. June 11, '61; wd. and taken pris. at Chickamauga '63; pris. 3 months; disch. '64, exp. of term; re. in Co. K, 179th N. Y. V.; disch. June 8, '65; vet.
Meeker, C. F., en. May 1, '61; Co. H, 25th N. Y. Vols.; mus. out July 10, '63.
McFarlane, Jesse, Co. K, 1st Regt. N. Y. Vet. Cav.
Meacham, Charles, died in hos. at Washington, D. C., three weeks after enlistment.
Miller, Daniel T., 4th N. Y. Heavy Art.
Marks, Henry K., Co. F, 70th N. Y. Vols.
Munson, S. B., Co. B, 58th Pa. Vols.
McMicken, Hamilton, Co. E, 31st Mo. Cav.; killed at Vicksburg.
Miller, R. C., Co. G, 109th P. V.
Miller, S. F., Co. C, 14th U. S. Inf.
Myers, George, N. J. Vols.; killed.
Magee, Daniel, 57th Pa. Vols.
Newell, Edward F., priv., en. Jan. 30, '62, Co. C, 12th Pa. Res.; tr. to 190th P. V. May 31, '64; vet.
Norris, William H., U. S. navy, mortar boat "Norfolk," S. A. squad.; pr to ward-room steward.
Nash, William, fireman on U. S. ironclad "Dictator."

Norton, Oliver W., priv., en. Sept. 1, '61, Co. K, 83d Pa. Vols.; wd. at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, '62; pr. to lt. U. S. C. T. Nov. 10, '63.
Otis, Leander, U. S. navy.
O'Doud, Thomas, Co. F, 55th Regt. N. Y. Vols.
O'Day, Francis, U. S. navy.
Ottenger, Charles, fireman, U. S. ironclad "Dictator."
Osborn, Harry, Co. K, 156th Pa. Vols.
Perrington, Judson J., U. S. navy.
Penny, H., en. Jan., '64, Batt. A, 1st N. J. Art.; mus. out with battery.
Pickering, Henry D., Co. F, 14th Regt. N. Y. Heavy Art.
Payne, William A., Co. M, 1st Regt. Mich. Eng.; served 2 yrs.; disch. Sept. 21, '65.
Patrick, Daniel C., 9th Regt. N. Y. Vols.; in 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; pris. in Andersonville.
Patrick, John H., Co. B, 25th N. Y. Cav.
Patrick, Orrin, was in 29th Pa. Mil.; re. in 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; killed at Piedmont, W. Va.
Pryun, James L., Matthews' Pa. Batt.; killed.
Perry, Edwin O., U. S. navy mortar boat "Norfolk," S. A. squadron; pr. to ship carpenter.
Potter, Marvin, priv., en. Nov. 7, '61, Co. B, 12th Pa. Res.; died of wds. rec. at White Oak Swamp June 30, '61.
Penny, William, Co. E, 3d Regt. N. Y. Cav.
Purtle, Thomas, 14th Regt. U. S. Inf.
Parke, Charles B., Nevins' Pa. Battery.
Penny, Thomas E., Batt. A, 1st N. J. Art.
Phelps, Otis, priv., en Oct. 2, '62, in Co. A, 16th Pa. Cav.; tr. to Co. C; died Nov. 5, '63.
Pierson, H. J., Co. D, 144th Regt. N. Y. Vols.
Parker, S. T., in emergency.
Parker, W. R., in emergency.
Phinney, John B., Co. L, 1st Ohio Cav.; died in Libby Prison.
Penny, William, 57th Pa. Vols.
Quick, Frederick H., priv., en. Mar. 1, '65, in 6th Pa. Cav.; tr. to Co. F, 2d Prov. Cav., June 17, '65.
Roper, Charles, enlisted in a western regiment.
Rendel, Charles, unattached Co.
Roe, Peter D., Co. H, 38th Regt. N. Y. V.
Reidy, Maurice, 9th Regt. N. Y. Heavy Art.
Reed, Charles M., U. S. Marine Corps, enlisted Oct. 22, '61; pr. to sergt.; disch. Nov. 11, '65, exp. of term.
Rose, George W., Co. H, 143d Regt. N. Y. V.
Ross, Leander, 34th Regt. N. Y. Light Art.
Raynard, James, colored regiment.
Rogers, Wm., Co. C, 3d Pa. Heavy Artillery, enlisted Aug., '62; disch. June, '65.
Rathbone, John N., Co. C, 38th Mo.; died at Galena, Ill.
Robinson, Barrett, 203d P. V.
Shannon, Joseph, Co. B, 152d P. V.
Spearbeck, Andrew, Co. M, 1st N. Y. Cav.
Smith, David, 176th Regt. P. V.
Snow, Clinton, 61st Regt. P. V.
Snow, Abel, Co. M, 1st Regt. N. Y. Cav.
Shew, Aaron L., was in 29th Pa. Militia; re-enlisted in 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.
Strickland, H. H., U. S. Navy mortar-boat "Norfolk;" pr. to yeoman.
Shay, Allen, Co. F, 12th Regt. N. J. V.
Swan, Orange S., Co. C, 2d N. Y. Vet. Cav.
Shelp, Henry (2d), Co. F, 12th Regt. N. J. V.; wd. at battle of Wilderness.
Shelp, John, Co. F, 12th Regt. N. J. V.; killed at battle of Wilderness.
Safford, Jedediah, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.
Searle, Roger S., priv., enlisted May 15, '61, Co. B, 12th Pa. Res.; tr. to Co. H, 4th Pa. Res., July 21, '61; pr. to sergt.-maj.; disch. by S. O. May 6, '62.
Southworth, Almon L., Co. H, Harris N. Y. Light Cav.; capt'd Oct 5, '64, at Fisher's Hill, Va., stripped of clothes and given rebel rags, escaped, was arrested as a spy by Union troops, ordered court-martialed, but identified by officers of his regiment.
Stockwell, Porter, 63d Regt. N. Y. V.; re-enlisted.
Smith, Franklin E., priv., enlisted July 7, '64, in Co. C, 93d Regt. P. V.; disch. by S. O. June 20, '65.
Smullen, Patrick, Co. A, 15th Regt. N. Y. Eng.
Smith, Charles H., was in 28th Pa. Militia; re-enlisted in U. S. Marine Corps.
Sherwood, Lyman M., U. S. Marine Corps.
Shoemaker, J. F., U. S. Marine Corps.
Shappee, Garry, Co. E, 10th Regt. N. Y. Cav.
Shoemaker, Burton, priv., enlisted Aug. 11, '62, Co. B, 132d Regt. P. V.; disch. on surg. cert. Jan. 6, '63.
Simmons, Emory I., Co. E, 16th Regt. N. Y. V.
Sherman, George, Co. B, 114th Regt. N. Y. V.
Springer, Frederick, Co. D, 9th Regt. N. J. Inf.
Sweet, George, 48th Regt. N. Y. V.
Stark, Harmon, priv., enlisted Aug. 11, '62, Co. B, 132d Regt. P. V.; wd. at Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, '62; mus. out May 24, '63.
Severson, Edward C., Co. C, 6th Pa. Cav.; re. in Batt. H, 1st Pa. Light Art.
Shaeff, Manning, fireman U. S. ironclad "Dictator."
Shaeff, Washington, fireman U. S. ironclad "Dictator."
Smith, James, Co. D, Wilson's Zouaves.
Sexton, William, priv., enlisted Aug. 26, '64, Co. D, 88th Regt. P. V.; wd April 1, '65; ab. at mus. out.
Shrimpton, Joseph H., Co. C, 6th P. I. C.
Slater, Samuel, Co. A, 143d Regt. Pa. V.
Smales, David, priv., enlisted March 23, '65, Co. E, 5th Regt. Pa. Cav.; mus. out with Co. Aug. 7, '65.
Stillwell, S. L., Co. K, 185th N. Y. V.
Southworth, Turner J., Co. H, 61st N. Y. V.; enlisted in '61; died at Washington, D. C., May 28, '62 (see Southworth Post, G. A. R.)
Stockholm, A. E., enlisted Aug. 19, '61, Co. E, 44th N. Y. V.; capt'd May 8, '64, and re-capt'd by Sheridan's Cav. five days afterwards; re. in same regt.; tr. to 140th N. Y.; the last year served in Md. bat. of sharpshooters of 5th Corps; disch. June 19, '65; vet.
Stark, Nathan, Co. A, 193d N. Y. V.
Sexton, Henry, Co. F, 70th N. Y. V.
Smith, Richard, Co. C, 97th Pa. V.
Thomas, Frederick E., priv., enlisted March 7, '62, Co. B, 58th Regt. P. V. died April 19, '63, of wds. received in action.
Taylor, Robert A., priv., enlisted Feb. 27, '65, in 6th Pa. Cav.; tr. to Co. C, 2d Prov. Cav., June 16, '65.
Thomas, Leroy M., priv., enlisted Sept. 5, '64, in Co. H, 198th Regt. P.V.; wd. at Lewis Farm, Va., Mar. 29, '65; mus. out with Co. June 4, '65.
Taylor, E. G., fireman U. S. ironclad "Dictator."
Tingley, Dr. H. A., asst. surg. in hos.; afterwards with Batt. H, 1st Pa. Light Art.
Trowbridge, Charles E., Co. H, 2d Regt. Wis. V.; capt'd at first Bull Run; died in Richmond, Va.
Tewksbury, Benjamin P., Co. E, 3d Regt. N. Y. Cav.
Taylor, J. D., priv., enlisted Feb. 25, '65, in 6th Pa. Cav.; tr. to Co. C, 2d Prov. Cav., June 17, '65.
Teel, John, Co. K, 1st Regt. N. Y. Vet. Cav.
Tyler, Ebenezer D., priv., enlisted Sept. 1, '61, Co. K, 83d Regt. P. V.; wd. at Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, '62; disch. on surg. cert. Sept. 1, '62.
Tewksbury, Dr. A. D., asst. surg. 155th Regt. P. V.; mus. July 24, '64; mus. out June 2, '65.
Tewksbury, Emmet, U. S. Marine Corps; enlisted Sept. 1, '64; disch. Feb. 24, '69.
Tiffany, Willis W., priv., enlisted March 3, '65, Co. G, 100th Regt. P. V.; mus. out with Co. July 24, '65.
Tiffany, Cyrus A., priv., enlisted Feb. 18, '64; not with Co. at mus. out.
Tripp, Sands N., Batt. A, 1st N. J. Art.
Tewksbury, Ira, Co. E, 3d Regt. N. Y. Cav.; killed in action.
Tarbox, Robert, Co. I, 22d Regt. N. Y. Cav.
Tuck, Francis, Co. F, 17th Regt. Mass. Eng.
Taylor, James, priv., en. Nov. 21, '61, in Co. B, 12th Regt. Pa. Res; disch. on surg. cert. Oct. 27, '62.
Truesdell, Harrison, capt., en. April, '61, in Co. B, 11th Regt. Pa. 3 mos. Vols.; the regt. re-enlisted and was the first 3 yrs. regt; Gov. Curtin allowed it to retain its old No.; pro. to cor.; from cor. to sergt. Nov. 1, '62; to 1st sergt. March 1, '63; to 1st lt. Nov. 1, '64; to capt. May 15, '65; wd. July 1, '63, and June 22, '64; disch. by G. O. June 22, '65; vet.
Truesdell, Rollin B., en. April, '61, in 27th Regt. N. Y. V; disch. in June, '63.
Taylor, John G., in emergency.
Thompson, Thomas N., Co. F, 9th Pa. Cav.
Thornton, Joshua D., Co. A, 188th P. V.
Underhill, William, killed at Petersburg, Va.
Van Scoten, George, saddler; en. Dec. 5, '62, Co. I, 18th Pa. Cav.; died June 21, '63.

Van Houten, Thomas, Co. F, 12th Regt. N. J. Eng.
Vance, Lorenzo, 61st Regt. N. Y. V.; wd., with loss of arm.
Vail, Horace A., sergt., en. Sept. 2, '61, in Co. C, 1st Dist. Col. V.; disch. Sept. 2, '64.
Van Barrager, H. S., Co. H, 1st Regt. N. Y. V. Cav.
Watson, Dallas, 76th Regt. P. V.
Wilmarth, Vester, 67th Regt. P. V.
Wilmarth, Wesley S., sergt. Co. H, 51st N. Y. V.; en. in '61; wd. at Antietam, Md.; on detached service in Ky.; served as pro. mar. until close of war.
Williams, John M., priv.; en. June 11, '61, Co. C, 41st Regt. P. V.
Walker, Abram J., Co. C, 27th Regt. N. Y. V.; re. in 1st N. Y. V. Cav.
Walker, Ianthus W., Co. B, 64th Regt. N. Y. V.
Webb, John H., Co. E, 3d Regt. N. Y. Cav.
Walker, Rinaldo, Co. F, 12th Regt. N. Y. V.; en. Feb. 22, '64; died of disease Jan. 12, '63.
Warner, Jacob, Co. F, 12th Regt. N. J. V.
White, Henry, en. July, '61; died of disease.
Woodward, Charles, en. in the Pa. Res.; wd.; served during war.
Williams, Rodney, 34th Regt. N. Y. Lgt. Art.
Whalen, James, 6th N. Y. Cav.; killed in action.
Weller, James M., Co. K, 1st Excelsior N. Y.
Wright, Stephen, Co. F, 24th Regt. Pa. Militia.
Waldie, John S., Co. I, 3d N. Y. V.: tr. to 72d Regt. N. Y. V.; died of wds. rec. at battle of Williamsburg, May 20, '62.
Waterman, Edward P., 4th N. J. Ind. Batt.
Waterman, Andrew A., 4th N. J. Ind. Batt.
Warner, Matthew, fireman U. S. ironclad "Dictator."
Wallace, Samuel, asst. eng. U. S. steamship "Katahdin."
Wood, Thomas P., 1st Regt. N. J. Cav.
White, George, Co. F, 144th Regt. N. Y. V.
Wright, Orlando, priv.; en. May 15, '61, Co. B, 12th Pa. Res.; disch. on surg. cert. Feb. 9, '63.
Williams, Alamander, U. S. N.
Ward, James H., priv. Co. A, 16th Pa. Cav.; en. Sept. 6, '62; tr. to Co. C Oct. 2, '62; pr. to cor. Jan. 1, '65; to sergt. June 14, '65; mus. out with Co. Aug. 11, '65.
Whitney, Chester W., enlisted in Western regt.
Williams, George, Co. F, 70th N. Y. V.
Warner, Charles A., graduated at West Point in '62; com. 2d lt. 4th U. S. Art. June 17, '62; served from '62 to '66; bv. 1st lt. at Gettysburg for meritorious service; remained an officer of reg. army nine years.
Warner, Edward R., graduate of West Point; served during the Rebellion; was lt.-col. of a N. Y. regt.; is now a capt. in reg. army.
Wade, G. B. R., in the emergency.
Woodruff, Seldon A., Co. B, 3d Pa. Res.; en. July 6, '61; tr. to 54th P. V.; vet.
Walker, Darius, en. in a Western regt.; died in service.
Warner, Loman D., 50th P. V.
Yeomans, F. C., en. Aug. 15, '62, in Co. G, 132d P. V.; mus. out with Co, May 24, '63; re. in Pa. regt.; served 11 months afterwards in construction corps.
Youngs, H., 162d N. Y. V.; died at New Orleans.

UNIDENTIFIED LIST.—The following also enlisted from the county, but we are unable to place them with the organization in which they served:

Avery, Thomas
Abbott, R. N.
Abbott, J. F.
Ames, G. S.
Adams, George
Atwood, Timothy
Ackert, George
Ainey, A. L.
Adams, Malanthon
Adams, S. A.
Allen, J.
Avery, H. W.
Aldrich, W. F.
Angel, S. R.
Beeman, Joseph G.
Boughton, Benjamin F.
Brotzman, Samuel
Berringer, Chauncy
Bullock, Willard
Bullock, Benjamin
Bagley, J. H.
Benjamin, Lyman
Berthweck, Charles
Brown, Henry
Bailey, J. A.
Baldwin, Myron
Baldwin, Isaac
Babson, John W.
Bidwell, George
Barber, J.
Burdick, William
Birch, Philander
Bloom, W.
Burdick, Peter
Bolles, Fred.
Baker, Chauncy
Barber, Rensalear
Blessing, Harlow
Buchanan, Benjamin
Barnes, ——
Beauregard, ——
Beckwith, Elias
Belknap, Josiah
Backus, George
Burchell, Urbane
Betts, Julius
Betts, Marion
Bake, Orrin
Bailey, Otis
Barber, Marvin
Bell, Jasper
Bonerman, Augustus
Baynard, Edward
Bailey, Joshua
Barnum, Randolph
Bruyn, S. T.
Buel, Daniel
Burchell, Frank
Bronson, Myron
Button, D.
Burch, Wilson
Brink, D. L.
Benedict, Horace
Benedict, ——
Brigham, O. S.
Bristol, Sterling
Clifford, Lorenzo
Cool, George R.
Corey, Henry
Carter, Malory
Conrad, Alexander
Crandall, Ransome
Carter, William
Codington, Thomas
Cromwell, James
Conboy, John
Crandall, Joseph
Crissell, Isaac
Crissell, Joseph
Crissell, Jourden
Crissell, William H.
Conklin, O. T.
Clark, George
Crissell, Henry
Conklin, Jacob
Cline, John
Carlisle, William
Coville, Joseph A.
Camel, John
Conklin, Oliver C.
Conklin, Charles
Coffin, Merrit
Carpenter, Z.
Cory, Alva
Cory, Warren
Carpenter, Warren
Carpenter, Russell
Curtis, Jerome
Cole, L. B.
Crofut, Charles
Case, Orson, Jr.
Case, Jerome
Crandall, Joshua
Cameron, John, Jr.
Coney, William F.
Carter, Abel A.
Caswell, William
Cole, Samuel
Cornwall, William
Creestle, Hosea
Cummings, Frank
Curtis, Ferrand D.
Carter, Reuben
Champion, Henry
Collar, Ira
Coleman, Harvey
Carter, James
Carrier, Eldred
Conrad, Horace J.
Clark, Henry
Clearwater, R. M.
Cowley, John
Cafferny, James
Cooper, John L.
Cook, Frank
Cook, George
Duel, Samuel
Dinnany, John
Dinnany, Michael
Dickerson, A. J.
Davis, R. R.
Davis, George
Deyoe, Newton W.
Deyoe, Leroy
Deyoe, Lucius
Driscoll, Thomas
Daniels, Azainus L.
Dart, Augustus
Dart, L. M.
Dart, Norton
Dimmick, E.
Dart, Frank D.
Denney, Wheaton
Depue, John
Dade, Emanuel
Decker, Nelson
Devine, Ammi
Darrow, Timothy
Elliott, McKendry
Ely, Marvin
Edsel, Harvey
Eldridge, Luther
Ellis, George E.
Edson, Daniel
Ellis, Stephen
English, Daniel
Foster, Archibald
Foster, E. A.
Finney, John
Flannigan, Hugh
Fancher, Samuel
Fairbrother, Ed.
Ferry, Andrew J.
Fitzgerald, William
Foot, Myron
Foster, Edgar M.
Foster, Luman
Foster, Victor
Furgerson, Andrew
Fitzgerald, Michael
Frazier, Curtis
Fowler, John
Fitzgibbons, ——
Fusdick, Gilbert C.
Gard, Samuel
Giles, Lyman E.
Goss, Zachariah
Giles, George I.
Guernsey, George A.
Griffisk, John
Giles, Judson A.
Gavitt, Charles
Goodrich, Nathaniel
Goble, Jessup
Goble, William H.
Gregg, Andrew W.
Gray, William H.
Gardner, E. S.
Gardner, William
Golden, Martin J.

Gates, Uriah
Gray, William
Gage, David
Gary, John
Greely, Robert
Hill, Elgeroy
Hine, Isaac
Hine, Luther
Hyde, Anson B.
Hall, Samuel
Hollister, Preston T.
Holbrook, Frederick
Hull, John
Hawley, E.
Higley, Timothy
Hawley, Jackson
Hawley, Leroy
Hamlin, William
Hamlin, Seth
Handrick, H. W.
Hill, Samuel
Howard, Oliver
Hodgkiss, Wm.
Hallstead, J. T.
Hall, Geo. E.
Hall, M. L.
Holmes, John
Hughes, George
Hosmer, George
Hallstead, Joseph
Hawley, Benjamin
Hall, Lucas
Houghtalin, P.
Hallstead, Elisha (2d)
Hedsall, Henry
Hinkley, A. D.
Harris, Elijah
Howard, Augustus
Holman, Melvin
Huff, Jackson,
Hickey, Edward
Hall, Richmond
Harris, John H.
Hart, Elbert
Hallstead, Joseph S.
Hibbard, Edward
Hawkins, Benjamin
Hill, Fowler
Henry, Uziel
Handrick, J. P.
Hawley, ——
Hunter, W. J.
Hulce, George
Hubbard, Samuel
Hyno, Dutcher
Heary, John
Harlan, P.
Ireland, Reuben
Jacoby, E. F.
Jacoby, Charles
Jackson, Geo. (Col.)
June, John
Jenkins, Nelson
Jacobs, Robert
Jackson, George
Knolles, Marshall
Ketcham, W. F.
Kane, Roger
Kane, Lawrence
Kane, Michael
Keeler, Samuel
Keegan, Thomas
Kitchen, Frank
Kerney, John
Kishbaugh, L.
Kishbaugh, Jerome
Knapp, Sylvester
Kenyon, Jerauld
Kenyon, Henry
Keeler, Horace M.
Keeler, Oscar
Keeney, Mortimer T.
Keeney, Fred. M.
Kittle, Frederick
Kittle, Charles
Kent, Henry
Kelly, Jacob
Kendred, Orlando
Low, John
Low, Henry
Lillie, Jared
Lyon, George
Lacey, M. L. (Lieu.)
Lindsley, P. F.
Leonard, Martin
Lake, S. A.
Losaw, Daniel
Low, Edward (col'd)
Lewis, Streeter
Lockard, John
Larrabee, Benjamin H.
Larrabee, L. D.
Lord, James
Lord, J. J.
Lord, E. N.
Lenox, George
Lathrumb, Albert
Leonard, Ed. C.
Le Roy, Delevan
Logan, John
Lawrence, Charles
Malone, Patrick
Ming, Nelson
Monahan, Frank
Monahan, Peter
McCarty, Dennis
Morgan, Enoch
Miles, R.
Maryott, Joseph
Marshall, Legrand
McCreary, Gregory
Munroe, James O.
Murphy, Wm.
Mayo, Charles
Melody, Henry
Mason, Joshua (col'd)
Morehead, Legrand
Miller, John
Myers, I.
Miller, Zeb. A.
McIntire, Charles
Malony, John
Merrill, Ansel
Merrill, James
Manzer, Charles
Manzer, Henry
McNamara, D. K.
Millard, Freeman
Millard, Joseph V.
Miller, Adolph
Mott, H. N.
Morris, Isaac N.
Mott, Chauncy
McKinstry, A. H.
Malay, Edward
Milmore, Henry
Manzer, Edmund
McMillen, Frazier
Marshall, Wm.
Magee, Theodore
Mitchell, Alba
Mitchell, David (Cap.)
Magee, Henry
Mackey, Geo. S.
Mackey, Joseph
McNerney, Thos.
Mudge, Alamanzer
Neba, Lewis
Newton, Z. O.
Northrup, Benson
Noble, Chas. H.
Nichols, Frank
Oaks, Nelson
Oaks, Daniel
Odell, F. G.
Odell, Gersham
Odell, Albert
Oakley, Hiram
O'Donald, Thomas
O'Brien, Patrick
Oakley, James.
Osborn, Wm.
Penny, Chas.
Park, Asa (Lieut.)
Parmer, Geo.
Price, Edgar
Price, Arthur
Pease, Charles
Pickering, Frank
Plummer, Joseph
Price, Allison
Preston, Geo.
Perkins, Lewis
Pender, E. A.
Parmeter, John
Parks, David
Phillips, Lyman.
Palmer, Homer
Perrine, Abel R.
Phillips, David W.
Peck, J. L.
Rolph, Chas.
Reynolds, Chas.
Reynolds, Oscar
Rooney, Martin
Richards, S. L. (Capt.)
Roberts, Chas.
Robinson, John
Randall, Henry
Ramsdell, Henry
Ransom, John
Ransom, ——
Richmond, Ed.
Rockwell, Lymen
Ridge, Robert
Reader, J. W.
Risley, Benj. F.
Ransom, Alonzo A.
Ransom, Orville
Reese, John
Robinson, Francis M.
Rynearson, John.
Robinson, James
Robinson, Warren E.
Rogers, Isaac
Rosencrantz, Ziba
Robbins, Leander S.
Rogers, I. B.
Shoemaker, Wm.
Smith, Davis C.
Smith, Terrance
Show, John
Stilwell, Julian W
Stilwell, Paul O.
Sumne, Henry
Smith, Dan. W.
Stark, Fred.
Stage, Eliab
Slocum, Lloyd
Slocum, Merritt.
Stark, Geo.
Seaime, John
Skinner, Simeon
Stoddard, Hiram
Southworth, ——
St. Clair, Charles
Schweckendish, Aug.
Shaw, George
Stewart, C. R.
Slater, Charles
Steenback, Paul
Steenback, J.
Strickland, Alvin
Strickland, Joseph
Slocum, Fred.
Smith, Parmenus, (2d)
Sprague, Norman
Stephens, Lafayette
Sackett, Charles H.
Simmons, J. B.
Smith, Silas A.
Stoors, Russell
Starks, John
Sexton, Charles
Stevenson, Henry
Steer, Washington
Stevens, Henry
Slawson, Henry
Taylor, William
Transue, Davis
Tripp, Alson
Thomas, Evan L.
Tierney, Joseph
Travis, John I.
Tafe, Frank
Tafe, George
Trowbridge, Melvin
Taylor, Robert
Turner, Isaac
Taylor, William
Tiffany, Judson
Tarbox, James
Townsend, Sidney
Thayer, Edmon
Tanner, Riley
Titus, Eugene
Tower, Warner
Tupper, Henry
Travis, John I.
Truesdell, Joel
Tompkins, Daniel D.
Towner, Calvin
Towner, Daniel
Towner, Henry
Trout, Jacob
Taylor, George
Travis, Landis
Thompson, ——
Tingley, A. J.
Townsend, H. E.
Thomas, E. R.
Underwood, Marcus De L.
Underhill, William
Underhill, Levi
Voss, David
Vannetten, Dewitt
Vannay, Charles
Vanorsdale, Isaac
Vannetten, William
Vanway, John
Vanauken, Jacob
Vandermark, Josiah
Vandermark, Silas
Virgil, William

Vangorder, A. C.
Wilbur, Joseph
Winans, Ira
Wright, Chauncy
Wilcox, Daniel
Warner, A. S.
Weed, Alvinzy
Woodruff, L. H.
Wilbur, Luther
Weaver, Edgar
Witter, Wm. A.
Watson, Edward
Woodruff, L. H., Jr.
Wilmot, Wm. H.
Wilbur, Emory
Warner, Ed.
Warner, Charles
Williams, J. J.
Wilmarth, J.
West, Benjamin
Washburn, Delos
Washburn, Velosco
Watson, Perry
Withey, Orrin
Waterman, Willard
Watters, John
West, Samuel E.
West, William F.
Webster, Ira
Wellman, Adin S.
Wheat, Charles W.
Williams, Edson
Williams, Dwight
Washburn, Lan.
West, John
Williams, H. L.
Williams, George
Williams, Guerdon
Welch, Thomas
Welch, Alonzo
Washburn, Floyd
West, John
Wilson, E. O.
Washburn, Charles
Young, David
Young, William
York, Benjamin

WOMAN'S WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The women of Susquehanna County showed their patriotism and Christian spirit during the "War of the Rebellion" by organizing Soldiers' Aid Societies in the different townships, where they assembled and made haversacks, shirts, picked lint and did other work for the comfort of the soldiers in the field.

It is not our purpose to give a detailed account of all these societies. Miss Blackman has written at length upon the subject and we shall only give a brief synopsis of the work.

Montrose Society was permanently organized about January 1, 1863, with Mrs. Mary L. Wooten, president; Mrs. F. B. Chandler, vice-president; Mrs. M. C. Tyler, Mrs. Joel D. Lyons, Mrs. I. Vadakin, Mrs. Hugh McCollum, Mrs. Wm. L. Post, Mrs. Erastus Rogers, Mrs. N. Mitchell and Mrs. Gilbert Warner on financial and executive committees; Miss Hetty D. Biddle, treasurer; Miss Ellen Searle, secretary; and Miss Emily C. Blackman, corresponding secretary. May 5, 1863, Miss Sarah M. Walker accepted the appointment as associate manager of the W. P. B. of the Soldiers' Aid Society for Susquehanna County. This position virtually made her president of the Susquehanna County organizations and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Branch of the United States organization. Miss Walker immediately became the directing spirit of the whole movement, and it was not long before forty societies were organized in the county. The following is from the secretary's report, October 18, 1864:

"The Ladies' Aid Societies of Susquehanna County in council, and friends of the soldiers, met at the court-house at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 18th inst. Hon. Wm. J. Turrell was elected president of the council, and, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting with a few well-timed remarks. The following were elected vice-presidents: Hon. C. F. Read, B. R. Lyons, M. C. Stewart, Miss Sarah M. Walker, Mrs. L. Hewen, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Cooley, Mrs. Stanford, Mrs. Thomas, and Mrs. M. C. Stewart. Secretaries, Dr. C. C. Halsey, Thomas Nicholson and G. A. Jessup.

"Miss Sarah M. Walker associate manager for Susquehanna County, from her list, called on the different societies to report. Reports were made (some at length, and some briefly and verbally) by the following, viz.: Montrose, Elk Lake, Springville, Lawsville Centre, West Herrick, Auburn, West Auburn, Jackson, Glenwood, Rush (Eddy), Clifford, Dimock, Bridgewater, West Harford, Liberty, Fairdale and Franklin.

"Hon. C. F. Read reported, as chairman of the county committee to the sanitary fair, that over $3000 had been sent to the Central Fair at Philadelphia from this county, and Miss Walker added the testimony of one prominent in the Sanitary Commission, that the direct supplies thereto from this county had not been *lessened* by this great contribution to the fair, as had been the case in many other counties. Mrs. D. Parish, of Philadelphia, made a brief address. Mrs. Holstein, of the same place, who has for the most of two years labored for the Sanitary Commission, and has recently come from the front, made a very interesting report, and many important suggestions. Said the organization here was more complete than in any other county she knew of. She had seen no rooms equal to those of the Soldiers' Aid Society in this place.

"Dr. Halsey, secretary of the council, at a later date, reported:

"A few societies were unable to report by reason of the loose manner in which their accounts had been kept. Deaths, sickness and removals are the reasons, in some cases, of imperfect reports. A large number sent in complete returns containing lists of all articles forwarded, with estimated cash value, while some sent complete lists, with cash value of only a part, or the cash value of all that had been done, with only a partial list of articles. Some have only a list of articles, and others only the cash value.

"Montrose, Harford, Uniondale, Franklin, Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, Rush, Forest Lake, Friendsville and Forest Lake, West Harford, Lawsville Centre, Dimock (two societies), Friendsville, West Auburn, Clifford, Springville, Auburn, East Bridgewater and Little Meadows Aid Societies have sent to the Sanitary Commission 1247 shirts, 174 sheets, 588 pairs drawers, 720 pillows, 755 pillow-cases, 212 armslings, 291 dressing gowns, 247 pairs slippers, 342 pairs socks, 1913 towels and handkerchiefs, 126 quilts and blankets, 295 bottles of wine, 71 gallons of wine, 1 keg of wine, 1 cask of wine, 28 gallons syrup, 507 cans of fruit, 2709 pounds of dried fruit of all kinds, 13½ bushels dried fruit, 273 packages dried fruit, 31½ firkins of pickles, 100 pounds of butter, 5 tubs of butter, 1 firkin of butter, 50 pounds maple sugar, 1125 cakes maple sugar, 173½ dozen eggs, 1 keg eggs, 16

coats, 64 hop pillows, 2 pairs shoes, 3½ bushels apples, 10 quarts vinegar, 12 cans honey, 14 cans sundries, 11 bushels potatoes, 110 needle-books, etc., 61 pads, 1 sack dried corn, 8 quarts dried corn, 12 pounds horse-radish, 17 pounds corn starch, 32 pounds cheese, 6 pairs mittens, 4 pairs pants, 110 lemons, 300 and more packages of unenumerated articles."

The above from the secretary's reports shows that the ladies of Susquehanna County were deeply interested in providing for the wants of the "boys in blue," and much might be truthfully written of the individual sacrifices of these noble women; but it is not within the scope of this work to give a detailed account of them; and this brief synopsis will be closed with a biographical sketch of Miss Sarah M. Walker, whose unselfish devotion will never be forgotten.

SARAH M. WALKER was born at Moorehall, Chester County, Pa., not far from the ever-memorable Valley Forge, October 19, 1799. She was educated at Westtown Boarding-School, in Chester County. This school was early established by the Friends, and is still maintained by them. In 1820 her father, Enoch Walker, moved with his family into Susquehanna County, and located at Lake Side, near Friendsville, where he could enjoy the society and religious privileges of the Friends who lived in that vicinity; for he was a Friend, and had been sent as a missionary by that society as early as 1796 to the Oneida Indians In 1822 Mr. Walker and family removed to Woodbourne, in Dimock township, where George Walker, the only remaining member of the family, still resides, aged nearly ninety years. Miss Sarah Walker was a young woman twenty-one years of age when she came to this county. Educated in the schools of the Friends, and imbibing the spirit of her grandmother. she became a typical member of the Orthodox Friends' Society. She was well educated, yet she was not a decidedly literary person. Her domestic nature made her home life a blessing to her father's family, and especially to her brother, after they two alone remained of the family on the old homestead; and he is not unmindful of her many good qualities, but always makes mention of her as his "dear sister." But her kind heart, which contained so much goodness for her friends, was not confined in its operations to the home circle. Her benevolence was far-reaching, and extended to suffering and needy humanity everywhere. These benevolent qualities were brought out in a remarkable degree in connection with the Women's Work for the United States Sanitary Commission in Susquehanna County. In this work she traveled about the county, and was largely instrumental in organizing forty Soldiers' Aid Societies in the county. Inspiring and cheering by her hopeful disposition and calm determination everywhere, she was the leading spirit in the work, in fact as well as in name. As president of the Susquehanna branch of the society, she made visits to Philadelphia and had a large correspondence. She discharged the duties of her office with such energy and executive ability as to make Susquehanna the banner county in the State in the soldiers' aid work. Although opposed to war from religious conviction, she labored for the suffering soldiers with the same zeal that she would for suffering humanity anywhere. One of her well-known traits was to find good in everybody. This characteristic was so pronounced that it had a restraining effect upon others, who refrained from speaking evil of any one in her presence. Says one of her: "Not a Governor of our State within the past forty years but she has importuned, personally or by letter, to interpose the pardoning power in behalf of some poor, and as she charitably believed, penitent convict in prison, with whose case she (either here or during her annual visits to Philadelphia) had been made acquainted." "At the close of the Rebellion her heart and influence were largely given in aid of the 'Freedmen of the South,' especially in their education and enlightenment." By birth, education and choice Miss Walker was a *Friend*. A friend and sister she was in heart and deed to all who bore the image of her Master, without regard to their creed or mode of worship. In her last sickness she said to her friend, Miss Blackman: "There is not a cloud between me and the face of my Saviour."

Thus she died in full confidence of the One in whom she had trusted, March 22, 1874, aged seventy-four years, and was buried, pursuant to her request, beside her father at Friendsville.

CHAPTER XIX.

GRAND ARMY POSTS, SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AND WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

BY CAPT. H. F. BEARDSLEY.

THE preservation of the Union was accomplished at a fearful cost of blood and treasure. A million of men confronted each other in deadly conflict, and the land shook with the tread of armed hosts. But after Appomattox what a grand transformation scene was witnessed.

> This was the end. The Blue and Gray
> Faded from sight, as melts away
> The frost, upon an April day.

After the Union Army had disbanded, upon the suspension of hostilities, and had returned to the quiet pursuits of private life, this organization was founded. The purpose of its founders and the broad foundation-stone upon which it was builded was to bind together in a bond of union those who responded to the call of the nation in the dark days of rebellion. The watchwords emblazoned on the escutcheon of the order are FRATERNITY, CHARITY and LOYALTY, and



James M. Walker.

these words, which form the basis of its constitution, have so little of a military character that they could have been used equally well by any body of civilians who desired to unite themselves together for the purpose of carrying out any philanthropic measure. Any foreign orders of a semi-military character would have certainly had the word glory on their escutcheon, but the founders of this order wisely left the word out.

Is there a Union soldier whose heart does not beat a quicker march when his eye meets that splended ensign whose crimson folds now wave in triumph over an undivided country, that stretches from ocean to ocean and from the lakes to the gulf, embracing nearly a continent, and can say to himself, I at least bore an humble part in preventing the erasure of one single star from the azure field that represents the Union as it was, as it now is and as it will be, we trust, as long as human government may last?

The objects to be accomplished by this organization are as follows: To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead. To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, the National Constitution and laws; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men.

ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP.—Soldiers and sailors of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps, who served between April 12, 1861 and April 9, 1865, in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and those having been honorably discharged therefrom after such service, and of such State regiments as were called into active service and subject to the orders of United States General Officers, between the dates mentioned, shall be eligible to membership who has at any time borne arms against the United States.

Thus briefly have we noted the objects, aims and purposes of the Grand Army of the Republic; an army which to-day numbers on its rolls nearly three hundred and fifty thousand men, but whose ranks, alas! are being sadly decimated each year—not by the sword, but by the reaper, Death! The amount expended in charity since its organization, is nearly or quite a million and a half of dollars—the sum expended the last year (1886) being over two hundred thousand dollars.

In this Grand Army, the veterans from Susquehanna County early enlisted; and in 1867–68 there were six or seven posts organized. But for various reasons, unnecessary to enumerate, the order did not flourish, and in a few years, nearly all the posts in the county disbanded. In 1879 the Grand Army of the Republic was re-organized throughout the country, and soon afterwards new posts were organized in the county, and the order continued to flourish, while to-day we have fifteen G. A. R. Posts in the county.

GRAND ARMY POSTS.—The following abbreviations are used: P. C., Post Commander; S. V. C., Senior Vice Commander; J. V. C., Junior Vice Commander; Adjt., Adjutant; Q. M., Quartermaster; C., Chaplain; S., Surgeon; O. D., Officer Day; O. G., Officer Guard; S. M., Sergeant Major; Q. M. S., Quartermaster Sergeant.

Moody Post, No. 53.—Moody Post, of Susquehanna, was instituted April 1, 1867, and is the oldest post in the county, and the only one of the earlier posts that did not disband. It has had an honorable, though varied career, having had its hall and most of its property destroyed by fire on two occasions. Owing to the destruction of its records, we are unable to give a list of its charter members or of its first officers, though among the number were R. H. Day, David Mason, J. R. McCauley, W. C. Frith, Wm. Eastwood, Selah Brock, A. Williams and Wm. Dougherty—the four first named being among its first officers. A list of its Past P. C.'s is also lacking, but the post has been commanded by R. H. Day, John C. Foot, H. P. Moody, R. H. Hall, Wm. H. Telford and Clark Evans. Its present officers are: D. T. Sprague, P. C.; W. H. French, S. V. C.; A. G. Brush, J. V. C.; Wm. Allpaugh, Adjt.; L. Finckenoir, Q. M.; H. A. Tingley, S.; Wm. H. Telford, C.; A. Westfall, O. D.; H. Persons, O. G.; W. C. Frith, S. M.; J. A. Sutliff, Q. M. S. Its present membership is sixty-five.

We regret that we are unable to give but little of the personal history of Dr. H. P. Moody, after whom the post is named, for he was an honored citizen of Susquehanna, and held in high esteem by his comrades of the Grand Army. In the summer of 1861, he was instrumental in recruiting company "F" of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers in Luzerne County, and October 12 was commissioned its captain. On the 1st of June, 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, he was wounded, from the effects of which he was compelled to resign in September following. After the war he removed to Susquehanna for the practice of his profession, and was afterwards appointed postmaster of that place. He died August 3, 1869, from the effects of the wounds he received at Fair Oaks, at the early age of thirty-four, and is buried in the cemetery at Susquehanna.

Captain Lyons Post, No. 85.—Captain Lyons Post, of Glenwood, was instituted on the 29th day of September, 1877, and the post was mustered and the officers installed by Comrade James Smith, assisted by a delegation from Moody Post, No. 53. The following were mustered as charter members: A. A. Clearwater, C. W. Conrad, Leander Lott, George Simpson, B. E. Miles, Martin Conrad, Israel Rynear-

son, John Cameron, Moses Brewer, Noah Phillips, Wm. J. Bell, Henry P. Titus, D. N. Hardy, W. W. Hardy, P. J. Bonner, Jas. M. Conrad, Geo. W. Mapes, W. C. Kirk, Cornelius Rynearson, C. M. Hunter. The officers at that time installed were: A. A. Clearwater, P. C.; C. W. Conrad, S. V. C.; Leander Lott, J. V. C.; B. E. Miles, Adjt.; George Simpson, Q. M.; James M. Conrad, C.; D. N. Hardy, S.; W. W. Hardy, O. D.; N. C. Kirk, O. G.; C. M. Hunter, S. M.; John Cameron, Q. M. S.

Soon after its organization the post decided to rebuild and fit up the hall over the tannery store, at Glenwood, which they converted into a very fine and commodious meeting-room. They afterwards added a kitchen and dining-room, thus making it one of the first post halls in the county. The post has expended, in fitting up and furnishing its rooms, between seven and eight hundred dollars. But it has not used all its funds in a nice hall and fine surroundings. It has nobly responded to the calls of charity, and during the ten years of its existence has expended nearly three hundred dollars for the relief of deserving and needy comrades. The whole number borne upon the rolls of the post is one hundred and twenty-one, of which number six have died, twenty-one have been dropped or suspended, and fifty-three have been transferred to other posts, leaving a membership in good standing of forty-one. Past Post Commanders are: A. A. Clearwater, C. W. Conrad, Byron McDonald and W. W. Hardy. The present officers of the post are: D. N. Hardy, P. C.; H. P. Titus, S. V. C.; Elias Hinkley, J. V. C.; W. O. Miller, Adjt.; C. D. Millard, Q. M.; Theron Hinkley, C.; Dr. F. B. Davison, S.; Byron McDonald, O. D.; Noah Phillips, O. G.; W. W. Hardy, S. M.; J. G. Wescott, Q. M. S.

In May, previous to the organization of the post, Captain J. R. Lyons, of Montrose, a representative soldier and worthy citizen, died, and the post unanimously decided to perpetuate and keep green his memory by giving his name to the post.

Jerome Richards Lyons, son of Nathan H. and Elizabeth L. Lyons, was born in 1828, at Milford, Pike County, Pa. In early youth he came to Montrose, where he grew to manhood, and for the greater part of his life resided in his native State. An architect by profession, few surpassed him in skill in his chosen calling. He was living in St. Louis, Mo., when the life of the nation was imperiled by the inauguration of civil war. He resigned his position and returned to his former home to enlist in his native State, and go with brothers and friends to fight for the preservation of the Union. In September, 1861, he had a recruiting station on the Fair Ground during the county fair, at which time a number rallied around the "Old Flag," and enlisted for the war. November 1, with a squad of men from Susquehanna County, he went to Tunkhannock and joined a squad from Wyoming County. A company was organized, electing Peter Sides, of Philadelphia, captain; Jerome R. Lyons, of Montrose, first-lieutenant; Edson J. Rice, of Factoryville, second-lieutenant. Going immediately into active service Lieutenant Lyons remained with his company until late in the winter of that year, when he came home on recruiting service, and in the spring returned with recruits enough to bring his company to the maximum. (For service of Company see Military Chapter Company A Fifty-seventh Regiment).

Lieutenant Lyons was promoted to captain Company A September 15, 1862. He was wounded three times, and was discharged for physical disability for wounds received in action, October 6, 1864. In 1869 he was elected to the office of register and recorder, and clerk of the Orphans' Court, of this county. After the expiration of his term of office he turned his attention to farming, but broken in health and suffering from wounds and sickness he died at the early age of forty-nine years, May 5, 1877. His last work was designing and superintending the erection of the Soldiers' Monument, at Montrose, in the inscription and building of which he took a leading and prominent part; and that monument will not only perpetuate the memory of the soldiers who fell in defence of their country from Susquehanna County, but will be a monument as well of his indomitable perseverance and skill.

Lieutenant Titman Post, No. 93. Lieutenant Titman Post, of Auburn Four Corners, was instituted November 23, 1878. On the night of its organization the following charter members were mustered: Calvin S. Gay, D. C. Titman, C. L. Lowe, O. M. Parks, J. C. Rifenbury, James P. Gay, E. L. Adams, Davis D. Layton, Frank Angel, Levi Warner, John B. Overfield, Leander Lott, M. H. Van Scoten. We are unable to give the names of its first officers, its past post commanders or its present officers, with the exception of its post commander, who is D. C. Titman. The total number borne on its rolls is sixty-seven, and its present membership is forty-five. The Post was named in honor of Lieutenant H. C. Titman, a gallant young officer of Company G Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. (See history of regiment in military chapter).

Lieutenant H. C. Titman was born in 1835, at Blairstown, N. J. He was the eldest son of S. Matilda Van Scoten, late of Auburn, Pa. After casting his maiden vote for John C. Fremont, he migrated with his parents to Auburn, this county. His business was that of a contractor, and when the Rebellion broke out it found him in Kent County, Delaware. He returned to his adopted State, where he helped recruit and organize Company G, Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Upon the organization of the regiment he was detailed upon recruiting service at Philadelphia, and did not rejoin his company until after the battle of Antietam. He remained with his company sharing the hardships of the campaigns of Fredericksburg and Chancellors-

ville, when he was promoted to quartermaster-sergeant. This position he filled acceptably until the eve of the battle of Gettysburg, when he asked to be relieved and returned to his company for duty. He participated in that never to be forgotten battle with his company and regiment. By orders of Colonel Hofman he was promoted to second and first lieutenant of his company for conspicuous bravery in battle. In the fall of 1863 he again was detailed upon recruiting service, but rejoined his company before the campaign had opened. The comrades of his company, in March, 1864, presented him with a sword and belt, thus showing their respects for his comradeship; but he had scarcely drawn it from its sheath in the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, when he was killed while trying to rally his men, his body and sword falling into the enemy's hands.

Lieutenant Rogers Post, No. 143.—Lieutenant Rogers Post, of Brooklyn, was instituted June 28, 1879, with the following charter members: T. E. Shadduck, Moses Caldwell, G. T. Price, O. M. Doloway, J. D. Richards, C. C. Nichols, M. Smith, John H. Tiffany, Perry Sweet, J. S. Sterling, Wm. Chase, L. B. Squires, J. W. Adams.

The first election resulted in the choice of the following officers, who were duly installed on the night of organization: P. C., Moses Caldwell; S. V. C., T. E. Shadduck; J. V. C., O. M. Doloway; Chaplain, Rev. Getchel; Surgeon, John H. Tiffany; O. D., Josiah Smith; O. G., Perry Sweet; Q. M., G. T. Price; Adjutant, Wm. Chase; S. Major, J. Richards; Q. M. S., L. Squire. The post meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, and has a present membership of thirty-five. The present officers of the post are: P. C., J. W. Adams; S. V. C., J. H. Tiffany; J. V. C., R. P. Lindley; Adjutant, T. E. Shadduck; Q. M., O. M. Doloway; C., M. Caldwell; O. D., J. M. Whitman; O. G., Benj. T. Case; S. M., Perry Sweet; Q. M. S., George Mack.

The post was named in honor of Lieutenant Edwin Rogers, son of Lebbeus Rogers, of Brooklyn, where he was born on the 20th of July, 1835. When war was inaugurated by the firing upon Sumter, he was one of the first from the township of Brooklyn to volunteer for the war. In June, 1861, he became a member of Company H, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, and upon its organization he was made first lieutenant. But his health broke down from the exposure and hardships of the field, and he was obliged to resign in October of that year. He never recovered his health, and died before the close of the war, in January, 1865.

Captain Abel T. Sweet was born on the farm where he now resides, in Harford, July 21, 1835. He learned in boyhood to do manual labor, and understood all the departments of farm-work. To this practical knowledge he added the usual home district-school education, and one term at the Harford Academy. After attaining his majority he had taken a trip West, and spent some time in the lumber-woods of Pennsylvania, when, in the spring of 1861, just as he was preparing to raft lumber down the West Branch of the Susquehanna, he read an account of the bombardment of Fort Sumter by the rebels, and at once resolved to go to the defence of his country's flag. After one day at home, he enlisted at Montrose, in Company H, Captain E. B. Gates, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, under General McCall, and was the first boy from Harford to enlist for the war. He was elected fourth sergeant of the company and accompanied it to Camp Washington, thence to Camp Curtin, where the men were sworn in, thence to Baltimore and the camp at Tenallytown. On November 6th he was promoted to first lieutenant, at Camp Pierpont, and the company became a part of the Army of the Potomac. The line of march was to Manassas, thence to Alexandria and to Fredericksburg, and thence to the Peninsula before Richmond, where the memorable Seven Days' Fight took place, General George B. McClellan commanding. Lieutenant Sweet's company lost heavily, and Captain Gates lost a leg at the battle of Charles City Cross-Roads, one of the Seven Days' Fights. After the battle the company went into camp at Harrison's Landing. Lieutenant Sweet commanded the company from this time. He was taken sick and was off duty for four weeks, during which time his company fought at the battle of Second Bull Run. On October 8, 1862, he was promoted to the captaincy of the company, and commanded it at the battles of Fredericksburg, Cloyd Mountain, Staunton, and five companies at Lynchburg and at the skirmish of Lexington. Captain Sweet continued in the service until July, 1864, when he was honorably discharged and returned home. For some time afterward he took charge of a gang of men for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, superintending a coal-breaker. In 1867 he purchased the homestead of his father and has since resided on it, engaged in general farming. He is a member of Rogers Post, G. A. R., Brooklyn, a Republican, and takes an active part in township, county and national politics. Captain Sweet was a brave soldier, is an honorable citizen and possesses a genial, social nature. His patriotism kindles afresh when speaking of the incidents of the war, and his nerve is still strung to answer the call for troops to defend the Union. In February, 1863, Captain Sweet visited his home on furlough, and on March 1st following married Julia A. Carpenter, of Harford, a daughter of Tyler (1802–82) and Mary Graham (1803–73) Carpenter, and granddaughter of Cyril and Mary (Tyler) Carpenter, both belonging to the earliest families, who settled in Harford. This Mary Tyler was a daughter of Job Tyler, a sister of Deacon Joab Tyler and granddaughter of John Tyler, who was born in Attleborough Mass., in 1746, and settled in Harford in 1794, after some of his children died. Mary Gra-

ham was a daughter of John and Isabell (McFarlin) Graham, natives of Scotland, who emigrated to New York State in 1803, and settled in Harford, near the Lower Lake, in 1812. The children of Tyler Carpenter are Catharine S., wife of Edwin Thatcher, of Ravenna, Mich.; John G., deceased; William T., engineer, of Columbia County, N. Y.; Simeon M., of Canaan, Wayne Co.; Mary I.; Jane A., wife of Linus W. Moore, of Harford; Julia A., the twin sister of Jane; Miles D., engineer at Olyphant, Pa.; and Alexander M., an engineer at the same place.

The children of Captain and Julia A. Sweet are Arta T., a teacher, educated at Harford and Keystone Academies; Mary L., George Graham and Sarah Winona Sweet. Captain Sweet is the son of Arta (1802–78) and Sally Osmun (1807–66) Sweet, the latter the daughter of Embly and Catharine (Teeple) Osmun, natives of New Jersey, who died in New Milford. Arta Sweet was the son of Elias and Abigail Foster Sweet, who resided in the west part of Harford, where Jackson Tingley is located. This Elias Sweet came to Harford from Attleborough, Mass, in the fall of 1797, and was the son of Amos Sweet, who settled here with his wife and five children in the fall of 1795, from the same place. Arta Sweet first settled the homestead, a part of the Drinker estate, a woodland tract, and built the present residence, where he spent his life and reared his family. He was one of the founders of the Harford Agricultural Society, an early advocate of temperance and a member of the Old Washington Temperance Society of Harford. He was a Universalist in religious belief, a useful member of society, and served his township in various official capacities. His children are Eliza Ann, wife of Ansel Page, of Jackson; Sarah Jane, resides in Washington, D. C.; Foster F., of Atlantic County, N. J., served nine months in the late Rebellion; George M., enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment, Company F, Captain Beardsley; was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg and died shortly afterwards; Captain Abel T.; Hannah A., wife of George Warner, of Lackawanna County; Hilan B., merchant at Scranton; and Eva C., wife of D. Payson Brewster, of Harford.



A. T. Sweet

Elias Sweet had children,—Captain Elias; Joseph; Alfred; Hannah, wife of Saxa Seymour, was a merchant at Harford; Eliza, a Mrs. Capron, of Ohio; Arta; and Abigail, wife of Ira Belcher, of Gibson.

Tremain Post, No. 81.—Tremain Post, of Lanesboro', was instituted on the 16th day of June, 1880, pursuant to special orders from department headquarters,

directed to R. H. Hall, of Susquehanna, who was designated to muster the post and install its officers. The following were mustered as charter members: G. E. McKune, J. F. Stewart, J. D. Shutts, Noah Bisbee, J. A. Hard, Dr. C. H. Yelvington, E. P. Bagley, D. C. Patrick, S. W. Foster, C. J. Duren, Frank Plunkett, R. N. Henderson. The following were chosen as officers and were duly installed: P. C., G. E. McKune; S. V. C., Noah Bisbee; J. V. C., J. F. Stewart; C., R. N. Henderson; Q. M., J. D. Shutts; S., Dr. C. H. Yelvington; O. D., J. A. Hard; O. G., S. W. Foster; A., J. O. Taylor; S. M., F. Plunkett; Q. M. S., C. J. Duren.

After the post was duly organized, Comrade Wm. H. Telford, on behalf of Moody Post, No. 53, presented a marble gavel block, and on behalf of Captain Lyons Post, No. 85, a gavel to the newly-organized post. The total number borne upon its rolls is sixty-two, and its present membership is forty-one. The post meets in Grand Army Hall, and owns furniture and post property to the value of three hundred dollars. Its Past P. C.'s are G. E. McKune and Jas. O. Taylor, and its present officers are: P. C., G. H. Hurlburt; S. V. C., W. C. Lacey; J. V. C., F. James; S., Dr. C. H. Yelvington; C., H. D. Wood; A., J. D. Shutts; Q. M., J. F. Stewart; O. D., J. O. Taylor; O. G., Paul Atwell; S. M., G. E. Pooles; Q. M. S., G. E. McKune.

The post was named in honor of Major Tremain, who enlisted as a private in the Eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, but at the time of his death he was in command of his regiment as its major.

Major Frank W. Tremain, for whom the G. A. R. Post at Lanesboro', Susquehanna County, Pa., was named, was the oldest child of William and Harriet Blanchard Tremain, and was born at Durham, Greene County, N. Y., in 1843. At an early age he removed with his father's family to Lanesboro', where he resided at the breaking out of the Rebellion, being then eighteen years old. Obtaining his parents' consent, he commenced a vigorous canvass for recruits and succeeded in getting several who went with him to Binghamton and joined the Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, called the Dickinson Guards (named for the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson). He was promoted from time to time for faithful and meritorious service, and escaped injury to the time of his death, April 2, 1865, in the last moments of the army before Petersburg, while he was in command of the regiment charging Fort Gregg.

T. J. Southworth Post, No. 222.—Southworth Post, of Franklin Forks, was instituted October 28, 1881, by Comrade A. A. Clearwater, assisted by a delegation from Capt. Lyons Post, No. 85, who mustered the following as charter members: B. J. Lasure, E. C. Yeomans, D. T. Salsbury, G. W. Rice, John Snow, R. S. Luce, I. C. Disbro, A. L. Southworth, M. V. Bisby, Morris Reidy, Jeremiah Hays. The following were also charter members and were elected the first officers of the post, being duly installed on the night of its organization, as follows: P. C., J. J. Stockholm; S. V. C., B. C. Vance; J. V. C., T. L. Smith; Adjt., J. H. Munger; Q. M., S. B. Knapp; C., A. E. Stockholm; Surg., E. P. Munger; O. D., A. M. Snow; O. G., J. W. Palmer; S. M., H. B. Wilbur; Q. M. S., Geo. C. Hill.

The total number borne upon its rolls is forty-six, and its present membership is thirty-five. In 1882 their Post Hall and all their property, except the records, were destroyed by fire. The present officers of the post are: P. C., S. B. Knapp; S. V. C., Geo. P. Stockholm; J. V. C., J. W. Palmer; Adjt., J. H. Munger; Q. M., W. L. Beebe; C., A. E. Stockholm; S., H. H. Dougherty; O. D., A. M. Snow; O. G., G. W. Rice; S. M., E. L. Beebe; Q. M. S., John Harsh. Its Past P. C.'s are J. J. Stockholm, B. C. Vance, T. L. Smith and E. L. Beebe.

The post was named in honor of

Turner J. Southworth, son of Arthur and Maria Southworth, who was residing in Liberty township when the Rebellion burst upon the country. Early in the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteers, and soon proceeded to the front. In the spring of 1862 he was with McClellan in the disastrous Peninsula campaign. He contracted disease amid the miasma of the Chickahominy swamps and was sent to Carver Hospital, at Washington, D. C., where, on the 28th of May, 1862, he died of typhoid fever. His body was embalmed and brought home, and tenderly and tearfully laid to rest in the cemetery at Lawsville—one of the first martyrs of the deadly strife to find a resting-place among his kindred.

Simrell Post, No. 233.—Simrell Post, of Great Bend, was instituted December 9, 1881, with the following charter members: Thos. Summerton, R. Y. Hazard, Francis S. Ericson, A. B. Conklin, L. W. Chichester, S. B. Munson, Chas. Hamlin, George Wolcott, George Bagart, O. A. Lines, F. B. Decker, Chas. M. Reinhart, Robert Thomas, W. A. Gates, Stephen Armstrong, Jeremiah Haney, Christopher Guiles, Henry Talmage.

We are unable to give the names of its first or its present officers; but its Past P. C.'s have been R. Y. Hazard, O. A. Lines and Thomas Summerton, and its present P. C. is H. H. Williams. The total number borne on its rolls is sixty-five and its present membership is forty-one. The post was named in honor of Captain Warren F. Simrell, one of the three months' volunteers under the first call of President Lincoln, who afterwards served with distinction in Companies B and D of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Captain Warren F. Simrell was born in 1841 in Scott, Luzerne County, Pa., and was one of the fourteen children of William and Sarah Simrell. At the age of sixteen he began to teach school, and followed that occupation until the beginning of the war, when he enlisted for three months, and at the expira-

tion of that time came home sick. As soon as pronounced well he again enlisted in Company B, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and, upon the organization of the company, was made first sergeant; soon afterward, first lieutenant, and subsequently promoted to captain of Company D, which command he held until the close of the war, being honorably discharged June 20, 1865. At the battle of Chancellorsville he was wounded by a piece of shell, which eventually caused his death. After his return from the army he was book and time-keeper in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad shops at Hallstead, deputy postmaster in Great Bend borough, and subsequently engaged in the insurance business. In 1869 he was elected prothonotary of Susquehanna County and removed to Montrose and assumed the duties of his office. But death drew its sable curtain betwixt him and the brilliant future that seemed to await him, and, on the 21st of January, 1870, the office which he had filled but a few weeks became vacant by his death; and thus upon our country's altar was laid another noble sacrifice. His wife was Mary Cummings, who bore him two children,—Nellie and Warren F. Simrell.

Levi Moss Post, No. 313.—Levi Moss Post, of New Milford, was instituted several years since, but its exact date we have been unable to obtain, and we have no data at hand as to its charter members, or its past or present officers. The last official report places its membership at thirty-eight. The post was named in honor of Levi Moss, an honored citizen of New Milford previous to the war, and who, with his brothers, was engaged in the tanning business at that place. When Captain Beardsley's company left New Milford, on the 22d of August, 1862, Mr. Moss, who had been revolving in his mind the terrible problem that the war presented, suddenly resolved to lend his aid in its solution, and joined the company as it was starting for the front. He was made a corporal, and, true to the purpose that led him to leave family and friends, he was ever present when duty called. The "official" record of his service is comprised in this sad and significant sentence,—"Mustered into service August 25, 1862; missing in action at Wilderness, Va., May 6, 1864."

A. J. Roper Post, No. 452.—A. J. Roper Post, of South Gibson, was instituted July 26, 1884, and was known as "C. M. Holmes" Post until April, 1887, when a change was made and the present name adopted. The charter members of the post are Wm. Rogers, G. R. Resseguie, D. S. Michael, G. G. Willer, George H. Burman, George M. Felton, Hiram Stevens, George E. Bowell, James Griggs, Theodore Fuller, Frank Pickering, James Keech, A. C. Follet, George Yarrington, Peter Patten, Lawrence Manzer, Wm. Michael, James S. Hall, David Nicholas, Isaac Morgan, Thomas Kelly, John D. Pickering, Wm. Thorn, M. B. Davis, George Berry.

Its first officers were elected and installed as follows: P. C., Dr. Wm. Rogers; S. V. C., G. R. Resseguie; J. V. C., Isaac Morgan; Adjt., D. S. Michael; O. D., James Keech; Q. M., A. C. Follet; Chaplain, Theodore Fuller; O. G., Wm. Thorn; S. M., Freeman Whitney; Q. M. S., Lawrence Manzer. The whole number on its rolls is forty-seven, and its present membership thirty-five. The value of post property is nearly two hundred dollars. The officers for 1887 are: P. C., Dr. Wm. Rogers; S. V. C., Rufus Barnes; J. V. C., George Burman; Adjt., D. S. Michael; Q. M., James Keech; C., Gilbert Witter; S., Frank Pickering; O. D., H. D. Pickering; O. G., George Bowell; S. M., Solomon Williams; Q. M. S., Lawrence Manzer; Past Post Commander, Theodore Fuller.

Sergeant Augustus J. Roper, after whom G. A. R. Post No. 452 is named, was born in Gibson in 1839, the son of Wm. Roper, a well-to-do farmer, who resided near Union Hill. "Gus," as he was familiarly called, enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, at the organization of that company, and was one of its first corporals. He was with his company up to the battle of Chancellorsville, where he was severely wounded, getting a bullet through the leg, which kept him from the field until March, 1864. He was with his regiment in its campaign from the Wilderness to Petersburg. On September 11, 1864, while on duty as sergeant of the advanced picket, he became exposed to the quick eye of one of the rebel sharp-shooters, and was shot through the head, killing him instantly. His body was embalmed and brought home, and now lies in the Union Hill Cemetery; and a grassy mound attests the resting-place of as brave a soldier as fought under the folds of the flag.

Four Brothers Post, No. 453.—During the encampment of the Veteran Organization of Susquehanna County at Montrose, September 4, 1884, Four Brothers Post was instituted by Colonel Thomas J. Stewart, adjutant-general Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., assisted by Q. M. General H. G. Williams, also of the department staff. Twenty-nine charter members were mustered, the ceremonies being held in Odd Fellows' Hall, which was filled to overflowing by members of the Grand Army. After "muster," preceded by the band, they all marched to the camp at the fair-grounds, where the following-named officers were publicly installed by Colonel Stewart: P. C., H. F. Beardsley; S. V. G., L. M. Baldwin; J. V. C., F. G. Warner; Adj't, H. C. Jessup; Q. M., W. A. Taylor; C., S. F. Lane; S., C. H. Smith; O. D., S. B. Loomis; O. G., Hugh Mitchell.

Following are the names of the remaining charter members: D. W. Searle, C. N. Warner, W. F. L. Hartig, John Quinn, Chandler Stephens, N. J. Huff, T. F. Mack, E. F. Baldwin, Joseph Jameson, Isaac Z. Babcock, Jacob Titman, Otis McCracken, James P. Taylor, Hamilton Youngs, William Johnson, C.





M. Read, G. Z. Dimock, Hyde Crocker, Jr., Isaac Hamlin, P. J. Hart.

After the "installation," by invitation of the newly-made post, the members of the encampment sat down to "bean soup" and other army "rations," seasoned with stories, speeches and songs, and all the necessary adjuncts of an old-fashioned "camp-fire." The post meets in Grand Army Hall (old court-house), and it is the purpose of its members in the near future to rebuild and remodel it. The total number borne upon its rolls is eighty, and, with two deaths, and three transfers, its present membership is seventy-five.

The present officers of the post are: P. C., H. F. Beardsley; S. V. C., L. M. Baldwin; J. V. C., W. F., L. Hartig; Adj't, H. C. Jessup; Q. M., James P. Taylor; C., S. F. Lane; S., Dr. C. C. Halsey; O. D. C. S. Page; O. G., James K. Brady; S. M., A. H. Berlin; Q. M. S., William L. Cox. The post was named "Four Brothers" in honor of four as brave and manly "boys" as ever wielded a sabre or sighted a musket. Perhaps its appropriateness cannot be more clearly shown than by quoting from a published article written by Captain Beardsley, at whose suggestion this name was adopted by the post. "What's in a name?"—The inquiry that heads this article will naturally be made by those unacquainted with the circumstances that renders the name adopted by this post of more than local significance. Early in the War of the Rebellion, four noble sons and patriotic brothers enlisted in defence of the flag. Their names were Jerome R., Clark C., Luke L. and Benjamin R. Lyons. Before Grant's victorious flag waved over Appomattox, the three last named were lying side by side on the hillside, in our village cemetery, stricken down by war's cruel hand, and to-day their bones lie mouldering beneath the shadow of a broken shaft, emblematic of life's sudden ending.

"How significant the lines

"'Brave boys were they; gone at their country's call;
And yet, and yet we cannot forget that many brave boys must fall!'

"The other brother, Captain Jerome R. Lyons, barely escaped with life from the perils of many battles, and returned to his home bearing the scars of rebel bullets, and with constitution shattered and health destroyed. He died in 1877, universally lamented by his comrades and all who knew him. The beautiful soldiers' monument that graces our square is alike a monument to him and his architectural skill and ability, for he designed and superintended its erection. The 'Four Brothers' sleep their last sleep in our village cemetery, and is it not most fitting that their memory should be revived and perpetuated, and our post honored, by adopting a name whose significance calls to mind a circumstance perhaps without parallel in the whole country?"

The spirit of patriotism that with, it seemed, *one* accord, impelled these four brothers to go forth in defence of their country and flag, was the same as impelled their great-grandfather, David Lyons, to help tumble the tea overboard into Boston harbor. We have already given a brief sketch of Captain Jerome R. Lyons in connection with the post that bears his name. Lieutenant B. R. Lyons enlisted with Captain Dimock in Company D, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was second lieutenant of the company. General Stevens, in a letter to Lieutenant Lyons, written shortly after he had received the wound that resulted in his death, says: "You have acquitted yourself nobly during your whole service at the South, commencing with your energetic conduct on the 'Winfield Scott,' and ending with your leading the forlorn hope at Secessionville. I have announced you as one of my aids-de-camp, and you will continue as such, however long your wound may disable you." He died July 6, 1862, nine days after the above letter was written.

Luke L. Lyons was also a member of Company D, and its first sergeant. At the expiration of his first three years' term of service he re-enlisted. At Spottsylvania he was severely wounded, and died on the 20th of May, 1864. Company D had no truer or braver soldier. Lieutenant Clark M. Lyons was adjutant of the Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers—the same regiment in which his brother, Captain J. R. Lyons, served. He was wounded, while charging with his regiment the enemy's works at Petersburg, on the 18th day of June, 1864, and died two days afterwards. He, too, was a veteran volunteer, having re-enlisted—it seeming to be the determination of these four brothers to see the end of rebellion unless "killed or disabled."

Truly "Four Brothers" Post has honored itself in thus seeking to honor them, and perpetuate and keep green their memories.

CAPTAIN H. F. BEARDSLEY was born in the township of New Milford July 18, 1836. He is the eldest son of Jared and Polly (Peck) Beardsley, who were both natives of Connecticut, and to whom clung many of the characteristics of the "Nutmeg" State. He has one sister, Lucy E., the wife of Rev. R. J. Kellogg, residing in Connecticut, and one brother, William L., who resides in Kansas. His father was an intelligent, energetic farmer, zealously wedded to agricultural pursuits, but not to the neglect of mental recreation or intellectual culture,

Captain Beardsley's boyhood was spent on the home farm until after his father's death in 1852, when, desirous of obtaining an education, he entered Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pa., then under the able management of Dr. Reuben Nelson, where he remained two years, and, besides adding to his store of knowledge, he gained many life-long friends. While at the seminary he developed a taste for literary pursuits, and at the close of his school-life there, he shared the honors, with a schoolmate, of being selected to write the anniversary colloquy. He was then engaged in clerical duties and teaching school most of the time, until

1862, his last term being at Brooklyn, Pa. Inclining to the law as a profession, he had, in 1861, made arrangements to prosecute its study with McCollum & Searle, but the war came, and Coke and Blackstone were thrown aside for Hardee and Casey. Early in August, 1862, having received authority from Governor Curtin, assisted by A. A. Hempstead and E. B. Brainard, he recruited a company, and, upon its organization at New Milford on the 22d of August, was elected to command it. (Military Chapter, Company F, One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment). On the forced march which the regiment made from Arlington Heights to Poolsville, Captain Beardsley became disabled and was obliged to be left behind when the army moved. He came near being captured while at Poolsville, but managed to escape in the "role" of a Quaker cattle buyer, aided by his Quaker host. His valise, however, fell into the hands of the rebels, and in it were his commission and private papers. Partially recovered, he joined his regiment just in time to participate in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th. When the spring campaign of 1863 opened and the regiment started for Chancellorsville, Captain Beardsley was in command of his company, though weak and unfitted for the hardships and fatigue of the march. Through the terrible ordeal of those three days, culminating in the fearful carnage of that Sunday morning, he remained with his company, but after the battle he was unable to resume command, and, being unfit for duty, was granted a sick leave. He was never afterwards able to resume duty in the field. As to Captain Beardsley's subsequent service we quote from Chaplain Craft's "History of the One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment," page 222, as follows:

In June, after the battle of Chancellorsville, the captain had been granted a twenty-day sick leave and went home. He, however, accompanied the militia, who left Montrose in response to Governor Curtin's call for aid in repelling Lee's invasion, tendered his services to the adjutant-general of the State, was assigned to duty at Camp Curtin, remaining on duty until the expiration of his sick-leave. Unable to reach his regiment he reported to General Couch, commanding the department of the Susquehanna, who ordered him to Reading, where a camp of instruction had been established, and shortly after he was appointed acting assistant adjutant general on General Sigel's staff, then commanding the district of Lehigh, where he remained until March 9, 1864, receiving an acknowledgement from his chief in general orders for faithful and able services, and leaving him in temporary command until the arrival of his successor.

Captain Beardsley continued to hold the same place on the staff of General Ferry, who succeeded Sigel in the department. On the 18th of March he was ordered to Chambersburg, and was assigned to duty as acting assistant adjutant general to General Couch. He remained on the staff of General Couch until June 9, 1864, when a special order was received from the War Department, honorably discharging him from the service.

This order from the War Department was in accordance with previous instructions, transmitted to General Couch as follows: "If at the expiration of sixty days Captain Beardsley is still unfit for field duty, he will be discharged the service." For nearly a year after this Captain Beardsley remained at home endeavoring to regain his health, when being tendered a place in the quartermaster's department at Harrisburg by Major Reichenbach, with whom he had served while with General Sigel at Reading, he accepted and remained there nearly a year, or until the affairs of the department were closed up. In 1865, during his residence in Harrisburg, he married Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. R. T. Ashley, of Brooklyn, Penna., whose acquaintance he had made while a student at Wyoming. The captain remarked to the writer that, although his *alma mater* had never conferred any "degrees" upon him, yet he should ever hold it in grateful remembrance.

Returning to Susquehanna County, he engaged in various business enterprises, among others, that of editing and publishing a newspaper until 1875, when he was elected register and recorder of Susquehanna County, and upon the expiration of his term was re-elected and filled the office for six years. In 1878 he was elected a councilman for the borough of Montrose, and for two years served as president of that body, being re-elected in 1886. He commanded the veterans' organization of the county for three years, and has been commander of "Four Brothers" Post, Grand Army of the Republic, since its organization in 1884. He is now aid-de-camp on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and has also served on the staff of the department commander. He has always been active in every public enterprise, and notably in his efforts to pay off the debt of nearly seven hundred dollars, on the soldiers' monument, and it was at his suggestion that the "Monument Celebration" was held. We quote an extract from the published report of that celebration. "There was but *one* aim—*one* ambition pervading all who labored for the celebration—*success* and the payment of the *Debt*. And while many contributed to the result—some more, others less, we think we do injustice to none, and but echo the sentiment of all who are capable of judging the facts when we say that the full and perfect success of the celebration is due to the indefatigable zeal and almost ceaseless labors of Captain H. F. Beardsley, from the very inception of the undertaking to its triumphant close."

Captain Beardsley is a ready writer commanding a flowing and poetic style; free-hearted and generous to a fault, he has hosts of friends throughout the county; patriotic and public-spirited, he gives freely of his time and energies to the public, even to the neglect of his own private affairs; an ardent Republican he serves his party with the same zeal that

prompts all of his public acts, having served as chairman of the Republican County Committee for eight years. He has one child, a son of eleven years, and he enjoys his pleasant home which is located on North Main Street, Montrose.

Bissell Post, No. 466.—Bissell Post, of Rush, was instituted under charter dated November 26, 1884, by Comrade J. H. Munger, assisted by a detail from "Southworth" and "Four Brothers" Posts. The following charter members were mustered: L. L. Very, P. D. Roe, A. W. Hickok, M. T. Very, Canfield Stone, M. B. Perrigo, E. P. Howe, Samuel Smith, H. W. Terry, David H. Tarbox, Samuel McKuby, Wm. S. Gibbs. The officers were then elected and installed, as follows: P. C., L. L. Very; S. V. C., Samuel Smith; J. V. C., O. W. Baxter; A., E. P. Howe; Q. M., Peter D. Roe; C., M. B. Perrigo; S., C. H. Warner; O. D., Wm. S. Gibbs; O. G., Asa Hickok; S. M., M. T. Very; Q. M. S., H. W. Terry.

The total number borne on rolls is thirty-five, and the present membership is thirty-three. The post meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, at Rush.

Sergeant Alanson W. Bissell, in whose honor this post was named, was a member of Company "H," One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was born May 21, 1839, in Forest Lake township, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. His parents, William and Parthema H. Bissell, moved to Jessup township in 1840. His father was a practicing physician for many years. Alanson was brought up on the farm, attending the district school, and afterwards the "Normal School" at Montrose. In the winter of 1861-62 he taught the district school adjoining his own neighborhood. Although surrounded by parents in the decline of life and two loving sisters, when his country called he left them all behind and enlisted August 17, 1862, for three years, in Captain J. C. Morris' company, then forming at Friendsville, this county.

The company became attached to the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment, which near the close of the year arrived at Washington, where it spent the winter, and joined the Army of the Potomac in February, 1863, and was attached to the First Corps. At this time the rebels opened their batteries on the Union lines at Fredericksburg. While the shot and shell were flying and bursting around, young Bissell could be heard singing that old war song, "The Battle Cry of Freedom." The corps moved from Fredericksburg early in the morning of May 2d, for a forced march to Chancellorsville. The day proved to be exceedingly hot, the men were heavily laden, and before noon many began to fall out, overcome by the heat. Young Bissell, from sun-stroke, was among the number, and was finally sent to Windmill Point Hospital, where he died of typhoid fever on the 1st day of June, 1863. His remains were brought home by Dr. C. C. Halsey, of Montrose, and interred in the cemetery at Birchardville, Susquehanna County, June 12, 1863. Such is a brief account of the life of this noble young patriot, the memory of which Post 466, G. A. R., has sought to honor with his name.

Owen Phillips Post, No. 486.—Owen Phillips Post, of Clifford, was instituted under charter dated July 24, 1885. It was mustered with twenty-one charter members, and on the night of its organization the following were elected its first officers, and duly installed: P. C., A. Harris; S. V. C., D. B. Mott; J. V. C., Henry J. White; Adjutant, C. M. Hunter; Q. M., George Simpson; C., G. R. Sanders; S., Dr. J. C. Harding; O. D., T. W. Hunter; O. G., Uriah Ridgeway. The names of the other charter members are J. H. Hunter, N. C. Halstead, Wm. Barker, George M. Dopp, R. W. Barney, D. S. Miller, B. B. Mapes, J. C. Decker, S. A. Halstead, Milo Carpenter, M. V. Kennedy, M. Arnold. The post meets in Grangers' Hall at Clifford Corners, and the total number borne on its roll is thirty-one. Its Past P. C.'s are A. Harris and D. B. Mott. A partial list of its present officers is given: P. C., Silas Halstead; S. V. C., H. J. White; Adjutant, George Simpson; Q. M., D. B. Mott; O. D., J. C. Decker. The post was named in honor of Sergeant Owen Phillips, a brief account of whose service and death is here given: He was the son of Nelson and Sally Ann Phillips, of Clifford. The booming of the rebel guns, firing on Sumter, soon re-echoed throughout the land in the President's proclamation calling for volunteers, and young Phillips responded to the call, and served his time with the three months' troops. In August, 1862, he again enlisted as a private in Company B., One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the battle of Gettysburg the regiment was most fiercely engaged and suffered severely in killed and wounded. In a desperate charge of the enemy, the regiment was forced to retire, and the color-bearer, Sergeant Crippin, was killed. (See military chapter, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment.) It was Private Phillips who rescued the flag and bore it safely from the field. For this brave and heroic act he was promoted to color-sergeant. But in the battle of the Wilderness he, too, became the target for rebel bullets, being mortally wounded—"And one more was numbered with the Union dead."

Frank Hall Post, No. 505.—Frank Hall Post, of Thomson, was instituted some time in the latter part of 1885, or early in 1886. We are unable to give any particulars as to its organization or its past or present officers. Its present Post Commander is C. T. Belcher. The post was named in honor of one of Susquehanna County's brave and true soldiers. We regret that we have not full data of his home-life, together with more than the "official" record of his long and honorable service. Urbane Frank Hall—only known to his comrades as "Frank"—enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-first Regi-

ment, and was mustered into service August 25, 1862. He was promoted to corporal, and during all the hardships and perils in which his company and regiment participated, during its nearly three years of service, he was ever present where duty called. Social in his habits, genial in his manner, he won the love of his comrades and the confidence of his superior officers. Spared through the perils of the battle-field and dangers of the camp, he was one of the faithful and honored few who were mustered out with the company May 28, 1865. Returning to his home, he sought the pursuits of private life, but after enjoying for a number of years the privileges and benefits of the government he helped to save, death came and robbed the community of an honored citizen and his fellow-soldiers of a loved comrade. Peace to his ashes.

Mathew McPherson Post, No. 509.—Mathew McPherson Post, of Uniondale, was instituted under a charter dated February 5, 1886, and the following officers were elected at its first meeting and duly installed by Comrade Clark, assisted by Comrade B. C. Stoddard, of Susquehanna: P. C., William Anderson; S. V. C., F. K. James; J. V. C., Urbane Barrager; Adjt., J. F. Bass; Q. M., Charles Tucker; C., T. B. Dimmick; O. D., Shepherd Carpenter; O. G., J. G. Brando. The remaining charter members were A. J. Hartson, Emmett Gibson, Jerome Curtis, Andrew G. Gregg, Alfred W. Larrabee. The total number borne on the roll is twenty-five. Its present officers are: P. C., William Anderson; S. V. C., Charles Tucker; J. V. C., C. H. Coleman; Adjt., Alfred W. Larrabee; Q. M., T. B. Dimmick; O. D., Emmett Gibson; O. G., A. J. Hartson; S., Jerome Curtis; C., Elijah Carpenter. The post was named in honor of First Sergeant Mathew McPherson, who was a member of Company B, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, a brief sketch of whom follows.

MATHEW MCPHERSON, after whom Post 509, G. A. R., is named, was the son of William McPherson, of Scotch descent, was born and bred in the township of Gibson, this county. Being the oldest of the family, Mathew, from childhood, had the main care of the farm, as his father worked for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., at Honesdale. Thus inured to toil in summers, and attending the district school in winter, he grew to a sturdy manhood, and was among the first of the "Northern Mud-Sills" to don the blue and take the part of a private soldier. He had stood by the old flag all through the campaign of the "Army of the Potomac" to fall in the flush of early manhood and victory in the last bloody skirmish of the war at Five Forks. Thus has the post honored the "Rank and File" by adopting the name of one of its noblest representatives.

Myron French Post, No. 512.—Myron French Post, of Jackson, was instituted March 26, 1886, by Comrade Clark Evans, assisted by Colonel George Osborne and comrades from "Moody" Post. It was organized by the selection of the following officers, who were duly installed: C. C. Bookstaver, P. C.; O. G. Larrabee, S. V. C.; James E. Curtis, J. V. C.; Charles Estabrook, O. D.; P. K. Benson, Q.-M.; W. W. Larrabee, O. G.; E.A. Leonard, Adjt.; Rev. H. G. Blair, Chap.; H. M. Benson, Q.-M. Sergt.; Elon Dix, Sergt.-Maj. The remaining charter members were Sidney Estabrook, Austin Benson, F. D. Brown, Delos Washburn, D. L. Bryant, George Brink, Fred. Slocum, M.Washburn, Alonzo Barrett, Thomas Ball, Thomas Payne, Whitmore Easterbrook.

The present officers are the same as those first elected, with the following exceptions: J. V. C., Alonzo Barrett; C., H. M. Benson; Q.-M. S., Thomas Tallman.

Its meeting-place is Roberts Hall, which the post has nicely fitted up and placed therein some fine scenery. Its present membership is thirty-five. The post was named in honor of a valiant soldier, whose portrait, with a sketch of his life, follows:

SERGEANT MYRON FRENCH.—His great-grandparents were Nathaniel (1721–1801) and Elizabeth (1722–77) French. His grandparents were Joel and Polly French, the former born 1768, died 1872, was a native of Vermont and the youngest of eleven children. His brother William, born in 1753, was killed by Tories at Westminster Court-House, Vermont, March 13, 1775. It had long been handed down by tradition that this was the first blood spilled in the Revolutionary War, and research instituted in connection with the centennial anniversary of the battles of Concord and Lexington established it as a historical fact. Nathaniel, son of Joel French, was born at Dummerston, Vermont, March 5, 1812, and was the youngest of five brothers. At the age of fifteen his father died, and a year later his mother, and thus he was left at an early age to care for himself. When he was twenty years of age he came, in company with Charles French, to Jackson and purchased a farm in what was long known as the "Vermont settlement." Here he vigorously set to work to make a clearing for his future home, and after toiling here for several months, he sought employment in the lumber-woods near Great Bend, where he remained until the close of the year 1833. He then procured a team from his employer, Wright Chamberlin, Esq., and returned to Vermont. Here, on the 6th day of January following, he married Betsey Chase (1814–62), a native of Dummerston, Vermont, daughter of James A. Chase and granddaughter of James Chase, who landed at Boston from a whaling voyage at the breaking out of the war for independence, and immediately enlisted in the Continental army, where he served to the close of the war, after which he settled in Vermont. After their marriage the young couple started for their wilderness home, then a home only in name; but with untiring industry and unflagging perseverance, with hearts buoyed up with faith in a kind Providence, they endured hardships, overcame obstacles until that

forest-home was transformed from one of privations and discomforts to one where peace and plenty dwelt as the reward of honest toil. Their children were Martin N., 1835, married, in 1855, Diana Thornton, of Java, New York, is a farmer, residing at Wethersfield, New York; Edwin A., 1837, was a sergeant in Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and during Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley was in charge of the ambulance train, married Ann Whitney, of Thomson, now residing at New Milford; Newell A., 1838, married Jennie Cady, of New York, now residing at Kalkaska, Michigan; Merritt C. was a member of Battery F, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, married A. Worden, of Jackson, now residing in Nebraska; Myron (1841–63); Sylvester L., 1842, enlisted in 1861 in Sixteenth New York Independent Battery as private, was promoted to first sergeant, and served three years and eight months (see military chapter for history of battery), married, in 1866, Mary L. Washburn, of Jackson, has been in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company for the last thirteen years, has been foreman of the carpenter shop, resides at Susquehanna; Sabrie M., 1847, married, 1868, N. A. Houghton, residing at Binghamton, New York; Chloe C. 1848, married, 1868, H. Fowler, residing in New York City; Almeron N., 1850, married, 1871, Alice Barrett, of Jackson, farmer, and residing on the old homestead.

Myron French was born in Jackson, March 15, 1841. His early boyhood was spent at home, where he attended the district school, but when old enough to assist on the farm he only attended during the winter term. But with a taste for study and a desire for knowledge, he so improved his time that he excelled in his studies many whose educational advantages



Myron French

were far superior to his own. When eighteen years old he worked for his board and attended select school. Studious in his habits, yet he was fond of athletic sports, and out of school was a leader among his companions. Trained in the moral atmosphere of a Christian home, he early made a public profession of religion and joined the Free-Will Baptist Church in Jackson. When the War of Rebellion broke out, it found young French working on a farm for Deacon Norris, of Jackson. It would seem but natural that the first impulse of a descendant from Revolutionary sires would be to resent the insult to the old flag; but

with an intelligent understanding of the course of events, he felt that a crisis had come that demanded something more than sentiment, and upon due consideration he decided that the path of duty led him to the defence of his country. Accordingly, on the 6th day of July, 1861, he enlisted in Battery "F." First Regiment Pennsylvania Light Artillery, for three years, and, in company with other Jackson boys, proceeded to Harrisburg. (See history of Battery "F") In his new avocation as a citizen soldier he soon displayed those qualities of head and heart that gained him the confidence of his superior officers and the esteem of his comrades. He was quick to comprehend the duties of his new calling, and was soon promoted from the ranks. At the battle of Cedar Mountain he commanded one gun of the battery, also at Rappahannock Bridge, Second Bull Run, Chantilly and Antietam, and this was before he received a "warrant" as sergeant. At the second Bull Run the enemy charged upon the battery in overwhelming numbers, capturing it with the exception of Sergeant French's gun, which he gallantly snatched from their grasp. At Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and in every important movement of the Army of the Potomac, he was at the post of duty with his battery.

At Gettysburg, on the afternoon of the 2d of July, the battery was posted on Cemetery Hill and became the centre of attack of that famous charge of the Louisiana "Tigers." Here, during that desperate hand-to-hand conflict, and while in the act of reloading his gun that was belching out iron hail full in the face of the maddened foe, he fell, pierced by a rifle ball. Thus on the altar of his country he gave his life, and the soil of his native State was watered that day with the life-blood of no purer or devoted patriot than Myron French. A comrade writes of him, after the battle: "Sergeant French was the soul of honor, and had he lived, would have had a page in the history of this war. His memory will ever live in the hearts of his friends in this battery, and may those he has left behind, only follow in his footsteps and they will be as well remembered on earth, and be as sure of grace in heaven." His remains were brought from Gettysburg and laid by the side of his mother in the quiet cemetery at Jackson, and the brightest blossoms of spring-time each year find resting-place upon his grave.

After the organization of a post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Jackson, it was named the Myron French Post, and the published announcement of a camp-fire by the post chanced to catch the eye of Captain L. E. C. Moore, of Philadelphia (he was a corporal in Battery F, afterwards captain Battery G), who wrote a letter to the Post, of which the following is an extract: "In the above charge Myron French, my sergeant, was killed. I forward you with this letter the spurs he wore that day, and which are just as they were taken from his feet with the soil of Gettysburg still clinging to them. I was not aware that a post of the Grand Army of the Republic had been named after him, or I would have sent them before. I have always prized them highly for their owner's sake, whom I esteemed and respected, and only surrender them where I hope they will be prized by many instead of one."

COLORED VOLUNTEERS.—While there were several colored soldiers from the county who enlisted in various organizations, there were twenty-five who enlisted from the borough of Montrose. Eleven of this number enlisted in Company C, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Colored Regiment, and six were in Company C, Sixth United States Colored Troops, while the others were in other organizations. In the following list they are placed in the order above indicated:

Hamilton, Youngs.[1]
Baker, George.
Ennis, Stephen.
Green, Peter.
Johnson, William.
Johnson, Henry.
Johnson, Samuel.
Nailor, Benjamin.
Nelson, Daniel.
Price, George.
Smith, Charles.
Briscow, John.
Gilmore, William.[2]
Nelson, David.
Nelson, Josiah.[3]
Parker, Henry.
Youngs, Isaac.
Allen, Charles.
Gains, Lawson L.
Harris, John.
Hopkins, Isaac.
Smith, James.
Thompson, John.
Thompson, James.
Wilson, Josiah.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.—The history of the Soldiers' Monument should be written in three chapters, the first commencing with its inception and ending with the "laying of the corner-stone," July 4, 1876; the second the erection of the monument, its unveiling and dedication July 4, 1877; the third, the efforts of the Monument Association to cancel the debt of six hundred and seventy-five dollars, which was due and unpaid when the monument was dedicated, and the final consummation of their hopes, aided by the citizens of the county, which culminated in the grand celebration of July 3, 1880. In the year 1866 the project of erecting a monument to the citizen soldiers of Susquehanna County, who fell in defence of the "old flag" in the War of the Rebellion, was inaugurated. The funds to accomplish this laudable and patriotic purpose were to be raised by voluntary contribution, and had the projectors of the enterprise, at that time, called upon the citizens of the county to contribute to this object what their patriotism prompted or their means warranted, its inception and completion would have been separated only by months instead of years. But the terrible struggle was just over and the loyal hearts of the country beat with love toward its brave defenders—ready to do honor to the survivors and anxious to evince gratitude and sorrow for the dead. Predicating the success of the enterprise upon the idea that *all* would desire to contribute their mite, the projectors limited the subscription to one dollar. For two or three

[1] Corporal Company C, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts.
[2] Wounded in front of Petersburg.
[3] Wounded at Deep Bottom.

months the prospect looked brilliant—then the project lagged—then, seemingly, died out. Several hundred dollars had been raised, but it was apparent to the most enthusiastic advocate of the limited subscription scheme that the funds necessary to erect a monument could never be secured in that manner. The funds collected were deposited in bank, and there the matter rested until the Centennial year, 1876, when new life was infused into the project, and a determined effort made to secure the necessary funds to erect the monument. A subscription was started, bearing this legend, "No subscription to be paid until work is commenced on monument." Upon circulating the above named subscription, eight hundred and forty-two dollars were subscribed. The amount deposited with W. H. Cooper, treasurer, (limited subscriptions) together with interest on same, amounted, June 1st, 1876, to the sum of $1056.95. The available funds for monument purposes, counting subscriptions all good, was, therefore, on June 1, 1876, $1898.95.

While the Monument Association was fully aware that said sum was inadequate to build such a monument as would be a credit to the patriotism of the county and reflect honor on its fallen heroes, yet they decided to push the monument to completion, trusting to the generosity of the citizens of the county to supply the deficiency. That the association never faltered in their purpose the completed monument, in all its symmetrical beauty, stands ready to testify.

But we anticipate: On the 1st of June, 1876, at a meeting of the Monument Association, it was decided to at once commence work on the monument, and that every effort be made to so far advance the work as to be enabled to lay the corner-stone on the coming 4th day of July—the Centennial anniversary of the nation's birth. Captain J. R. Lyons was then secretary of the association, and he engaged in the work with the utmost enthusiasm. Being an architect of acknowledged ability, he submitted drafts and plans for the monument that received the unanimous approval of the association, and he was authorized to proceed with its erection and superintend the same. It was also decided that, as a Susquehanna County soldier's monument, it should be one in *fact* as well as name, and that the *material* composing it should, if possible, be quarried from her own hills. Upon inspection, it was decided that the quarry near the fair grounds, and within the borough limits, was available, and from that source every stone that entered into that beautiful monument was taken. This does not refer to the statue of a soldier that surmounts it—that is of granite.

The grand celebration, by the citizens of the county at Montrose that centennial year will long be remembered, but one of its most interesting features was the "Laying of the Corner-Stone" of the Soldiers' Monument.

Hon. Wm. J. Turrell, president of the Monument Association, made a brief address having principal reference to the efforts that had been made to erect the monument, and alluding to the fact that its foundations were built from our native granite.

He then placed beneath the stone the sealed copper box, containing lists of soldiers, copies of General Jessup's oration, Captain Lyons's address, E. L. Blakeslee's, Esq., and Captain Beardsley's poems, order of exercises, sketch of Monumental Association, with list of its officers and members and copies of *Republican* and *Democrat*. The announcement that the stone was in position, where it will rest perhaps for centuries, was signalized by the firing of cannon and unfurling of flags. The address by Captain J. R. Lyons was highly appropriate, and a few extracts are here given:

* * * * * * * * *

"To these soldiers' orphans, to you this monument will represent the courage and devotion of your fathers; to you 'twill be a shrine, a Mecca; to it you will come for inspiration, for help in life's battles. Their courage and sacrifice will rest upon you like a benediction, enthusing your hearts with courage for the duties before you, with love for the country they died to preserve, and for the dear old flag under which they fell. You will point with pride to this monument and from it you will take the patent of your nobility. In the days to come to you will be left the legacy they died to transmit to you as 'twas given them by their fathers. To you will be left the duty of protecting this nation, of making its laws, building it up and advancing its interests and the great duty of its proper government, to see to it that no blemish shall ever tarnish its fame, that the starry banner is kept pure and stainless, "not a star erased nor a stripe effaced," but that you the rather shall add to its glory and cover its union with glittering stars. then to you this monument will be an honor for duty done, and for yourselves you will glory therein.

* * * * * * * * *

"We rallied from these hill-sides over three thousand strong, of whom more than four hundred this monument will represent. Their spirits stand beside us to-day; we can almost feel the touch of their elbows as they take their position in line, amd we can almost hear their 'steady boys, steady there,' as though ready for another charge. They whisper in our ears of the soldier iife, of the pleasant days in camp, and hint of the battles fought and the deeds of valor done and glory in the credit and honor this day gives them, and say that we too cannot help but take a little of the credit and honor to ourselves, for were we not a part of the battle? Yet, 'twas their death that gave us the victory."

The address was followed by a poem by Captain H. F. Beardsley, from which a few extracts are here given:

'Comrades, friends, your brief attention let me claim
Erewhile my muse, with unskilled fingers plucks
From out the flow'ry paths of Poesy and Song
A bright-hued garland.
Fame decks her temple with traditioned Bays,
And they whose names have place within her walls
Live on forever! Aye, live on while they
Who sleep 'neath marble pile or shining bronze
Sleep on—forgotten.
Turn back the leaves of Time and each page mark
Whereon the record shows the world has paid,
Or rendered homage to the deeds of men.
What find we there? That those names brightest shine
Whose lives were laid a willing sacrifice
Upon their country's altar; or who lived
And died the benefactors of mankind.
And did the world its gratitnde forget?
Entomb their mem'ries with their lifeless clay?
No! No! Enshrined within a Nation's heart
They live; and not content with this they rear
The granite shaft and time-defying bronze,
That generations yet unborn may see—
And seeing, be inspired to emulate.

We meet to-day to lay foundation stone,
On which to rear a monumental shaft
That shall attest the love and gratitude
We bear our soldier dead.

* * * * * * * * *

This stone laid to-day will tell its own story;
'Twill stand a memorial in ages to come
Of patriot dead! reflecting the glory
Of patriot sire and patriot son.

(The orphans from the Orphan School at Harford, one hundred and eighty in number, were in attendance, and took part in the Centennial Celebration.)

Let these orphans—sad tokens of War's blackened trace—
Look aloft to the flag that is floating before us;
'Twas their fathers' brave hand kept those stars in their place,
Through their father's brave deeds it is now floating o'er us.

* * * * * * * * *

Like the Mussulman's Mecca this stone shall e'er be,
And these children assembled around it to-day
Shall pilgrimage make for here they shall see
Not alone storied pile, so massive and gray,
But their fathers' dear name;
For, like Temple of Fame,
This shaft shall arise
'Neath Freedom's blue skies,
And its cap-stone proclaim to the world far and near—
'In memory of Patriots—we ever hold dear.'"

With the corner-stone thus successfully and auspiciously laid, the work on the monument was pushed rapidly to completion, and in the spring of 1877 it was so near completed that it was found to be practicable to make arrangements for its unveiling and dedication. Accordingly preparations were commenced on a scale commensurate with the importance of the occasion, and an elaborate programme, under the auspices and management of the "Veteran Organization" of the county, was arranged for unveiling and dedicating the monument on the 4th of July. The event was one long to be remembered in the history of the county. At the time appointed, four soldiers' orphans loosed the flag that enveloped it, and amid the booming of cannon, the waving of flags and the shouts of the people, the monument stood forth in all its symmetrical beauty. Hon. Galusha A. Grow delivered the oration, which was one of his masterly efforts. But with the monument completed and dedicated, the association found itself in debt to the amount of one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. Learning this fact, Mr. Grow, before leaving town handed to Captain Beardsley, the secretary of the association, his check for six hundred and seventy-five dollars, one-half of the indebtedness.

Many expedients were resorted to to cancel the remainder of the debt, but until 1880 only sufficient was realized to pay the interest. On the 4th of July, 1886, a celebration was held at Montrose for the purpose of paying off this debt. It was a grand success. Hon. Schuyler Colfax delivered the oration, and the hopes of the originators and managers of the enterprise were more than realized by the payment of the entire indebtedness. The monument cost the sum of four thousand dollars.

SONS OF VETERANS.—This organization is composed of the sons of deceased or honorably discharged soldiers not less than eighteen years of age. The following camps have been organized in Susquehanna County: D. C. Bronson, Camp of Great Bend; John A. Lyons, Camp No. 136, of Susquehanna, was instituted October 13, 1886; Captain H. F. Beardsley, Camp No. 168, of Montrose; C. H. Manzer Camp, of South Gibson, No. 171; Overfield Camp, of Auburn.

PAUL JAMES OVERFIELD was the eldest son of William and Anna Bunnell Overfield; was born February 6, 1842, in Auburn, Susquehanna County, Pa. At the opening of the Rebellion, when the President called for three months' volunteers, Paul, aged nineteen, was one of the first to go from Auburn. The quota being filled for three months' men ere reaching Harrisburg, he went no farther, but returned home. The following September he enlisted in Company B Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years, or during the war. He sought no promotion, but served valiantly in many battles. In the engagement at Fair Oaks he, with cousins, Captain Robert Bannatyne and F. C. Bunnell, M. C., with others, were surrounded three different times, and fought out by their bayonets. But thirteen escaped of their company, and each received a medal for bravery. Being felled to the ground by a spent ball, Captain Jayne reported—"He got up furious and fought like a tiger." He was in camp at Morris Island, S. C., over a year, with the guard of the blockade. He was honorably discharged, and reached home November 7, 1864, after three years and two months' service. Married to Miss Sarah Roe, December 30, 1872, he located on a farm and became the father to six children. He died November 3, 1881, and was laid with his forefathers in Overfield Cemetery, with military honors.

M. L. Benson Camp No. 186, of Jackson, was instituted April 15, 1887.

D. N. Hardy Camp No. 189, of Glenwood, was instituted April 29, 1887. D. N. Hardy, for whom the post is named, was born April 3, 1845, and enlisted at the age of seventeen in Company A One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was wounded at Antietam and honorably discharged. He is now farming near Glenwood.

WOMANS' RELIEF CORPS (AUXILIARY TO G. A. R).—The Woman's Relief Corps has become an almost indispensable aid and auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. Its organization supplied a long-felt want, and it has won recognition from the order on its merits alone in the noble work of charity and the alleviation of suffering and want. As in those dark days of our country's peril, when its noble defenders lay stricken and dying in hospital and on battle-field, they came like ministering angels, with healing on their wings, so again they come and proffer their services to the wearers of the blue, and verily become sisters of mercy and charity.

Although it is auxiliary to the Grand Army, yet it is a separate and distinct organization, governed by

its own rules and regulations, and controlled by its own code of laws. While the mothers, the wives and daughters of members of the Grand Army constitute a large part of the organization, yet good character and loyalty to country and flag are the only tests to eligibility. The objects of the order are purely philanthropic—to aid and assist the deserving old soldier or sailor and their families, and to lend a wiiling hand to carry out all worthy and laudable undertakings of the Grand Army. That there are not more posts of the Grand Army of the of the Republic in the county with relief corps is doubtless owing to the fact that most of the posts are situated in small hamlets, and the members widely scattered.

Moody Corps, No. 12, of Susquehanna, was organized September 2, 1884, with the following officers: Mrs. Fannie Boyden, P.; Mrs. Mary French, V. P.; Mrs. Rose Pettis, Jr. V. P.; Carrie Frith, Sec.; Mrs. Caroline Findon, T.; Mrs. Lucy Page, C.; Mrs. Jennie Burleigh, Con.; Mrs. Cornelia Merritt, G. The present officers are Mrs. Burleigh, P.; Mrs. French, S. V. P.; Mrs. Mattie Murphy, Jr. V. P.; Mrs. Lottie Munger, Sec.; Mrs. Libbie Anderson, T.; Mrs. Boyden, C.; Miss Bella Councilman, Con.; Mrs. Maggie Hesketh, G. In addition to the first-named officers the following were also charter members: Mary L. French, Caroline Falkenbury, Marian Whitney, Ella Sutliff, Ida Sutliff, Augusta Smith, Lydia Fessenden, Minnie Hurlbert, Allie T. Evans, Eliza Newham, Helen Malpass, Annie Miller, Clarence M. Florence, Blanche Dodge, Helen Hall, Ida Fessenden, Eva Falkenbury, Carrie Cook, Eliza Johnson, Margaret Findon, Elizabeth Alpaugh, Margaret Blackburn, Mary Benedict, Eva McCauley. The corps meets in Grand Army Hall, and has a present membership of sixty-seven.

Levi Moss Corps, of New Milford, was organized October 9, 1885, by Mrs. Anna Wittenmyer, with nineteen charter members. The names of officers are as follows: Pres., Docia S. Hager; S. V., Addie Gillett; J. V., Sarah Moffat; Sec., Cornelia McMillan; Treas., Sarah Tewksbury; Chap., Anna Brooks; Con., Lydia C. Tucker; Guard, Estella Hamilton. The present number is the same as when organized. The names of present officers are: Pres., Docia S. Hager; S. V., Jane Middaugh; J. V., Emma Lindsey; Sec., Addie Gillett; Treas., Sarah Tewksbury; Chap., Anna Brooks; Con., Mary Harrison; Guard, Ella Kenyan. The meetings of the corps were held in the post-room until the following spring. In addition to the first list of officers named, the following were also charter members: Margaret Hoff, Elizabeth Smith, Sarah Moss, May Southworth, Caroline Morse, Mary Risley, Ella Warner, Amanda Gillespie, Emily Miller, Jane Middaugh, Sarah Stone.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.—In 1787 Susquehanna County was covered with a dense growth of timber, without a clearing or a break in the primeval forests, save a few acres along the Susquehanna that had been cultivated by the Indians, and land that had been flowed in two or three places by beavers, thereby killing the timber, so that wild grass sprang up in these places when the dams washed away. Aside from this, the county lay outstretched in savage slumber, with the accumulated mold of centuries upon her surface, ready for the hand of civilization to develop its latent resources. The power of the Indians in this section was broken forever after Sullivan's victory over the Six Nations. The War of the Revolution had closed and the colonists led on by the restless heroes of the war, were beginning to work their way westward in search of cheaper lands, where they hoped to build up homes for themselves and their children. The first two permanent settlements were made in the same year, 1787, one in the northern part of the county along the banks of the Susquehanna, and the other in Brooklyn township. The settlement at Great Bend was naturally enough made along the river by pioneers who followed the stream from New York State. No wonder that Ozias Strong, Benajah Strong, Daniel Buck, Comstock, Gates, Merriman, Parmeter and others were attracted to this lovely valley. The Indians, who were good judges of locations had made this the principal seat of their occupancy of Susquehanna County, and from this point they had trails leading in various directions. Great Bend or Willingboro' became the most prominent pioneer settlement. Brooklyn or Hopbottom settlement was made by a colony sent there by John Nicholson, a land speculator, who owned large tracts of land in that vicinity. William Coonrod or Conrad, a Hessian, a large number of whose descendants reside in the county, and Adam Miller, a Protestant Irishman, were the pioneers here. Some years later most of Nicholson's settlers sold their improvements to the Yankees, who began to invade this region under Connecticut claim. In 1789 Jedediah Adams came with a surveying party from Great Bend up the Salt Lick, and liked the country so well that he hastily constructed a rude cabin near the present site of the Eagle Hotel, and became the first settler of New Milford. Robert Corbett, Benjamin Hayden and others came a few years later. Nathaniel Holdrige is said to have made a commencement in Herrick in 1789, but he soon moved to Great Bend. The Kent settlement, which was made about 1790 by the Kent brothers, Abel, John and Carlton, was the first permanent settlement in the township. Asahel Gregory, Jonas and Sylvenus Campbell and Daniel Church, the Hale brothers, Walter Lyon and J. C. Awalt were there prior to 1800. Harford was settled in 1790 by a portion of the Nine Partners from Attleboro', Mass. Subsequently others came from that locality and found homes in Harford, and it became a Massachusetts settlement. The Tiffanys, Tylers, Thachers, Tituses, Tingleys, Carpenters, Folletts and Hardings were among the pioneers. Gibson was settled as

early as 1793 by Captain Joseph Potter, who began on the farm now owned by his grandson, Joshua M. Potter. Joshua Jay, a hunter and trapper, first began in Burrows' Hollow about 1790. He erected a log house, grist-mill and blacksmith-shop. The Five Partners began at Kentuck in 1809. The Belchers, Bennetts and Galloways, Chamberlins, Holmeses and Washburnes were early settlers. Samuel Carey was the first settler in South Gibson, where Samuel Resseguie afterwards had a log cabin in the wilderness near the Tunkhannock River. Rush was settled by Connecticut Yankees under Connecticut title, and they were determined not to yield to Pennsylvania, and, under lead of Joab Pickett, gave the Pennsylvania land-holders some trouble.

The first settlement in Rush was in 1794; Dimock, 1796; Lenox, 1796; Auburn, 1797; Franklin, 1799; Bridgewater, Montrose, Middletown, Jessup, Forest Lake, Clifford, Lathrop and Springville, in 1799; Apolacon, 1800; Choconut, 1806; Silver Lake and Jackson, 1809; Ararat, 1810; Thomson, 1818.

It will be seen from the above brief review that all of the townships except Choconut, Silver Lake, Jackson and Ararat had small settlements within their bounds at the close of the eighteenth century, or within thirteen years after the first settlement was made. These settlements were isolated in the dark forest.

The traveler in 1800 would have found the pioneer's lone cabin standing in a small clearing, usually near a spring of water, five or ten miles from any neighbor, on some Indian trail or pathway through the woods, indicated by blazed trees. The "bridle-paths," as they were sometimes called were enlarged as the settlements grew in population and wealth, until they constituted the pioneer roads of the county.

COUNTY CENTENNIAL.—July 1, 1887, the *Montrose Democrat* called the attention of the people of Susquehanna County to the fact that it was one hundred years ago since the first white man settled in Susquehanna County, and suggested that a centennial celebration should be held at Hallstead, the place where the first permanent settlement was made. *The Susquehanna Transcript, New Milford Advertiser, Independent Republican, Sentinel* and *Great Bend Plaindealer* all took up the subject and favored the celebration. Accordingly, a meeting of the citizens of Great Bend and Hallstead was held at the office of Burgess C. M. Simmons, in Hallstead, at which an executive committee, consisting of Jas. T. Du Bois, W. D. Lusk, C. M. Simmons, S. S. Wright, Samuel Loomis, G. W. Dixon, O. A. Lines, V. Reckhow and T. D. Estabrook, were appointed a committee to draft a circular to send to leading citizens in the county, and call a meeting at Montrose. The following is an account of said meeting, as reported by the *Democrat* under date of August 12, 1887:

"On Monday afternoon last, Judge McCollum closed court at an early hour, to permit the use of the court-room for the purpose of a meeting to consider the matter of a county centennial. Twenty-one towns and boroughs were represented in the meeting. Mr. George A. Post was chosen to preside, with W. J. Pike as secretary. Mr. Post, on taking the chair, spoke earnestly in favor of a celebration.

"The first thing to be ascertained was the sense of the meeting upon the main question, 'Shall we celebrate?' To bring the matter up for discussion, Hon. M. J. Larrabee moved that a celebration of the hundredth anniversary be held. The chair called upon several gentlemen to express themselves upon the subject, and all spoke favorably. Among those who expressed themselves as decidedly in favor of the proposition were Hon. J. T. Du Bois, Hon. J. B. McCollum, Hon. J. W. Chapman, A. B. Smith, Sr. I. M. Gray, W. P. Crandall, O. H. Perry, A. O. Warren, J. G. Snow, Abner Griffis, S. S. Wright, T. D. Estabrook and others. It was unanimously decided to hold the celebration. The committee is as follows:

"H. F. Beardsley, chairman, Montrose; J. T. Du Bois, C. M. Simmons, Hallstead; T. D. Estabrook, Great Bend; M. J. Larrabee, Susquehanna; C. M. Shelp, New Milford; L. D. Benson, Jackson; W. P. Crandall, Hopbottom; J. E. Carmalt, Choconut; W. H. Sherwood, Rush; I. P. Baker, Dimock; C. J. Lathrop, Brooklyn; Horace Sweet, Harford; Dr. E. R. Gardner, Clifford; J. D. Miller, Thomson.

"Miss E. C. Blackman and Mrs. Henry D. Warner expressed themselves in sympathy with the movement.

"On motion of Hon. J. T. Du Bois, an executive committee of ladies was appointed to act in conjunction with the main executive committee. The following ladies were named as such committee, with power to add to their number:

"Mrs. Henry D. Warner, Mrs. S. B. Chase, Mrs. John Boyden, Mrs. L. A. Smith, Mrs. J. H. Cook, Mrs. M. J. Larabee, Mrs. Bronson, Mrs. E. Griffis, Miss E. C. Blackman.

"The board of managers of the county centennial had a short meeting in Montrose on Saturday last, at which an informal discussion of the programme was had. It was proposed that there should be a grand parade, with representatives from every township and borough in the county, with the trades, professions, societies and businesses represented. It is the present intention to have present a delegation of the Tuscarora Indians, who had a settlement in Willingboro' in the early days, and who were the original settlers. All kinds of sports will be provided, including boat-races, base-ball matches, sack-races, and grand displays of fireworks will occur each evening."

Hon. J. B. McCollum is to deliver the historical address, and Hon. Galusha A. Grow and others are to be present and make addresses. A log cabin has been erected on the spot said to have been occupied by the first settler, and a well-sweep has been placed over the old well that he dug. The centennial will be held in October.

CHAPTER XX.

THE BOROUGH OF MONTROSE.

A VILLAGE plot was surveyed in 1812, being one hundred and twelve by one hundred and thirty-nine perches, by Isaac Chapman and Isaac Post. They plotted the village, laid out and named Beech, Turnpike and Maple Streets, Strawberry and Gooseberry Alleys, Cedar and Alden Lanes and the Public Avenue. March 29, 1824, the Legislature enacted that the town of Montrose, in the county of Susquehanna, shall be, and the same is hereby erected into a borough, which shall be called "the borough of Montrose," "beginning at the west corner of the Montrose plot, agreeably to map on record in the recorder's office of Susquehanna County, in deed-book No. 1, page 288; thence south thirty-five degrees west forty perches to a post; thence south fifty-five degrees east one hundred and sixty perches to a post; thence north thirty-five degrees east forty perches to the south corner of said town; thence by the last-mentioned course to a post and stones, twenty perches beyond the east corner of said town plot; thence south thirty-five degrees west to the place of beginning." The same act created "the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Montrose," a body corporate. The officers were to be a burgess and nine Councilmen, with power to make by-laws, appoint street commissioners, a clerk, a treasurer, etc., William Jessup and Almon H. Read to superintend the first election. In a supplementary act, passed March 9, 1825, the Council were empowered to appoint a collector, and the burgess was empowered to recover fines and forfeitures. In 1853 Montrose was extended on the southerly side fifty-four perches, on the easterly side thirty perches and on the westerly side twenty perches. The act of 17th of April, 1861, validated acts of borough officers who may have been irregularly elected, and authorized the Town Council to levy as high as one per cent. tax, giving them power to compel owners of lots to build sidewalks in front of their lots, etc. April 11, 1864, the Town Council extended the borough until it comprised one mile square, with the lines running north and south and east and west. The centre is a little south of the foundry. Benjamin T. Case was the first burgess, elected in 1824.

From 1824 to 1833 the minutes of the Town Council meetings are not to be found. In 1833 A. H. Read was chosen president of the Council and F. M. Williams clerk. C. Fraser, D. Curtis, A. H. Read, M. S. Wilson, D. Post, A. Baldwin, Asa Dimock, Jr., and William Jessup appear as Councilmen, J. W. Raynsford, burgess. Sidewalks were agitating the minds of the "city fathers" at that time. They paid one dollar per rod to individuals that built sidewalks in front of their property, and four and one-half dollars for one-fourth of a crosswalk. A. H. Read, Charles Avery, William Jessup and David Post built sidewalks under that arrangement. Thirty dollars was appropriated to open the road from the Baptist meeting-house to the Chenango road. In 1835 William Jessup was president of the Council and Henry J. Webb town clerk; shortly after B. R. Lyon was made clerk. The Council were Henry Drinker, C. L. Ward, Rodolphus Bennett, S. A. Brownson, Davis Dimock, Jr., Daniel Bailey, S. S. Mulford, M. C. Tyler; J. W. Raynsford burgess, Cormack Cushman high constable.

In 1836 James C. Biddle was burgess, and Henry J. Webb, George Fuller and Franklin Lusk were on the Council. William Foster and B. G. Grover are the new men on the Council in 1837; P. Fraser and William J. Turrell clerks. Many of the progressive men of the town have been members of the Town Council during all these years. We cannot mention all of them, but besides those already mentioned, some of whom served many years, are Messrs. A. L. Post, William L. Post, Charles Beardsley, Leonard Searle, S. F. Keeler, G. V Bentley, F. B. Chandler, N. Mitchell, William Turrell, B. S. Bentley, George Frink, W. H. Boyd, Daniel Searle, S. B. Hinds, J. T. Birchard, I. L. Post, Jonas Mack, Avery Frink, B. R. Lyons, E. W. Hawley, F. B. Streeter, D. E. Patrick, Benjamin Sayre, Seth Mitchell, D. D. Warner, Philander Lines, Ezra Patrick, Jr., Horace Brew-

ster, R. J. Niven, B. T. Case, Hiram Finch, George Little, Jeremiah Etheridge, J. B. Salisbury, H. F. Turrell, S. H. Mulford, W. J. Mulford, C. F. Read, E. W. Rose, G. Boyd, S. H. Sayre, J. T. Richards, W. H. Jessup. Wm. J. Turrell was clerk a long time; Azur Lathrop, C. M. Gere, W. W. Smith, G. R. Lathrop, Elijah Mott, A. Chamberlain, E. C. Fordham, F. A. Case, C. W. Mott, C. Neale, F. Frazier, J. S. Tarbell, C. L. Brown, W. M. Post, L. C. Keeler, Amos Nichols, Daniel Sayre, T. A. Lyon, A. H. Smith, C. C. Halsey, J. B. McCollum, W. A. Crossmon and many others have served on the Council in later years. After the organization of the county Joshua W. Raynsford was appointed justice of the peace. He was commissioned by Governor Snyder March 28, 1812, to hold during good behavior. This commission, like all similar ones, terminated in 1840, when the office became elective. Zenas Bliss was given a similar commission for Bridgewater in 1813, David Post for Bridgewater and Springville in 1815, and Samuel A. Brown for Bridgewater and Springville in 1817.

J. W. Raynsford did most of the business. "During his magistracy of twenty-eight years he had thirty-six thousand six hundred and eighty suits before him, which are registered in twenty-four folio volumes; he took acknowledgments of one thousand deeds, and united one hundred and four couples in marriage." Charles Avery was elected in 1840 for five years, and by re-elections held the office until he died, in 1876, covering a period of thirty-six years. During that time he made eleven thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight docket entries. William A. Crossmon held the office from 1876 to 1880, and had nine hundred and fifty-nine suits. John S. Courtright has held the office since 1880. There are two justices in the borough. Sabin Hatch served from 1840 to 1845; Albert Chamberlin, from 1845 to 1860; Franklin Frazier, 1860 to 1865; A. O. Warner, from 1865 to 1870; G. B. Eldred, from March, 1870, to December, 1870; J. F. Shoemaker, from December, 1870, to March, 1874; A. W. Bertholf, from March, 1874, to May, 1879; F. I. Lott, till 1880; W. W. Simrell, till 1881; G. G. Watrous, since that time till now (1887).

A post-office was established at Montrose, March 1, 1808, with Isaac Post first postmaster. He held the office twenty years, and was succeeded by his son, William L. Post, March 3, 1828. Their successors have been Charles Fitz Read, July 11, 1838; W. L. Post, July 13, 1841; Rasselas Searle, November 3, 1842; Henry J. Webb, 1845; Benjamin Case, 1849; Dudson R. Lathrop, 1852; Amory N. Bullard, 1853; Henry J. Webb, 1858; Dudson R. Lathrop, 1861; Daniel Brewster, 1866; H. J. Webb, 1867; Geo. L. Stone, 1869; Edward C. Fordham, 1873; John R. Raynsford, 1885. The present post-office, telephone exchange and express building occupies the same site that Post's Hotel occupied, where the first post-office was kept.

Montrose is located on hills whose general slope is southward, although the main ridge slopes in all directions. The high point at the fair-ground is some eighteen hundred feet above tide water. The main business houses are located on both sides of the Public Avenue, as they call the short street that extends from the court-house on the north to the old Milford and Owego road or Church Street on the south. This street is about one hundred feet wide and about forty rods long. From the court-house down the road, the first building on the left is the Tarbell House; opposite on the right is the old-fashioned residence of Mrs. Webb. Following down the street we find a number of lawyers' offices on both sides of the avenue; the *Democrat* office, the post-office, national bank and several stores farther down. At the foot of the avenue is the street extending nearly east and west, which contains the finest brick stores in the place. The vine-clad Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church are on this street going east, while the Baptist Church is on the same street going west, hence the name Church Street, although it is but a portion of the old Milford and Owego turnpike, as the Public Avenue is but a portion of the old Chenango turnpike. The extension of the Public Avenue southward is known as South Main Street, and it contains a number of stores; farther south there are some fine residences with ample grounds and

shade trees. The Montrose House is on Church Street, and there are two streets parallel to Public Avenue, extending from Church Street northward. The Methodist Church is at the head of the street that extends from the court-house eastward. The public park originally contained ten acres, and extended from the Tarbell House to W. J. Mulford's, and from Jessup's residence to Dr. Vail's, but a row of public buildings has been erected nearly through the centre, following North Main Street. These are the court-house, engine-house, school-house, old court-house, Universalist Church and jail, extending up the hill northward. The narrow park on the east side of these buildings is called Monument Park, from the fact that a very fine granite monument has been erected therein to the memory of the soldiers of the late war. Judge Jessup's residence is on the east side of this park, and Judge McCollum's is on the street that extends eastward past the park towards the Methodist Episcopal Church, sometimes called Maple Street. The *Independent Republican's* stone office is on this street also. Proceeding up the hill from the north side of the park on Upper Main Street, there are some fine residences, with large and well-planned grounds and shaded walks. There is almost always a breeze blowing on these hills, and in summer it is very cool, healthful and pleasant. The village, being located on hills, is seen from quite a distance, and when the foliage is on the trees, it has the appearance of a village in the forest. The town extends a mile or more north and south, and is built upon the original road as it winds among the hills. It is built after the New England style; most of the residences have large yards attached, and the village is nowise crowded in appearance. The negroes live on the western slope, in Pleasant Valley, as they call it. Taken altogether, it is a rambling old town, which derives its principal importance from the fact that it is the county-seat, and an old turnpike road and mail centre, and a trading point for the surrounding farmers for several miles distant. It has a conservative population, mostly composed of the descendants of the pioneer settlers, either of the second or third generation, who have in some instances inherited a little property and a family name of which they are proud. Lawyers seem to abound here. The newspapers are unusually well-conducted for so small a town and have a large circulation; while the churches and schools are well maintained. The old pioneer names appear to the third generation among her merchants, as Mulford, Lyons, Sayre, Fordham, Turrell; while the old family names of Post, Jessup, Lathrop, McCollum, Searle, Baldwin, Bullard, Brewster, Deans, Tyler, Foster, Raynsford, Read and many others of old settlers still have representatives here in business or in the professions. A more complete Yankee town could not be found in New England than this. The town lacks railroad facilities to keep it abreast of modern stir and progress, and many men that would be otherwise engaged, if business demanded it, are often found congregated together, joking and telling stories and otherwise passing the time. This is political headquarters also; here the plans for the fall campaign are laid, and here the ambitious men of the county congregate for the purpose of selecting candidates for office. Although somewhat staid and slow, Montrose business-men have Yankee shrewdness and look-out for the main chance in making bargains. Her politicians are ambitious and aspiring, and her lawyers are ever on the alert, not only at home but abroad. Some of the brightest minds in Lackawanna County bar are from Montrose. The happiest people here are the negroes. A number of them can be seen on the streets, ready to dance on the side-walk or sing, almost any time. John Stout is the most jovial old *character* there is remaining of the former slaves. The younger class are not as industrious as their fathers were, and if they have enough to eat for one day, good-by care and sorrow—let us be happy to-day, with no thought of to-morrow. Montrose has staying qualities inherited from its Puritan ancestors that will doubtless maintain the dignity of the village, and continue to make it a good, healthful home of men of brawn, muscle and intelligence, sufficient to manage her own affairs; besides sending out young men and women into more enterprising towns to take leading places there.

Isaac Post was born Aug. 12, 1784, in Suf-

folk County, L. I.[1] His father's and grandfather's names were Isaac. There was one other son, David. The father died when Isaac was less than four years old. The young wife settled the business of her husband as best she could and found that she had but little left. In 1793–94 Mrs. Post married Capt. Bartlet Hinds. Prior to her marriage she had carried on farming with the assistance of some slaves that belonged to the estate. In 1799 Judge Haven, of Shelter Island, offered large inducements to Captain Hinds if he would remove to Pennsylvania and take charge of the settlement on his lands, amounting to twelve thousand acres included in the Susquehanna Purchase under Connecticut title. In February, 1800, Bartlet Hinds, Isaac Post, Daniel Brewster, Eldad Brewster, Daniel Foster, John Reynolds, Robert Day, Ichabod Halsey and Frederick Loper, with horses and two sleighs, left Long Island for Pennsylvania. They found a log hut at the Delaware (probably Carpenter's Point), where they stopped overnight. The next day they found Blooming Grove, which consisted of one half-buried log hut. They proceeded thence by way of Shohola, where one of the party horsewhipped the landlord for stealing from the horses the bog hay which had been fed to them. They stopped at all the log houses along the road, coming by way of Deacon Purdy's, Schenck's at Cherry Ridge, Asa Stanton's at Canaan and Hosea Tiffany's at Nine Partners. At the latter place both settlers and new-comers had a social drink of cider all around. That night they got as far as 'Squire Tracy's at Hopbottom. He had lately arrived from Norwich, Conn. The next day they came down to Joseph Chapman's. From there it was six miles through the woods to Stephen Wilson's cabin, which they reached at four P.M. March 11, 1800. Leaving young Isaac, who was then sixteen years old, at Mr. Wilson's, the rest of the company proceeded three miles farther to the log cabin previously built by John Reynolds and Daniel Foster, who were now with the company. There they intended to build a saw-mill. The cabin which had been built the fall before was built like a shed, with bark covering, being open in front, where they kept a log fire. Captain Hinds and Mr. Foster went down the Wyalusing for provisions. They were gone nearly two weeks. There came a freshet, and the ice went out of the river before they started back. They made some trades and got some flour, a barrel of pork and a keg of whiskey. They took their things to the forks of the creek, and that was the end of any road; as the snow was mostly gone, they had to get a yoke of oxen and make a drag, which was a crotched tree something in the shape of a cart tongue, the only kind of vehicle that could be got through the woods, over logs and through the creeks. Captain Hinds, who had traded one of the horses away, managed one load, and Daniel Foster and Ichabod Halsey managed the oxen and dray. They had to cross the creek about a dozen times, and carry the flour across by hand, walking on a tree which they felled across the stream when they could find no log crossing. Where the water was not too deep, it was taken across on the back of the horse. The oxen came near getting drowned in the deep water, but that was not the worst that befell our heroes. The most unfortunate circumstance happened as they were ascending a steep hill; here, somehow, that keg of whiskey got loose and rolled off. Foster saw the prize going and tried to catch it. The hill was steep. The keg rolled on, Foster still in pursuit, but pursuit was vain. The keg "stove," and the disconsolate trio gathered around the wreck and took a parting drink, which was all they could save of the liquid treasure. The disappointment felt at the cabin for this loss was in part made good by the merriment which they had at Foster's pursuit. The persons who had preceded them, and were living along the creek, were Metcalf, Joab Pickett, Abner Griffis, Ebenezer Whipple, Samuel Lewis and Ozem Cook. The last named lived about one mile above the cabin. Mr. Hinds looked about the country and decided to make his home near Stephen Wilson's, at the headwaters of the Wyalusing Creek. Bartlet Hinds, Robert Day, Samuel Coggswell and Isaac Post secured lodg-

[1] This narrative is authentic as preserved in the manuscript of one of the pioneers, and is given very nearly in the language of the writer, as illustrative of pioneer hardships and customs.

ing in the log hovel which Stephen Wilson had erected for his brother's oxen, and obtained bread of Mrs. Wilson. Having their bodily wants thus supplied, these four hardy pioneers commenced chopping down the forests and making a clearing. This was the rough beginning whence sprang the village of Montrose. They erected a log cabin just back of Wm. M. Post's residence in 1800, which was the first house within the borough limits of Montrose. Isaac Post built, in 1806, a frame house where the post-office now stands, which became the first tavern, store and post-office in the place. About 1810 David Post built the house which constitutes a large part of the present residence of Wm. M. Post. That same year Jabez Frink had a log house opposite the present Baptist Church, and carried on blacksmithing for Isaac Post.

The place was known as *Hinds' settlement* for a number of years, until Captain Hinds and Dr. Rose agreed to name each other's place of residence. The former named Silver Lake, and the latter Montrose, after a town in Scotland.

Bartlet Hinds and his step-sons were the founders of the village. Together with Dr. Rose, they extended such hospitality and good cheer to the commissioners appointed to locate the county-seat, that they won the prize away from Brooklyn and other aspiring towns. Bartlet Hinds was born April 4, 1755, at Middleborough, Mass., and became a baptized member of his father's church in that place. He was the first Baptist in the county. He served in the Revolutionary army as private, first lieutenant and was breveted captain. He was shot through the left lung at the taking of Burgoyne, and was one of the leaders of the forlorn hope at the taking of Stony Point. He belonged to the order of "Cincinnati," and was the first justice of the peace at Montrose. He was one of the first of those who had settled under Connecticut authority to yield to Pennsylvania and obtain his title from her authority. He married the widow, Agnes Post, for his second wife, by whom he had one son, Bartlet Hinds, Jr., who died young. Conrad Hinds, his son by his first wife, lived in Bridgewater nearly sixty years. He was a deacon of the Bridgewater Baptist Church in 1829. He was an earnest Bible Christian and lived a quiet, contemplative life on his farm, but was always active and ready to advance the cause he loved so well.

Isaac Post made considerable of a clearing before his family knew what he was doing; possibly his love for his step-sister, Susanna Hinds, may have increased his activity in preparing a home for himself, for after he had a home prepared he married her, and became, in many respects, the most prominent man in the vicinity. He assisted in the first chopping and clearing where Montrose now stands, and the frame-house that he erected on the site of the present post-office building was the first store and tavern in the place. He was the first postmaster, and was connected with carrying the



ISAAC POST.

early mails. He was treasurer of the first subscribers to the Milford and Owego turnpike, and let the contracts for building that road. He was the first treasurer of the county, major of militia and brigade inspector. He was a prominent Republican, as the Democrats were then called, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1828–29, and associate judge from 1837 to 1843. He was a prominent Baptist and built the Baptist Church in 1829; also, the academy in 1818. His children were William L., for many years a merchant at Montrose, but finally an employe of the Treasury Department at Washington, where he died;

Rev. Albert L., born March 25, 1809, died January 7, 1887; Isaac L., many years in business at Montrose, now a resident of and alderman in Scranton; Jane Post; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. G. Z. Dimock; and George L., deceased. Isaac Post died March 23, 1855.

David Post, brother of Isaac, also came here with his step-father, Bartlet Hinds, shortly after the first log-house had been erected, just back of where he built a frame house in 1814, which constitutes part of the residence of his son, W. M. Post. This was one of the largest and most



comfortable residences in town, and was the home of the court judges, during court sessions, for many years. Mr. Post was kind, generous and social; a Republican of the early and later times, a supporter of free missions and of the anti-slavery movement. He was among the number baptized into the Bridgewater Baptist Church, by Elder Dimock, in 1810, and took an active interest in the affairs of that denomination. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1815, and served twenty-five years; he settled a great many difficulties during that time, preferring peaceable adjustment to litigation. He married Minerva, daughter of Samuel Scott, in January, 1809. Of their eleven children, the following six reached the age of manhood and womanhood: Norman I. Post, who was admitted to the bar, but preferred business, and became a merchant at Montrose; Fannie, wife of Dr. Thomas Jackson, of Binghamton, N. Y.; Mary, wife of Sidney T. Robinson, also of Binghamton; Phila A., wife of Ralph B. Little, Esq., of Montrose; David went to California, where he now resides; and William M. Post, Esq., who resides on the old homestead, being the last of his father's family remaining at Montrose.

Rufus Frink first commenced in Bridgewater in 1806, and subsequently built a frame house on the lot now owned and occupied by W. J. Mulford. Mr. Frink was a mason by trade. His son, Avery Frink, has been a contractor and house-builder for more than half a century. Mr. Frink's six daughters all married in the vicinity,—Mrs. Fritz, the eldest, lives at Springville, aged eighty; and Mrs. Ward lives at New Milford. Jabez Frink was the first blacksmith at Montrose; he finally removed to Rush, where he died. George Frink, a grandson of his, lives at Montrose now.

Isaac P. Foster came to Montrose and started his little tannery in 1811; he sold to Luther Catlin, and removed to Honesdale in 1829, where he became one of the prominent pioneers of that village.

Austin Howell, Mr. Foster's brother-in-law, came from Long Island to Montrose in 1812, and erected a tavern just south of the tannery, which was destroyed by fire in 1854. Mr. Howell was the second sheriff of the county. His wife was a sister of Hon. William Jessup. He removed to Jessup, where he died in 1866, aged seventy-eight years.

William Foster came in the spring of 1812, and worked in I. P. Foster's tannery; he subsequently carried on tanning and shoemaking. He was an ardent Abolitionist, being prominently associated with the Posts, Deacon Meacham and others in providing subsistence and employment for fugitive slaves. He was county treasurer from 1832 to 1834; he died 1874, aged seventy-six years. His wife, Mrs. Anna Sayre Foster, died in 1885, aged seventy-nine. Of his family, Charles S. Foster remained at Montrose, and carried on a tannery for a number of years. His children are Selden M., clerk for Boyd Carrie R., wife of W. J. Post; Mary F. and Julia.

Francis Fordham came from Long Island in 1812, and established the hatter's business. He returned and brought his bride, July 9, 1813. Mrs. Sarah Howell Fordham, like a true wife, assisted her husband, and many a farmer's boy wore evidence of her skill in the trimmings of his hat. Their children were Nancy, wife of George H. Williston; William, a cabinet-maker, who died at Corning, N. Y.; Harriet, wife of George Jones, of Pittston; Phebe, wife of Edmund Baldwin; Edward C. Fordham, a cabinet-maker, for twelve years postmaster of Montrose. He is a merchant now, and chairman of the Republican County Committee. Emma and G. F. Fordham, upholsterer, are the remaining children.

Rufus Bowman, a baker, came in 1813, and occupied the log house vacated by Dr. Fraser, who had come in 1812 from Great Bend, having been elected prothonotary, clerk of the courts, register and recorder. Mr. Bowman subsequently built on the site of W. S. Mulford's store; two of his daughters were teachers many years. George Claggett, a tailor, and Stephen Hinds came in 1813.

Benjamin Sayre established the mercantile business at Montrose in 1816; he first built where Searle's office now is, then across the road where Blakeslee has his residence. His wife was Priscilla Chapman, and their children were Anna M., wife of J. T. Richards; Catharine, wife of G. V. Bentley; Samuel H., Benjamin C. and Daniel. His sons have all been active business men at Montrose. Lydia is the wife of G. W. Comstock, of New York; Samuel H. married Frances M. Reed. Their children are Samuel H. and Mary Elizabeth.

Silvanus S. Mulford came to Montrose from Long Island in 1816, and first built where Judge Jessup formerly resided, next where Jerre Lyons lived, and finally where B. H. Mulford now lives. He was one of the early and successive merchants of the place; he married Fannie Jessup and their children were William J., a merchant, who married Mary H. Cook, and has two children,—William S., his successor in business, and Mary B. The other children, of the original family, were Samuel B., a lawyer; Sylvester H., a merchant; Silvanus S., a physician in New York; Elisha, an Episcopal clergyman; Benjamin H., a merchant; Fannie A., wife of C. J. Conell, of Chicago.

Asahel Avery came to Dimock from Salem, Conn., and located on what is now called the Cope farm in 1801. His family slept on branches of trees all winter. Owing to difficulties about the title to the property he removed to Great Bend, where he became the first justice of the peace after the organization of the county. He died soon after his appointment, and his widow built the house now occupied by some of her descendants in Montrose, in 1817, and removed there. The family consisted of one daughter—Clarissa, wife of Benjamin Lathrop — and four boys — Asahel, Charles, Chauncy and Hubbard, all carpenters, cabinet-makers or carriage-makers. Charles Avery moved into the house erected by his mother in 1820, and became a man of some prominence in the town. He was county treasurer in 1821, county commissioner in 1825, commissioners' clerk in the year 1833; that fall he was elected sheriff of the county for three years. He was appointed register and recorder January 6, 1839, and served that year. In 1840 he was elected justice of the peace, and by re-elections held the office continuously until his death, which occurred in 1876, when he was nearly eighty one years of age. His wife was Harriet Lord, and their children were Fayette, pattern-maker, who resides on the homestead; Mary, wife of Robert Simpson; Helen, wife of Theodore Smith; Gertrude, wife of Edwin McKenzie, of Montrose; Louisa and Clara.

Jerre Lyons came to Montrose in 1819 and built a store and residence where the bank now stands. He resided there until he purchased the Mulford place, where George H. Lyons now lives. Jerre Lyons' wife was Melinda Bennett. Of his children, J. Lorenzo lives in Florida, Theodore A. succeeded his father in business, George H. resides on the homestead. Of Theodore's children, Gilbert is telegraph operator, Harry is in the store, and Emma is at home.

Henry Drinker, son of Henry S. Drinker and grandson of Henry Drinker, resided here in the house now owned by B. de Schweinitz.

He owned two farms in the vicinity of the village, and took considerable interest in the Agricultural Society. He died February 5, 1868, and was buried here. Joseph Drinker, Sr., a cousin of the foregoing, lived in the house adjoining, now occupied by D. R. Lathrop. Annie Drinker, his daughter, was "Edith May," mentioned among the authors. James C. Biddle married Sallie Drinker, granddaughter of the founder of the estate, and came here as his agent, and was president of the Bank of Susquehanna County, of the Mutual Insurance Company, and was in other respects a prominent man. He died in the prime of life while at Philadelphia.

Moses C. Tyler, son of Moses Tyler, of Bridgewater, bought the place in Montrose and built the house now occupied by his widow, at the corner of Maple Street and Monument Park, when a young man. He was a merchant in the place about forty years, treasurer of the county from 1839 to 1843, and associate judge nearly five years from 1847. He had three wives—first, May French; second, a daughter of A. H. Read; third, Harriet Harris. Of his seven children, Henry C. Tyler, of Montrose, alone is living. He married Frances E. Wilcox, and resides on Upper Main Street. He is a general insurance agent and was county treasurer in 1875. Owen B., a lawyer, died in California; Clark died in St. Louis. Moses Tyler's widow is living on the homestead with her sister, Mrs. Cooper, both of whom are four-score years of age. Judge Tyler died in 1885, aged nearly eighty-three. William H. Cooper read law with William Jessup and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He went into the banking business with Post Brothers, and after their failure continued the business as W. H. Cooper & Co., until he was shot by Joe Drinker (an insane man) in 1884. He built a fine residence, now owned by Mr. C. R. Woodin. His father, Captain Huntting Cooper, came later and purchased the Isaac C. Post mansion. He had been an old sea captain and had taken long whaling voyages. He died here July 2, 1885, aged nearly ninety-three.

Seth and Nathan Mitchell came from Rocksbury to New Milford. Seth Mitchell cleared up two farms in New Milford township, and about thirty years previous to his death removed to Montrose. He was a member of the Baptist Church and died at the advanced age of ninety-three. He had eight children. Of these, Ellen is a medical missionary in India; Norman I. was a druggist and jeweler at Montrose (he was a deacon in the Baptist Church; he and his brother Henry, who was also a merchant here, are both dead); Lemuel is a farmer on Snake Creek; Almira is the wife of B. Grover; Ophelia is the wife of George R. Lathrop, of Montrose.

Henry J. Webb was born in Saybrook, Conn., in the year 1808, and was taken by his parents to Bridgewater when a child. His father, Stephen J. Webb, settled in North Bridgewater, near Williams' Pond, on a farm. Henry came to Montrose when a young man, and was clerk for William L. Post a number of years. He then engaged in mercantile business with George Williston. He was also partner with Azur Lathrop at one time. He was postmaster of Montrose for nine years, county treasurer one term, and treasurer and warden in the Episcopal Church, of which he was a consistent member. He was of a genial disposition and thoroughly honorable nnd honest in all the relations of life. He married Mary, a daughter of Arad Wakelee, of Springville. Their only son, Charles, is a freight agent at Mauch Chunk, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Henry J. Webb died in 1878, aged seventy. His widow resides on the corner opposite the court-house, in the old Charles Catlin house, which her husband purchased of Colonel Lusk.

The following persons were assessed at Montrose in the year 1828:

Charles Avery.	Asa Hartshorn.
Rufus Allen.	Richard Hinds.
Daniel Bailey.	Hyde & Ross.
George Bowman.	Sloan Hamilton.
James C. Biddle.	George Hardy.
John Buckingham.	Garner Isbell.
Elisha Bronson.	Thomas Jackson.
Samuel A. Bronson.	William Jessup.
Thomas Brooks.	Ebenezer Kingsbury.
Burr Baldwin.	Franklin Lusk.
Alexander H. Bolls.	Jerre Lyons.
Daniel Curtis.	Reuben B. Lock.
Keturah Churchill.	Mary Locke.

Ugenior Cushman.	Samuel Lynn.
George Clagget.	Barney Lyon.
Charles Chandler (second sheriff).	George Mauger.
Alanson Coy.	Sylvanus Mulford.
Putnam Catlin.	Eli Meeker.
Benjamin T. Case.	Rufus Merriam.
William Cope.	David Post.
Martin Curtis.	Preserved H. Porter.
Martin Catlin.	Hiram Plum.
George Cushman.	Isaac Post.
Mason Denison.	Nathan Raynor.
Ben. Adam Denison.	Joshua W. Raynsford.
William Drinker.	Daniel Ross.
William Dennis.	Almon H. Read.
Asa Dimock, Jr.	Southworth Russell.
Benjamin T. Dimock.	Solyman Shelly.
Jeremiah Etheridge.	Embly Shaffer.
Isaac P. Foster.	D. T. Simmons.
Rufus Frink.	John Stewart.
Mary Frink.	David Scott.
Herrick & Fordham.	Daniel Searles.
Edward Fuller.	John D. Stephens.
Edward W. Fuller.	Benjamin Sayre.
William Foster.	Frederick Stephens.
Abraham Fordham.	William Turrell.
Charles Fraser.	Stephen Vaughn.
Hiram Finch (treasurer).	Caleb Weeks.
Francis Fordham.	Mason S. Wilson.
Ebenezer Gritz.	Dimock Warner.
Nancy Groven.	Dioclesian Welsh.
Levi Gregory.	Adolphus Ward.
Joseph W. Guernsey.	Nelson Warner.
Abel Green.	Walker G. Woodhouse.
Aaron Green.	Jacob Wilsey.
Samuel Hodgdon.	Warner Hayden.

FIRE COMPANIES.—Montrose has not been behind her sister towns in the efficiency of her fire companies. The first company was organized in 1831, and was composed of the leading men of the borough. They had a hand-engine which they called the "Water Witch." It was not very effective, no matter how well served. *Rough and Ready Fire Company, No.* 1, was organized in 1847 with fifty-eight members. Isaac L. Post was the first secretary of the company. This company obtained a charter April 5, 1849, and has maintained its organization until the present time. It has had on its roll some of the best men in the place. Many of the boys lost their lives in the late war, and when Lee invaded Pennsylvania they volunteered as a company, as emergency men. Their annual suppers have been occasions of many happy reunions, bringing out the best talent of the company in response to toasts, in the relation of reminiscences pertaining to the many fires which the company has heroically combated, in commemorative poems, in music and song. The early records of this company have been destroyed by the fire-fiend, which they were organized to combat; but the remembrance of their services in times when the town has been in danger of destruction will not soon be forgotten.

Montrose Fire Company, No. 2, was organized in 1855, after the destructive fires of the preceding year. Some of the older and leading business men went into this company. It contains more mechanics at present, and is a very effective organization. G. G. Watrous is president now. *The Hook and Ladder Company* was organized largely through the efforts of Captain Beardsley. There have been other companies here, as *Wide Awake*, etc. The three above-named are the present effective organizations, all under the chief direction of Edward C. Fordham. [1] The town has no water-works, and the water supply in case of fires is derived from large cisterns located in different parts of the town, at street-crossings. Montrose has been visited by several destructive fires. Tuesday morning, at one o'clock, December 27, 1831, Benjamin T. Case, who happened to be coming home late on horseback from a journey in the country, discovered a fire in the register's office, and immediately gave the alarm, "*Fire! fire!*" but no one was alarmed. The angular old attorney had been out to see a friend in Forest Lake, and had partaken of his "good cheer" to that extent that he was not to be trifled with, and he began to pace up and down the town and notify them in language more profane than polite that if they did not get up their town would all burn up. He at last made a rally, and the "Water Witch" was put to the test. "The fire extended up the east side of the Public Avenue from Post's corner, including the *register's* office, Avery & Drinker's store, J. & B. R. Lyons' store, house and granary, and the building owned by Dr. Denison—the front room of which was occupied by the *Volunteer* office, and the remainder by the family of E. Kingsbury, Esq. The fire was extinguished by tearing down and removing the store of C. Cushman, and by bringing the engine to play on his dwelling-house—the site of Mulford's store." The second large fire occurred in May, 1851,

[1] A water company has recently been organized (1887) to pump water from Jones' Lake into a reservoir on the hill and thence distribute it through the town.

and swept the western side of the avenue with the exception of one house on each end—Searle's and Webb's.

"The fire of November, 1854, was still more destructive; commencing in the harness-shop of A. Baldwin (where is now the drug-store of Burns & Nichols), two houses east of that were burned—James Eldridge's large building and Mason Wilson's store; then westward the stores of Bentley & Read, A. Turrell, and the dwelling of I. L. Post, then the only brick building in the place—and crossing the street, the residence of Judge I. Post, and all the buildings south on both sides of the street to the house of Mrs. Turrell and the storehouse of S. F. Keeler.

"A week later the old 'Farmer's Hotel'—once Howell's, Fuller's, and Hinds', etc.—was burned. Before the next fire, No. 2 Fire Company was organized, and, like the first, comprised many of the business men of the place. About two o'clock in the morning, March 19, 1863, the old foundry of S. H. Sayre & Brothers was totally destroyed by fire. The *Republican* of the same week stated that the establishment had added $100,000 per year, for three years, to the prosperity of our business population. Its destruction was a great loss to the community."

The most destructive fire that ever destroyed the buildings of Montrose occurred Friday night, September , 1886. The fire originated in the Crandall Toy Factory. The firemen were soon on the ground; the engines were placed at the cisterns, and as soon as possible streams of water were playing upon the factory. Valuable time was lost by the bursting of defective hose. It soon became apparent that the factory must go. The merchants on South Main Street, adjoining, began to remove their goods. Many of them were piled upon the opposite side of the street, only to be devoured by the flames later. The firemen and volunteers made herculean efforts, but all in vain. When the store of A. W. Cooley, on the east side of South Main, was seen to be on fire, it was feared that the water supply would be insufficient to stay the flames. Almost as quickly as can be told, the flames leaped from building to building, carrying destruction in their trail. With both sides of the street ablaze and the roaring mass hurling fire-brands high in the air in all directions, the scene baffled description. The fire was finally checked at the Brewster building on the south. E. C. Fordham's and W. B. Dean's wooden stores burned quickly, but it was hoped that M. S. Wilson's brick store would stay the flames. Soon, however, ominous clouds of smoke began to rise from this building. This was the supreme moment. It was now or never that the fire could be stayed. To climb the stairs and gain the roof of Sparks' store was the work of a moment, and this was done by Burgess Jessup and a band of intrepid spirits who were willing to brave any danger to save the town. The boys, though nearly suffocated with smoke, fought bravely until the fire was stayed at this point. The damages were estimated at ninety thousand dollars. Insurance, fifty thousand dollars. Some of the buildings destroyed were Crandall's factory, Boyd & Cooley's hardware and W. H. Boyd's building, C. N. Stoddard, E. C. and G. F. Fordham, W. M. Post building, I. N. Bullard, E. R. Stebbins, M. S. Wilson building, Bostwick & Corwin, groceries; D. P. Little, Mrs. Cushman and many others.

MERCHANTS.—The pioneer merchants of Montrose labored under a great many disadvantages. True, their business was not very extensive, but it required considerable financial engineering on the part of merchants to realize money sufficient to pay their bills in New York. They usually bought goods on six months' credit and trusted them out, taking whatever they could get for pay. There was very little money in circulation among the settlers; hence, early trade was largely a matter of barter. The first merchants kept whiskey, tobacco, nails, tea, calico and a few other articles such as the settlers wanted. They took in exchange maple-sugar, furs and peltry, home-made flannels, woolen socks, ashes and, later, grain and butter. The flannels, socks and maple-sugar could be sold or exchanged in New York for goods. In this manner the good house-wives of Montrose and vicinity early came to the support of their husbands, with their spinning-wheels, looms and knitting-needles, producing, at first, about the only fabrics upon which money could be realized. The grain taken by the merchants was largely manufactured into whiskey by the merchants themselves, such as had distilleries; and if they did not have a distillery, they sent the grain there, and the distiller returned a stipu-

lated amount of whiskey in payment, which was sold to the grain producer. Mason Wilson says, "None of it was sent abroad to pay debts; it was all consumed at home." Mr. Wilson says there were about forty Revolutionary soldiers living in the county who received a maximum pension of ninety-six dollars per year for a private, and more for an officer, according to rank. This was before the day of bank-checks, and he acted as attorney for them sometimes, and would draw all their pensions at Philadelphia and distribute the moneys among them when he returned. This brought some cash into the settlement and facilitated exchange among the merchants and others. The pioneer merchants brought their goods from New York up the Hudson to Newburg on sloops, and carted them thence to Montrose, a distance of one hundred and ten miles, over rough roads and through the woods—although there was not a very extensive business done until after the beginning of the Newburg and Great Bend turnpike, in 1811–12, which helped transportation very much.

Isaac Post was the first merchant at Montrose. He sold goods from the corner of his inn, which stood where the post-office now stands, as early as 1808. A short time afterwards he erected a dwelling-house on the opposite corner, where W. H. Boyd is erecting a brick building, and kept a store in one part of his house for several years. In 1814 he erected a store-building on the opposite corner from the post-office, where Nichols & Watrous' store now is, where he did business until 1828, when he was succeeded by his son, Wm. L. Post. From 1825 to 1835 Mason S. Wilson was in partnership with the Posts, under the firm-name of Post & Wilson. The old wooden building was burned in 1831, and rebuilt and occupied by Mr. Post as long as he continued in business. This building was replaced by Nichols with a brick building in 1883. After dissolving with Mr. Post, Mr. Wilson opened a store where Turrell's stationery store now is, and occupied it until 1854, when it burned. He then built a brick building—where Bostwick & Corwin rebuilt in 1886—and continued business until 1865. The firms which succeeded Mr. Wilson in this place were Wilson, Griffis & Warner, Wilson & Gere, Saxon M. Wilson, son of Mason Wilson, and Griffis & Sayre.

Benjamin Sayre came to Montrose in 1816 and started a store in connection with S. S. Mulford, under the firm-name of Sayre & Mulford, where B. H. Mulford now resides. This partnership continued for a number of years, until Mr. Sayre moved across the road, where Dr. Blakeslee's residence and law-office is. He associated his son, S. H. Sayre, in the business with him, and erected a building which was used for a hotel (Washington), until he finally converted it into a store. This building was destroyed in the conflagration of 1851, and the present hardware-store of S. H. Sayre was erected by him on a part of the same site. Benjamin Sayre was an energetic man in his day and took an active interest in everything that tended to improve the struggling pioneer village. In 1825–30 he was actively engaged manufacturing a spinning-machine that would run from eight to ten spindles. He also bought wood ashes and made potash for New York market. The farmers would bring as high as five hundred bushels of ashes to his store in one day, and sell them for ten and twelve cents per bushel.

Silvanus S. Mulford came to Montrose from Long Island, and started business as a merchant, where B. H. Mulford now resides, in 1816, in connection with B. Sayre until 1818, then with N. Raynor a short time, then alone. After a number of years S. S. Mulford associated his son, William J. Mulford, with him in business, which partnership continued until about 1845, when S. S. Mulford retired, and S. H. Mulford took his place, which continued until the death of the latter, when William J. continued the business alone; until recently he has been succeeded by his son, William S. Mulford. The present commodious store was built in 1844. This business has been successfully conducted by three generations in the same family for seventy years. This house has always been solvent and solid.

Jerre Lyons came to Montrose from Massachusetts in 1819, and started a store where the National Bank now stands. Benjamin R. Lyons, his brother, was in partnership with

him from 1824 till about 1835, when Judge Read entered into partnership with Jerre Lyons, and hardware was added to their business. After about four years Read went out, and Lyons continued the business alone; then he associated his son, Theodore A. Lyons, with him until 1868, when he retired.

T. A. Lyons, G. H. Drake and G. H. Lyons constituted the firm of Lyons, Drake & Co., which did business until Drake died, when G. L. Lyons became interested with his father, under firm-name of T. A. Lyon & Son, who are still doing business at the old stand. Benjamin R. Lyons, after dissolving partnership with his brother, in 1835, took Francis B. Chandler into partnership with him, and continued at Montrose until they were burned out, in 1884, when Mr. Lyons retired, having been engaged in the mercantile business at Montrose for sixty years. F. B. Chandler still continues in business, being the oldest merchant actively engaged in business at Montrose.

Anson Dart commenced the drug business, where the Episcopal Church now stands, some time prior to 1824. It is probable that Jerre Lyons had something to do with it when it was first started. Mr. Dart continued the business for a short time and sold it to Asa Hartshorn, who combined the jewelry with the drug business. George V. Bentley, who had clerked for Mr. Hartshorn since 1828, and learned the jeweler's trade, together with Norman Mitchell, purchased the business in November, 1833. Mitchell & Bentley continued the business where Abel Turrell's building now stands until 1842, when Bentley sold to Mitchell and bought where Read now is, and was alone for four or five years, when Judge Charles F. Read bought an interest in the concern. The firm of Bentley & Read did not limit themselves to the drug and jeweler's business, but went into general merchandising, and during the fifteen years they were in partnership they sold more goods than any other firm in Susquehanna County. Mr. Bentley retired in 1860, when the firm became Read, Watrous & Foster. In 1866 it became C. F. Read & Co., then Read, Griffis & Co. The business, after various changes, passed into the hands of H. P. Read, a son of C. F. Read, who now conducts it.

Francis Fordham came to Montrose from Southampton, L. I., in 1812. He was a hatter by trade, and started that business in a house that he built just below Boyd's Corner. He worked at his trade for a number of years. The first hat that he made in Montrose he sold to John Bump, of Forest Lake. A short time after he commenced merchandising he had two distilleries. He continued business with Nathan Raynor and Mr. Herrick until he failed. E. C. Fordham, one of his sons, has a grocery-store now.

William Turrell came to Montrose from Connecticut in 1816. He spent one year in Auburn township, and removed thence to Montrose, where he opened a saddlery and harness-shop in 1817, in the basement of the building, on the property where he lived the remainder of his life. In 1824 he built the residence now owned and occupied by his son. In 1835 he erected a two-story building across the street from his residence, where he continued his business until 1843, when he was succeeded by his son, Henry F. Turrell, who continued the saddlery business until 1868. Alfred Baldwin conducted the harness business a great many years. His brother Edmund was with him a part of the time. Since then William L. Cox has been the principal harness, maker. He has been in the business since 1848.

Azur Lathrop established a mercantile business at Montrose in the fall of 1840, under the firm-name of Avery & Lathrop. This firm did business eighteen months, and were succeeded by Lathrop & Webb, which continued two years, when Mr. Lathrop sold his interest and removed to Springville, where he engaged in the same business. He returned to Montrose, and the firm of Lathrop & Saulisbury was established. This firm did general merchandising until 1852, when Mr. Saulisbury retired from the firm, and the following year D. R. Lathrop & Co. succeeded to the business. In 1855 Azur Lathrop purchased George Fuller's interest in the business of D. R. Lathrop & Co.

In 1858-60 he built the brick block now occupied by M. S. Dessauer, and rented the first floor to De Witt & Riley, merchants, and W. H. Cooper & Co., private bankers. The second story is used for offices and the third is the Masonic Hall, Lodge No. 240. From 1861 to 1866 Lathrop, Tyler & De Witt were in partnership in the mercantile business, and from then till 1871 Mr. Lathrop was alone, when he sold the store building to M. S. Dessauer, the present proprietor.

J. Wittenberg & Bro. started the dry-goods business in a little building on the Searle corner, near Leonard Searle's, in September, 1854. This firm was changed to Guttenberg, Rosenbaum & Co., in 1856, and they rented of Alfred Baldwin in the brick block where A. B. Burns now is. In 1864 Mr. Rosenbaum, the active partner moved to Elmira and M. S. Dessauer took his place as active manager. He purchased the present elegant store of Azur Lathrop in 1871, and moved into it in the fall of that year. There were six partners, brothers-in-law, who were associated together in business. They established a store in New York and another in Towanda, Bradford County, in 1855-56, and in 1857 they removed from Towanda to Susquehanna Depot, where they established one of the finest dry-goods stores in Susquehanna County. February 1, 1877, these six partners met in Elmira, where one of their stores was established, each with an inventory of the property over which he had been active manager, and in one-half day they arranged an amicable dissolution of partnership, leaving each partner in ownership where he had been active manager. This arrangement continued M. S. Dessauer at Montrose, and Guttenberg, Eisman & Co. at Susquehanna. Moses Tyler had a store nearly where Searle's office now is for forty years, when he sold to——Hawley. After a few years Hawley sold to Chauncy Mott, who carried on business a number of years. Then H. C. Tyler had a store there for four years, when mercantile business was discontinued at that point and the building was sold to James E. Carmalt, who converted it into lawyers' offices. Daniel Brewster has a store adjoining I. N. Bullard's, where he keeps sleighs and agricultural implements for sale. W. W. Smith has a furniture store in connection with his undertaking shop.

Nathan Raynor, who was in partnership with Mulford a short time, was one of the pioneer merchants here. He was succeeded by Martin Curtis in 1824, who was succeeded by David Post & Son. The son, Norman I. Post, and Mr. Grover had the business finally. Their store was on what is known as the Gardner lot.

JEWELERS.—Asa Hartshorn was the first jeweler, and was succeeded in that business by his apprentice, George V. Bentley. Subsequently L. B. Isbell rented a window of F. B. Chandler and worked at the business seventeen years at Montrose. F. D. Melhuish learned his trade of him and eventually succeeded him in the business. He carries the largest stock of any jeweler in town. After Isbell left Chandler's, George Clarey did business there for about seven years. William True was a jeweler many years ago in George Fuller's store. Eugene H. True, his son, has occupied a portion of Chandler's store since 1876, and keeps a fine stock of goods. He has been twice elected to the State Legislature on the Republican ticket, and has represented the county creditably at Harrisburg.

DRUGGISTS.—About 1835 Jeremiah Etheridge purchased a lot and built a store on the west side of the Public Avenue, and started his son in business. This store was burned in 1851 and rebuilt. After his son died, Mr. Etheridge continued the business until he died, in 1866.

Amos Nichols and A. B. Burns next occupied this store. In 1871 they bought the brick building now occupied by A. B. Burns of Alfred Baldwin. In 1875 Mr. Burns purchased Mr. Nichols' interest, and now conducts the business alone. His drug-store is a model of neatness and good order. Mr. Burns has recently been appointed by the Governor a member of the Pharmaceutical Examining Board of the State of Pennsylvania.

The lot and brick store building owned by Abel Turrell, and known as the Central Drug-Store, has a history worthy of mention. A drug-store has been continuously kept upon this lot over sixty years, and during the last forty years it has been owned by Abel Turrell. In

1826 Asa Hartshorn commenced a drug-store on this ground. He also kept jewelry and conducted the business of silversmith and watch-repairer. In 1833 he sold the premises and business to his two apprentices, George V. Bentley and Norman Mitchell, firm-name Bentley & Mitchell. They dissolved in 1842, and Norman Mitchell took his younger brother, Henry A. Mitchell, as partner, firm-name N. Mitchell & Co. In April, 1848, they sold the lot, building and goods to Abel Turrell, who personally and successfully conducted the store, keeping drugs as the leading business, to which were added paints, fancy goods, jewelry and many other kinds of goods, until May, 1875, a term of twenty-seven years, when he sold the goods to M. A. Lyon, and rented to him the building and lot. He afterward took as partner his brother, Frederick K. Lyon, firm-name M. A. Lyon & Brother. In 1883 they sold the goods to S. J. Sparkes & Co., the present occupants by lease. In the great fire of November 10, 1854, the wooden building on this lot was destroyed. The present three-story brick building was erected the following year by Abel Turrell, the present owner.

F. H. Cooley has a drug-store on the west side of Public Avenue.

I. N. Bullard commenced merchandising in 1850, and has continued in the business without any partners until the present time. Like most of the Montrose merchants, he has passed through the fire. In 1854 he was burned out and rebuilt on the same spot. This building was destroyed in the conflagration of 1886. He now has a small store north of the Exchange Hotel, and keeps groceries, provisions and drugs.

Isaac P. Foster and J. W. Raynsford had a store here at an early day; likewise Woodhouse & Fordham.

E. P. Stamp commenced grocery business at Montrose in 1870. His place of business was burned in 1875, and he purchased a lot and built a store, which he traded to Augustus Faurot for the old Raynsford farm. Faurot sold it to Dr. Decker, the present owner (1887). Decker occupies the front part of the building. Simon Sayre occupied the back part of the store until he died. He was succeeded by John Burns, who is doing a good grocery business.

N. H. Lyons and Jerre Lyons were book-binders by trade, and started that business when they came to Montrose, in 1819. They had a larger business than one would think possible in this new country. They had the first book-store.

George Fuller appears to have been the second bookseller and stationer. He was followed in the same business by A. N. Bullard, who was succeeded by A. H. Smith. W. B. Deans bought of Mr. Smith in 1866, and now occupies part of L. M. Tyrrell's store, which was erected about two years ago on the B. R. Lyons lot.

F. H. Stevens had a stationery-store from 1876 to 1886, the time of his death. William H. Turrell has recently purchased the business of the estate.

C. D. Miner has been a merchant at Montrose for a number of years.

Byington Thatcher commenced grocery business in the basement of the Keystone Hotel in 1862, was burned out in 1866 and is now in Mawhiney's basement.

William H. Boyd and A. L. Webster formed a partnership in 1858, and engaged in the tin and sheet-iron business. J. H. Corwin bought Webster's interest in December, 1865, and J. R. Cooley became one of the firm of W. H. Boyd & Co. in 1876. In 1883 Mr. Corwin sold his interest to Boyd & Cooley, who have been conducting business at the rink since the fire of 1886. Mr. Corwin bought Griffis' interest in the firm of Griffis & Bostwick. They occupied Wilson's store, which was destroyed in 1886. Bostwick & Corwin purchased the lot and have just erected one of the finest brick buildings in the place. Mr. Boyd also has laid the foundation for a brick building on his corner.

D. P. Little has recently started a hardware-store in one of the new buildings that have been erected on the burnt district.

L. H. Griffis has the only bakery in the place.

MEAT-MARKETS.—The people of Montrose were early supplied with meat by butchers, who brought it in wagons and sold it from door to door. Alexander Allen butchered here as early as 1836–38. Zipron Cobb had a meat-market





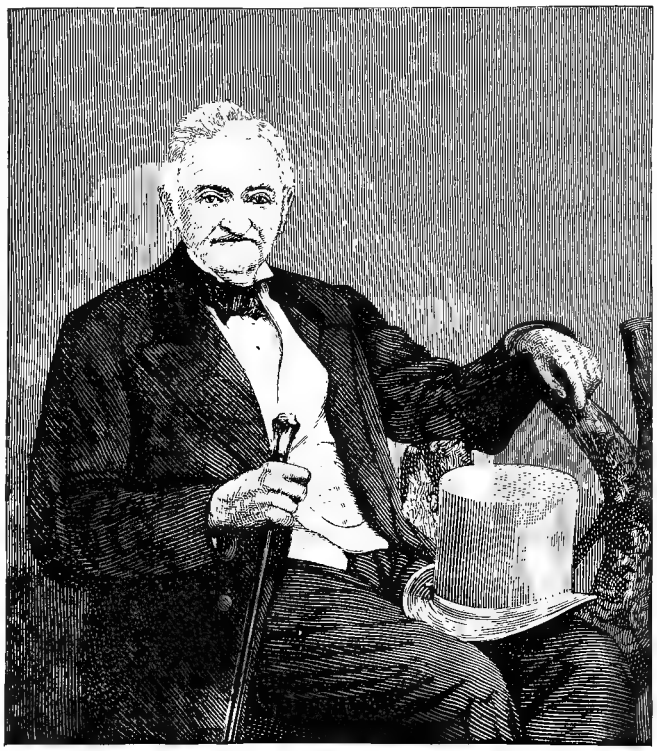
after that for a number of years. Edgar Harper had a meat-market in Post's basement. After that Emmett and John Kirby occupied the same place. Then Samuel Henstock and Nelson Hawley had markets. These have been succeeded by Philip Hahn, C. D. Hawley & Co., A. B. Hamlin, Wallace Hewitt, E. Tiffany and Myron Kasson, who sold to Hamlin again, who has the business in 1887. S. B. Rogers & Co. started in 1883.

Mason Saxon Wilson.—The subject of this sketch is well entitled to especial notice in this volume by reason of his long-continued career as a merchant at Montrose, his constancy in the support of its varied enterprises, charities and religious institutions, his correct habits, Christian example and high moral sentiment; and because he has continued to the great age of nearly four-score and nine years well preserved in mind and able to transact his own business. He has never sought political preferment; neither has he shrunk from responsibility and trust when placed upon him by his fellow-townsmen. For a half-century Mr. Wilson was engaged in mercantile pursuits here, and in the early times when there were no railroads or canals, or means of transportation of merchandise, he recites the long and tedious way in which his goods were conveyed from New York to this place; which, after being run up the Hudson in sloops to Newburg, were thence carted by way of the Newburg turnpike the entire distance of one hundred and ten miles, sometimes taking many days for the accomplishment of the journey. This state of things existed until the completion of parts of the Erie Railway, when goods were shipped from New York by that road to its terminus, and thence by the way of Port Jervis or Great Bend to Montrose. In the early days of business at Montrose, he says, there was little or no money paid in the sale of his merchandise, but a barter was constantly carried on between the farmer and the merchant, and in turn between the merchant and the jobber. He came to Bridgewater township with his parents in 1799, then an infant of nine months, who settled just outside and south of the borough of Montrose. His parents had come from Burlington, Otsego Co., New York, where he was born June 28, 1798, and located in this then wilderness place, having no nearer neighbors than five miles to the west at Fairdale, on Wyalusing Creek, and about the same distance to the east, in what is now Brooklyn township. The log house occupied by the family had been erected by his father, Stephen Wilson (1772–1848), who had visited the place in the fall of 1798 in company with Samuel Wilson, his brother, and Samuel Coggswell, brother of his wife, Anna Coggswell (1775–1865). Here his boyhood was spent until the age of sixteen, when he became a clerk in the store of Isaac Post at Montrose, and continued with him until he reached his majority. At the age of twenty-two a lingering illness compelled him to return to his home, where he remained for three years. Returning to Montrose, he became the partner of Mr. Post in 1825, and in 1828 with his eldest son, William Post, and continued his business relations with that firm until 1835, when he established mercantile business on his own account, which he continued until his retirement from active business, in 1865. In 1831 he united with the Baptist Church at Montrose, and has been a consistent member since, a period of fifty-five years, and he was treasurer of the church successively for a half-century, from 1831 to 1881. He was a director and one of the founders of the Susquehanna County Bank, treasurer for many years of the old Montrose Academy, and one of its board of trustees; and he was also chosen frequently as assessor. In politics he was originally a Whig, but upon the formation of the Republican party, adopted its principles. He married, August 25, 1825, Mary (1800–72), a daughter of Paul and Mary (Halsey) Sayre, of Southampton, L. I., who bore him children, Saxon M. Wilson, born in 1826, for many years a merchant succeeding his father, married first Laura Johnson, and has two children—Mary Cooper, wife of Lewis H. Sprout, and Mason B., who died, leaving a widow and two children, Mary and Robert; his second wife is Marietta Fuller; Fanny Mulford Wilson (1828–51); Mary Sayre Wilson, born in 1830, widow of the Hon. La Fayette Fitch; Eliza and Adelia died in infancy. For his

second wife, in 1873 Mr. Wilson married Eliza Halsey Mitchell, who died July 4, 1885. Mr. Wilson's ancestors were residents of Vermont, and his paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His parents, Stephen and Anna Wilson, left Bridgewater township in 1819 and settled at Wysox, Bradford Co., and in 1823 removed thence to West Almond, Allegany Co., N. Y., where they remained for seven years, when they settled at Belfast, on the Genesee, where they died. Stephen Wilson was an assessor of Bridgewater township when his returns had to be made at Wilkes-Barre, and he was one of the commissioners of Susquehanna County in 1815. He was among the early members of the Baptist Church at Montrose. Stephen Wilson and Anna Coggswell were married in 1795, and their children are David (1796–1846), married and reared a family of children, moved to Bradford County and thence to Ohio, where he died; Almeda (1800–35) was the wife of John Bard, Jr., a farmer in Bridgewater township; Samuel Coggswell, born in 1803, was a publisher at Montrose with George Fuller, married and moved to Allegany Co., N. Y., where he published for some time the *Angelica Reporter*, was surrogate of that county, its first judge, and is now a retired lawyer at Belfast, in the same county; Anna, born in 1804, widow of Dudley B. Smith, at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Polly, born in 1806, is the widow of Miller Dean, of West Almond, N. Y.; Stephen, Jr., born in 1808, resides on the farm where his father died; Orpha, born in 1810, widow of John Jennings, of Lawrence, Michigan; Robert Stacy Wilson (1812–82), learned the printer's trade at Angelica with his brother, Samuel C., afterwards read law and practiced his profession there until 1836, when he moved to Ann Arbor, Michigan; there he was elected a justice of the peace, probate judge, and served as a member of the Michigan State Senate for one term. He was a delegate from that State to the convention which nominated James K. Polk for President. In 1850 he removed to Chicago, where he practiced his profession for three years, when he was elected judge of the Recorder's Court of the city, and held that office by re-election for ten years.

Benjamin Richards Lyons was born at Coleraine, Franklin County, Mass, Nov. 4, 1802. He spent his boyhood at school until the age of fifteen, when he accompanied his parents to Chesterfield, N. H., and was a clerk in a store at that place for nine years. In June, 1824, he came to Montrose and served as clerk for his brother Jerre, who had established mercantile business here in 1819. The following year he returned to Massachusetts, and in 1826 married Maria Augusta (1801–1846), daughter of Clark and Nancy (Lyons) Chandler. In 1831, with his wife, he returned to Montrose and became a partner with his brother in business. Their store was located on the site of the First National Bank building, and was burned that year. They erected a new store, which, in turn, was destroyed by fire in 1884, when the site was sold, and the present First National Bank building erected thereon. Mr. Lyons continued in mercantile business here until 1884, when he retired from active business life, having been almost continuously in mercantile business as clerk and merchant for a period of sixty-seven years. In 1849 he established a branch store at Lanesboro', this county, and was associated there in business with his brother Joel until 1860. In 1835 he established the tin and stove business, and in 1849, in company with others, a foundry for the manufacture of stoves and other castings. This latter interest he soon after sold to his partners. For several years he had associated with him, in Montrose, his brother-in-law, Mr. Francis B. Chandler. He was a director in the old Susquehanna Bank, and one of its organizers, when James C. Biddle was made its president. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was one of the building committee in 1860 to erect the present church edifice. Mr. Lyons is, at the writing of this sketch, eighty-four years of age, and has outlived most of the associates of his earlier business years. He is a man well known in Montrose, who has given to the poor and to worthy institutions, demanding aid, largely commensurate with his means. His sympathies have ever been drawn towards those less fortunate than himself; and while of himself he has been successful in business, discreet and ju-

dicious in the management of affairs, the failures of others and the destruction of his property by fire have caused him great loss. In him the church has always found a liberal giver, and many of the citizens of Montrose will remember his unostentatious donations for their relief. Mr. Lyons is a man well informed on the current topics of the day, and many years ago surrounded himself with a valuable library of choice literary productions. His father, Dr. Jerre Lyons (1765–1825), married, in 1790, Mary Richards (1765–1808). He was a native of Roxbury, Mass., a university graduate, practiced his profession as a physician at Coleraine, Mass., and at Chesterfield, N. H., and died at the latter place. His children were Rev. Luke Lyons (1791–1845), a Congregational minister during his life, died in Illinois; Betsey (1793-1871) wife of Gilbert Minor, resided in Coleraine, and there died; Mary, died young; Nathan Holmes (1796–1877), came to Montrose in 1818 was, by trade, a book-binder, and died here; Jerre (1798–1875), came to Montrose in 1819, and remained in mercantile business until nearly the time of his death; Nancy (1800–1839), married a Mr. Tenney, of Gill, Mass.; Benjamin Richards, subject of this sketch; Barney (1805–1830), was in the store with his brother Jerre; and Rev. Lorenzo Lyons (1807–1886), educated at Union College, went to the Sandwich Islands as a missionary of the Congregational Church, where he remained until his death, a period of fifty-five years. The grandparents of Benjamin R. Lyons—David (1737–1803) and Abigail (Draper) (1740–1829) Lyons—were farmers at Coleraine. He was one of the men who assisted in pitching the British tea into Boston Harbor in 1773. One of his sons, Daniel, (1778–1850), settled at Great Bend, where he was a cabinet-maker, farmer, and for some time kept a hotel. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church there, and alone built the meeting-house. During his residence at Montrose he erected the stone building back of the court-house, now used by one of the fire companies. The other children of David Lyons were Jerre, Jesse, Seth, Abigail, Nancy, David, Aaron, Joel and Polly.





ABEL TURRELL, of Montrose, Pennsylvania, was born in what is now Forest Lake, Susquehanna County, Pa., October 16, 1812. His parents, Leman and Lucy Turrell, came from Litchfield Co., Conn., in 1810. He was reared on the home farm of his father, and in boyhood obtained a fair education by attendance at the district school, and by close attention to his studies at home, which he further completed at John Mann's Academy, and at the Montrose Academy. For two years, commencing in 1837, he was a teacher at Wilkes-Barre.

From May, 1839, to January, 1846, he was the editor and proprietor of a newspaper in Montrose: first the *Montrose Volunteer*, and afterwards the *Montrose Democrat*, by a change of name of the paper. From April, 1848, to May, 1875, he was successfully and continuously engaged in the drug business in Montrose. He then retired from active business with a competence. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Montrose, and a director several years. He married Adelia Catlin October 19, 1843, who was born in Bridgewater, Susquehanna Co., Pa., January 7, 1818. Her parents, Erastus and Polly (Wright) Catlin, were formerly from Litchfield County, Connecticut.

They have one child,—EDGAR ABEL TURRELL, who graduated at Yale College in 1867, and at the Columbia College Law School in 1869, and was thereupon admitted to the New York State bar. After studying and traveling in Europe for two years, he began the practice of law in New York City in 1872, at 170 Broadway, where he has since continued in the successful practice of his profession, in both the State and United States Courts. He is a member of the Bar Association, the Law Institute, the Manhattan Club, the Young Men's Democratic Club (of which he was secretary and vice-president several years), the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club, and various other organizations of the city. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Yale College in 1870.

Events in the family of LEMAN and LUCY TURRELL and near relatives:

Leman Turrell was born in New Milford, Litchfield County, Connecticut, July 5, 1776. In the spring of 1794, at the age of eighteen years, he came to Pennsylvania to survey land under the Connecticut title, for his uncle, Job Turrell, and returned in the fall. In 1797 he and Lucy Turrell (1776–1864) were married, and continued to reside in New Milford, Connecticut. In April, 1810, Leman Turrell, with his family, consisting of his wife and four children, left their native place in Connecticut, and removed to the western portion of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, now Forest Lake, and bought a tract of woodland on the line of the Milford and Owego turnpike, about two miles east of Friendsville. He subsequently added to his original purchase, until he acquired five hundred and twenty acres. He was an enterprising and thrifty farmer, and with the assistance of his sons, cleared a large portion of his land, and brought it into a state of cultivation, and erected good buildings thereon. His services as a surveyor were often sought by others, and upon the construction of the Milford and Owego turnpike, he contracted for and completed about one and a quarter miles of the same, through the forest, first removing the trees with their roots from the earth, and then making a wide and well-formed road, mainly taking stock for pay; and he was one of the managers during its continuance as a company road, supported by toll. In those days this turnpike was a portion of one of the main and most direct stage-routes from Ohio and the West to New York and the East, and fine four-horse stage-coaches and extensive droves of cattle passed over it, and it was as important as a railroad now.

The entire family of Leman and Lucy Turrell consisted of five sons and two daughters, whose ages are in the order named,—Britannia, 1798–1839; Stanley, 1800–79; Joel, 1801–73; Leman Miner, 1808–83; Abel, 1812; Lucy Ann, 1816–83; and James, 1818.

Britannia, wife of Adolphus Olmstead, whose daughter, Sarah Britannia, became the wife of the late President-Judge Farris B. Streeter, and now resides in Towanda, Pa., where her son, Harry Streeter, is engaged in the practice of law; and their son, Garrick Mallory Olmstead, lately deceased, was a graduate of Lafayette College, and a prominent lawyer in Jersey City. Stanley, Joel and Leman Miner were successful farmers in Forest Lake. The latter purchased eighteen hundred acres of land in Nebraska, and sold it to settlers; and he was an efficient and exemplary deacon in the Baptist Church at Birchardville. Joel succeeded his father as surveyor of land and roads, and by election he held the office of county surveyor. His son, Wilson J., was his successor in said office. Abel, a prosperous editor and merchant in Montrose. Lucy Ann, wife of Abner Griffis;



Abel Turrell

their older son, Henry L. Griffis, a student of Lafayette College, and now professor of natural science in the high school at Binghamton, N. Y., and also a civil engineer. Lafayette College conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts in 1885. James resides in Longmont, Colorado; his son, Judson Wade Turrell, learned the drug business with his Uncle Abel, in Montrose, and removed to Longmont, Boulder County, Colorado, where he was elected member of the State Legislature at the last election; and he owns a fine drug-store in that town.

Leman and Lucy Turrell were persons of strict integrity, honesty and perseverance, and these qualities prevail in their children, and may be considered characteristic of the family.

William, father of Hon. Wm. J. Turrell (for biography, see Law Chapter), was a brother of Leman Turrell. Rachel, a sister of Leman, and wife of David Noble, had one son, a prominent member of Congress from Ohio many years. Leman, William and Beebe Turrell were sons of James Turrell, Jr.

Amy, a sister of Lucy Turrell (wife of Leman Turrell), became the wife of Alpheus Fuller, whose son, Jerome, was a prominent member of the New York State bar, a member of the State Legislature, a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1866, a delegate to the National Convention of 1848, wherein he nominated Millard Fillmore for Vice-President. By the death of President Taylor, in 1850, Fillmore became the acting President. He then appointed Mr. Fuller Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, which position he declined. He then appointed him chief justice of the Territory of Minnesota, which position he held until its admission as a State. Returning to Monroe County, N. Y., he was elected judge, holding his court in the city of Rochester, and he held that office by re-election until he was retired, at the age of seventy years, under an article of the Constitution which he had assisted in making.

Not for want of merit, but from a desire for brevity, the names of many equally worthy members of branches of the family are omitted.

AZUR LATHROP, second son of Judge Benjamin Lathrop, spent his boyhood on the farm of his father and obtained his education at the district school and at John Mann's Academy, St. Joseph. He was a teacher for three winter terms in this county and spent the winter of 1836–37 in the Senate chamber at Harrisburg as a reporter for the *Pittsburgh Times* and *Harrisburg Reporter*, of which latter General Simon Cameron was then one of the proprietors. After spending a year at home he took a tour of the West, and in the spring of 1840 returned, and in the fall of the same year settled at Montrose in the mercantile business (Avery & Lathrop). From 1844 to 1849 he was engaged in mercantile business at Springville and served as postmaster at that place under commission of President Polk for four years. Returning to Montrose, he continued in the same business as a successful merchant more or less of the time until 1872. In 1858–60 he built the brick block of three stories now occupied by Mr. M. S. Dessauer, a merchant—the second story containing various offices and the third story the hall of the F. and A. Masons. In 1862 he purchased the Franklin Tannery of New York parties, which he conducted for some six years and sold to Munger Brothers, the present proprietors; and from 1865 until 1868, under the firm-name of A. Lathrop & Co., he also owned and conducted a tannery at Laporte, Sullivan Co. Upon the failure of the Montrose Fork Company, in 1864, he became one of its proprietors and continued the business until the sale of the building to C. M. Crandall & Co., toy works, which were burned in the fall of 1886. In 1875 he established the planing-mill and lumber-yard at Montrose, still conducted by A. & G. R. Lathrop. After the murder of William H. Cooper, the banker, Mr. Lathrop was appointed by the court the trustee of his estate.

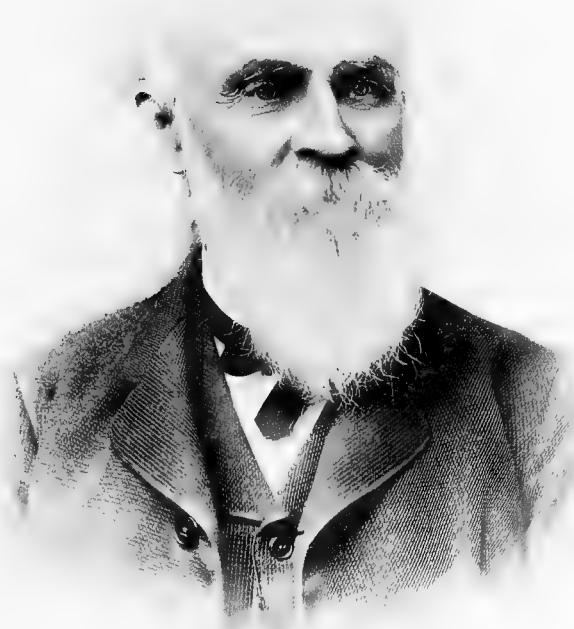
He is a large employer of laborers; a large farmer; a director and one of the largest stockholders of the First National National Bank of Montrose; was one of the principal movers in the Montrose Railway Company and a director for several years, and closely identified with the stage and express business of the place. For nearly a half-century Mr. Lathrop has been one of the main factors in the business interests of Montrose Borough and Susquehanna County,

closely connected with its public matters and in the distribution of moneys among its people. Following the religious persuasion of his father, his family are members of the Episcopal Church, of which he has served as vestryman and warden for more than twenty years, and he has been a member of Montrose Lodge, No. 240, F. and A. M., since 1857. On January 9, 1849, he married Sarah E., daughter of John and Sarah Cornell, who died August 22, 1862, leaving two daughters—Ella Virginia, wife of John S. Courtright, Esq., a lawyer at Montrose, and Florence May—at home. For his second wife he married, September 9, 1865, Mrs. Rebecca (Gilbert) Burling, of New York, by whom he has one son, Gilbert Azur, a veterinary surgeon at Montrose.

The family of Lathrop, of Susquehanna County, are lineal descendants of Rev. John Lothropp, the pioneer of the family in this country, who was born in 1584, graduated at Queen's College, Cambridge, 1605, and was a minister of the Church of England at Egerton, Kent, from 1611 to 1623, when he became an Independent and was at once settled over the First Independent Church of London. He was a leader, which is proved by the fact that the authorities kept a watchful eye upon him, and arrested and imprisoned him; but, in 1634, being for a time released, he escaped to this country and settled first in Scituate and later in Barnstable, Mass., where he died in 1653. A full account of the family in New England may be found in a genealogical memoir of the Lo-Lathrops, compiled by the late Rev. E. B. Huntington, A.M., of Ridgefield, Conn.

Hon. Charles F. Read, only son of Hon. A. H. Read, was born October 6, 1816. The first fifteen years of his life were spent at home, and eight or nine years of that time he attended school at the old academy; July, 1831, he entered the *Register* printing-office for five years. In connection with his office duties he was required to carry a mail on horseback, together with three or four hundred newspapers, once a week, through Brooklyn, Harford, Gibson, New Milford, Great Bend, Corbettsville, Lawsville and Franklin, a distance of sixty miles. Faithfully serving out the term of his engagement, he won the good-will of his employer and received an advance in his wages above the contract. He purchased a half-interest in the *Independent Volunteer* for five hundred dollars. In 1838 he was made deputy United States marshal for Susquehanna County, taking the census of nearly the entire county. In 1841 he formed a partnership with Deacon Jerre Lyons in the mercantile busines. In 1845 he dissolved with Lyons and became a partner with G. V. Bentley for fifteen years. A. Watrous and H. C. Foster succeeded Bentley in 1860; with various partners he continued in the mercantile business twenty-nine years. In 1855 he was associated three or four years with H. H. Frazier in conducting the *Independent Republican*. In 1856 he was elected associate judge of Susquehanna County, a position which he held by re-election ten years. He was Presidential elector and voted for Lincoln and Johnson in 1864. In business he was careful and conscientious, avoiding speculation and holding usury in abhorrence. In 1840 he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, and continued an earnest and consistent member the remainder of his life. He died January 1, 1876.

Industries–Manufacturing.—Montrose, owing to its location on a hill at the fountain head of a stream, instead of being beside its majestic course, is not adapted to manufacturing; consequently her manufactories are not extensive. The first manufacturing that was done consisted of home-made flannels and woven fabrics of various kinds, such as full-cloth for men's wear, plaids for women's wear, and table-cloths and toweling from flax which was grown in the county. A large number of sheep were kept for their wool for this domestic manufacture. This industry, which was carried on in every household by the good house-wives of those early days, with their spinning-wheels and old-fashioned hand-looms, was of greater importance to the hardy pioneers than we can estimate now. The old merchants remember that the manufactured product of these old hand-looms not only clothed the families of the pioneers, but also furnished an article of commerce that could be exchanged in





New York for such other articles as the settlers needed. All honor to the women, while they were "rising up early in the morning while it was yet night, seeking wool and flax and working willingly with their hands, girding their loins with strength, laying their hands to the spindle and distaff, stretching out their hands to the needy and not fearing the snow for their households, for they were covered with scarlet and plaids and full cloth," [1]—their husbands, who were sitting among the *elders* of the land, were engaged in manufacturing the rye (which ought to have been ground into flour to make bread for the needy) into whiskey for home consumption.

Distilleries were operated contemporaneously with the early settlement of Montrose, and nearly all the old families were either interested in its manufacture or sale. Francis Fordham had a distillery on the farm now owned by John S. Tarbell, also another in town near Foster's tannery. Nathan Raynor, Mr. Herrick and Clark were interested with him. In 1824 Herrick, Fordham & Clark were in partnership, "continuing the stilling business on a pretty extensive scale." This establishment was closed in June, 1875, and soon after "[2] Clark & Tyler (Harvey) take pleasure in informing the public that the distillery they have been erecting near Jones' mill is now completed and in perfect readiness for business."

"In the second issue of the 'Centinel,' February, 1816, Daniel Curtis offers '350 gallons of good, rectified whiskey at $1.00 per gallon;' and the whole air of the advertisement presupposes the community ready to hail it as a benefaction.

"F. Fordham announces 'a hogshead of rum, to be sold cheaper than ever it was sold in the village.' But he was a respecter of money, if not of persons, since he asked '9 shillings only if N. Y. bills are offered, but 10 shillings if those of Philadelphia, and 11 shillings if bills from the interior.'

"Nathan Raynor 'will sell rum if requested.'

"In 1817, Isaac Post 'sells brandy, rum, gin, and whiskey;' but this was not probably a *new* business with him, since he became a 'taverner' ten years previous to this.

"Sayre & Mulford advertised, about the same time with Mr. Post, rum and brandy 'of the first quality;' and doubtlessly the endorsement would be considered good, could their liquors be tasted after the adulterated ones of the present day.

"In 1819, 'Nathan H. Lyons sells whiskey by the hogshead, tierce, barrel, gallon, or quart,' in a small red house on the corner since occupied by J. R. Dewitt & Co.

"In 1820, probably from the increased number of distilleries, whiskey is sold, for cash, at 44 cents per gallon, by I. D. Post.

"The Britannia Distillery is announced in 1821.

"In 1822 'Butterfield's best rectified whiskey' was by no means the result of *his* enterprise alone; I. P. Foster, Daniel Lathrop and S. S. Mulford were silent partners.

"In 1823, the *Montrose Gazette* complains of the scarcity of wheat, which is felt the more since 'too much rye goes to the distilleries.' One bushel of rye purchased five quarts of whiskey."

Daniel Searle, who run the stage lines for a number of years and had a large number of horses to feed, actually bought out one or two of the distilleries and discontinued them, because they were taking too much grain out of the country and raising the price of feed for his horses. The temperance agitation that followed Rev. Lyman Beecher's sermons caused conscientious men to view the distilling business in a different light from what they formerly did, and they gradually discontinued the business.

Tanneries.—Isaac P. Foster came from South Hampton, L. I., in 1811, and started a tannery. He carried on shoemaking in connection with tanning, and employed a number of hands. The tannery stood near where the Exchange Hotel now stands. They obtained their water supply from a well and a little stream of water that ran through the yard in the wet season. In 1827 Mr. Foster sold to Luther Catlin, whose son-in-law, Stephen Keeler, shortly after discontinued the business and turned the residence and shops into a hotel.

William Foster started a little upper-leather tannery at Montrose in 1838. The first tannery was a primitive affair; the vats had no covering save the clouds. He had buildings, however, in which he carried on shoemaking, together with tanning and currying. His buildings were destroyed by fire and he built larger, and associated his son, Charles S. Foster, in the business with him. This building was also destroyed by fire, when the present

[1] See Ecclesiasticus xxxi.

[2] Blackman's "History."

building was erected. After William Foster died, Charles S. associated his son, Selden M., in business with him. Their tannery contained thirty vats and consumed from seventy-five to one hundred cords of bark. They tanned about one thousand skins per year until 1883, when the business was discontinued.

The Susquehanna County Agricultural Works were put into successful operation in 1856 by S. H. & D. Sayre. These works were partially destroyed by fire in 1861–62 and immediately rebuilt. In 1876 F. B. Jewett was chosen president, W. H. Cooper treasurer, and D. Sayre secretary. These officers, together with F. B. Chandler and S. H. Sayre, constituted the business directory. The foundry employed about thirty-five men, and made agricultural implements, steam-engines, grist-mills, plows, wheel-rakes, mowers, revolving rakes, cultivators, dog-powers, corn-shellers, wagon-boxes, agricultural furnaces, cauldron kettles, etc. The works occupy nearly two blocks; the general foundry and machinery department, in which are located the foundry, wood-working department, machine-shop, blacksmith-shop and finishing departments, is two hundred and sixty-six feet long, with an L one hundred and fifty feet in length, which is furnished with good machinery, and the power is furnished by two engines of forty-five horse-power. On the opposite corner, diagonally from the work-shops, are the storehouses, warerooms and offices, which occupy a building one hundred and fifty by forty feet in dimensions. At the western end of the shop is a grist-mill with three runs of stone, which was originally built by Isaac Post. The agricultural works were sold at sheriff's sale November 12, 1885, and purchased by H. L. Beach and J. Griffis for seven thousand dollars. February 1, 1886, H. L. Beach, F. J. Brown and W. S. Benjamin bought the works, and are conducting the business under the firm-name of Beach, Brown & Co. They have expended about three thousand dollars in improvements, replacing the two engines with a fifty-five horse-power Ball automatic cut-off engine, which does all the work with one-half the fuel formerly used. They grind from six hundred to seven hundred bushels of grain per day in the mill, and make all kinds of agricultural instruments in the shop, as was formerly done.

Toy Works.—C. M. Crandall Company, manufacturers of building blocks and toys, started their toy-factory at Montrose in the second story of the foundry building in 1867. It was started principally for the purpose of manufacturing Crandall's building-blocks, which were invented and patented by Crandall. This toy had an immense sale. This was the pioneer wooden toy-factory in the United States; previous to this wooden toys were imported from Germany. In 1875 the works were moved into a commodious building, about forty by seventy feet, and three stories high; besides this there were offices, lumber-sheds, etc. The buildings were back of Boyd & Cooley's and extended the whole length of the block. They employed about sixty-five hands and did a business of sixty thousand dollars per year. This building was burned in the great fire in August, 1886. The New York *Tribune* said that it was the most complete factory of the kind in the world. The business was conducted in the foundry again for a time, but has now been removed.

Fork-Factory.—George Lathrop and Asa Hawley started a factory for manufacturing agricultural implements, and operated it for a few years, when it was reorganized by Turner and others, and called *The Fork Company*. In 1866 Azur Lathrop took fifteen thousand dollars stock or one-half interest in it, and was finally obliged to take full charge of the concern. In 1875 he sold the building to C. M. Crandall and moved the fork-factory to South Montrose. This factory did a business of twenty thousand dollars per year, and employed from fifteen to twenty-five hands.

Francis Fordham was the first hatter in town. He started the business in 1812, just below Boyd's corner. He found good clay and burnt brick seventy years ago, where Boyd & Cooley are now burning brick for their new store. William Turrell started the first saddlery and harness-shop in 1817, in the basement of his residence.

Wagon and Sleigh-Making.—Charles Beardslee started the first wagon-shop at Montrose in

1832. He rented a building at first and built a shop the following year, back of the Montrose House, extending from Church Street to Strawberry Alley. Jonas Mack, who was an apprentice in the same shop with Mr. Beardslee in 1829, came with him, and in 1839 purchased the business, which he continued until 1856, when he traded the shop to Leonard Searle for a farm, and Mr. Searle sold it to E. H. Rogers, who conducted the business for a number of years and sold it to Isaac and James Melhuish, who run it a while and sold it to Blakeslee, who sold it to Jonas Mack, who has a shop near Lathrop's planing-mill. E. H. Rogers has the old shop. Mr. Rogers has worked at the business for nearly fifty years, and Mr. Mack has worked at it since 1829, excepting a few years while he was on the farm. These shops formerly employed from eight to eleven men, and did a large business in carriage, wagon and sleigh-making; but this work is now being concentrated in large factories, and the two veteran workmen above mentioned are all that remain in the business at Montrose. Jonas Mack built the best coaches for the stage proprietors that could be obtained anywhere in this section. Messrs. Beck & Warner are manufacturing tables quite extensively at present (1886).

Cabinet-Shops.—Jeremiah Ethridge came to Montrose from New London, Conn , and established the first cabinet-maker's shop in 1818, in the South neighborhood. He occupied a building in the rear of the present residence of Dr. Halsey. This he used as a shop for a few years ; then he built a residence at the corner of Cherry Street and Cedar Lane. He devoted his time exclusively to furniture business until 1835. James N. Eldridge came to Montrose about 1835 and established a furniture-shop on quite an extensive scale. He was burned out in 1854. W. W. Smith learned his trade of Eldridge and commenced business for himself in 1844. He set up the first engine in town, employed from eight to ten hands, and did a large business until competition from large factories destroyed the small furniture-shops. Smith & Stevens were partners first; then Fayette Avery came into the firm. Afterwards it was Smith & Fordham ; finally W. W. Smith, who is still the village undertaker. The first three years that he was in business he only took in seventy-five cents in money ; all the rest was barter, such as cattle, grain, apples, lumber,—anything the farmers could produce. Money was so scarce that he gave Norman J. Mitchell a mahogany bureau worth twenty-five dollars to pay fifteen dollars taxes. During the forty years and more that Mr. Smith has been undertaker he has buried over three thousand persons. He has buried from one hundred to one hundred and sixty annually. His services have extended for a number of miles around Montrose. Garner Isbell was also an early cabinet-maker and ingenious at all kinds of mechanical work. Ira Vadikan was the first man that had marble-works in town. In 1880 E. J. Mathews started a shop, which employs four men. T. C. Allen manages the business (in 1887).

Jabez Frink carried on blacksmithing for Isaac Post in a shop west of the William Foster place in 1810. His sons, Jabez Frink, Jr., and George Frink, followed the same trade for many years. Alanson Coy and Daniel Curtis were also early blacksmiths. Embly Shaffer and Rufus Allen worked at the trade later for a long time. Rufus Frink came to Bridgewater from Connecticut about 1806, and was the first mason in the place. He also worked at coopering and shoemaking. His only son, Avery Frink, has been a carpenter and builder for fifty-seven years. W. H. Boyd and Mr. Frink have been the principal builders and contractors in town. Zebulon Deans, Asahel Deans, Hiram Plum, Oliver Smith, Hyde Crocker, Levi Gregory, Daniel Gregory, Ackerly Bronson, Charles Avery and Hubbard Avery are among the number who have built the houses in Montrose. Zebulon Deans came in 1804, and his brother, Asahel, in 1806. They were the first carpenters at Montrose. Asahel Avery, who lived in Dimock in 1801, was a carpenter, and did work in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Deans worked for him there.

George Claggett was probably the first tailor. Reuben B. Locke advertised as a tailor as early as 1817. He continued in the business a num-

ber of years and became so corpulent that he seldom rose from his chair. He sat behind his counter and cut garments without rising. He was a great reader, told good stories, laughed and grew fat, until he weighed some four or five hundred pounds. Philander Lines learned the trade of him and continued the business a number of years, until S. H. Morse, a tailor from New Milford, came to Montrose and entered into partnership with him. Mr. Lines removed to Great Bend, and Mr. Morse continued until age compelled him to stop in 1883. John Grover is an old tailor in town. W. H. Mawhiney learned the trade of Morse, purchased the old National Bank building and now has the finest tailor-shop in town. George Walker and Ralph Smith also work at the business. In 1887 F. D. Melhuish and R. B. Smith formed a partnership and have combined the jewelry, dry-goods and tailoring business in one store.

Mrs. S. S. Mulford was one of the first milliners. She kept the largest stock of goods and trimmed bonnets in connection with her husband's store. Mrs. Sayre also did some work in that line. In 1831 the Misses Sutton advertise as milliners over A. Baldwin's harness-shop. Mrs. Faurot worked at the millinery business a great many years. Mrs. S. E. Newton has the largest millinery store now (1887). Mrs. Backus, Mrs. Baker and a number of others work at the business. Miss Simpson was the finest dress-maker ever in the place up to the time when she came here. She worked at the business some thirty years and died here. Many women with ingenuity enough to construct a woman's outfit have worked at the business at Montrose.

WILLIAM H. BOYD.—Robert Boyd, his great-great-grandfather, emigrated from the north of Ireland early in the eighteenth century, and settled in Sadsbury township, in the western part of the great Chester Valley, in Chester County, Pa. Here he purchased land, upon which he resided until his death (1678–1743). His grave is one of the first in Octoraro churchyard. The sturdy Scotch-Irish Presbyterianism of his native land he brought with him from over the sea, and his descendants have always adhered to it.

He left to survive him one son, James Boyd (1715–99), who inherited his lands, consisting of four hundred acres. James Boyd had two sons—Matthew and George—and before his death he conveyed these lands to them by deed, in equal proportions. The descendants of George (1742–1818) yet occupy the land conveyed to him by his father (now the sixth generation).

Matthew Boyd was born in 1737. He had imbibed from his Scotch-Irish ancestry that hatred of oppression and love of liberty that led him, early in the great struggle for independence, to take an active part in opposition to British oppression; in fact, during the darkest days of the Revolution, a Scotch-Irish "Tory" was unheard of. The following document, now in possession of his grandson, evidences alike his generosity and his patriotism:

"PRINCETOWN, January 20, 1777.

"Received of Capt. Boyd, of the 6th Battalion, Chester County Militia, the sum of Fifteen Pounds, which he, the said Boyd, desires me to divide amongst the poor associates of said Battalion now in the service of their country, as equally as my judgement would direct. (Signed)

"J. FULLERTON, *Major*."

Another time-yellowed document, also in possession of William H. Boyd, is a commission granted by the "Supreme Executive Council of Penna. to Matthew Boyd, Esq.," as lieutenant-colonel, signed by the president and secretary of the Council and dated at Philadelphia, May 6, 1777.

In January, 1769, Matthew Boyd married Margaret Hamilton (1746–77), who belonged to an early and prominent family of Lancaster County, Pa. They had four children,—James, born 1769; Jane, 1771; Mary, 1773; and William Hamilton, 1776. The latter died in 1808, leaving a wife and three children. On the 17th day of May, 1782, Colonel Matthew Boyd was almost instantly killed by being thrown from his horse during a review of his battalion at Cochranville, Chester County, Pa. James Boyd was thirteen years old when his father died, and upon reaching his majority came into possession of the old homestead in Chester County, known as the "Valley Farm." He was married, in January, 1804, to Mary McMullin, who

resided at Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa. They had seven children,—Nancy, Matthew (1806–37), William Hamilton, John P. (1810–35), Francis G. (married and now living in Iowa), Hannah and Josephus (1819–83; he was a printer by trade, and for several years edited and published the *People's Advocate*, at Montrose, Pa.). After his marriage James Boyd remained on the old homestead, cultivating its fertile acres, until 1822, when he sold the Chester County farm.



Wm H Boyd

Having read some flattering accounts of the lands in Susquehanna County, in the *Village Record*, published at West Chester, he decided to come and see for himself, and he made the journey on horseback, being absent from home three weeks. While in Susquehanna County he purchased of Joshua W. Raynsford the farm in South Bridgewater now owned by E. P. Stamp. The consideration was two thousand dollars. Early in April, 1823, James Boyd started with his family for their new home in Susquehanna County. A large, old-fashioned Pennsylvania wagon drawn by four horses, and a one-horse "Dearborn," were the means of transportation. The journey occupied nine days. Few goods were brought, except bedding and a few household necessities, and no agricultural implements except an old-style Scotch plow, which was soon found to be useless in the stony soil of this section. Surrounding his new home with such comforts as he could command, James Boyd continued to cultivate and improve his farm until his death, which occurred in 1835. He was a life-long Democrat and a great admirer of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, both of whom his vote assisted in electing. He served his country for a time as a soldier during the War of 1812–14, being stationed at Baltimore when the British were repulsed near that city, and General Ross killed. His wife, Mary, survived him ten years, and died in

Montrose borough, to which place she removed after her husband's death.

William Hamilton Boyd was born December 8, 1808, at the old homestead in Chester County, and was named after his uncle, who had died that year. He was fourteen years old when his father removed from Chester to Susquehanna County. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and in the performance of such duties as fell to the lot of farmers' boys sixty or seventy years ago. The only educational facilities within reach were those furnished by the country schools, and a few months in summer, in his early years, and a few months in winter, after he was old enough to help on the farm, comprised his educational advantages.

When he was eighteen years of age he left home to learn the carpenter's trade, and served an apprenticeship of three years. After learning his trade he worked several years as a journeyman, most of the time in Bradford County, Pa., until 1838, when he went to the then Territory of Iowa, where he spent nearly two years working at his trade. While there he voted at the first election had in the Territory —the election being held at Davenport, in Scott County. In December, 1839, in company with a Connecticut man, he started for home, traveling on foot the first hundred miles over the almost uninhabited prairies of Illinois, some days hardly seeing a habitation, and on one occasion, having lost their way in a snow-storm, came near spending a December night on the bleak and desolate prairie. Arriving at Peru, on the Illinois River, they took stage *via* Chicago to Detroit, from which place they proceeded to Buffalo by boat over Lake Erie. At Buffalo Mr. Boyd separated from his traveling companion and took stage for Montrose. The trip occupied ten days.

In the spring of 1840 Mr. Boyd commenced his business career in Montrose as a contractor and builder, and for the ensuing eighteen years he devoted his entire time to that business. The first building erected by him was a dwelling-house for Mrs. Biddle, now owned by her daughters. Of the public buildings in the borough, the academy (now graded school building) was erected by him, also the Episcopal Church, which was the first building in the borough covered by a slate roof. In company with one Smith, he built the old jail (now used by the Fire Department) and was associated with Avery Frink in the erection of the court-house. After engaging in mercantile business he continued his occupation of builder, and besides dwellings and store-buildings, he erected the present Presbyterian Church, and in 1883 he was awarded the contract for building the addition to the court-house.

During his active career as a builder he has erected, besides the public buildings mentioned, forty new dwellings, eight stores and remodeled as many more. The title "veteran builder of Montrose" certainly belongs to him, and, what is better, he enjoys a reputation for thoroughness and conscientious work that stamps the creations of his mechanical skill with an appearance of substantial permanency.

In the fall of 1858 he entered into partnership with A. L. Webster in the tin and sheet-iron business, under the firm-name of Boyd & Webster, and a few months thereafter, by purchase of S. A. Woodruff, they added stoves, tinware and hardware to their stock in trade. This was the foundation of the large and prosperous business with which Mr. Boyd has been identified to the present time. Besides his original partner, Mr. Webster, who left the firm permanently in 1868, several gentlemen have been associated with him in the business. The present firm is Boyd & Cooley—the junior member, J. H. Cooley, having been connected with the business since 1876.

In the disastrous fire of August 27, 1886, the store of Boyd & Cooley, with a large portion of its contents, was destroyed. The building was owned by Mr. Boyd, and was built by him in 1858. He had just completed extensive improvements by adding another story to the building, with French roof, etc., when the fire came and reduced it all to ashes. Scarcely had the embers cooled before Mr. Boyd began to plan for rebuilding. His first step was to purchase an adjoining lot, and if his present plans reach fruition, the summer of 1887 will see a fine three-story brick building erected over the now blackened waste.



D. C. Goodhue

Few men at his age would undertake such an enterprise, but a pardonable pride in his old calling still clings to him, and the desire is but natural to leave to his fellow-townsmen an enduring specimen of the builder's skill, which, at the same time, will serve to remind the present and future generations of one so closely identified with the development and growth of Montrose. Mr. Boyd has been, for these many years, a large employer of labor, both skilled and unskilled; and there are many successful mechanics of to-day who "learned their trade" of him.

Mr. Boyd united with the Presbyterian Church of Montrose in 1843, and has ever been active in advancing its interests, both temporal and spiritual, having been one of its trustees, and president of the board. He is a member of Warren Lodge, No. 240, A. Y. M.; a charter member of Warren Chapter, No. 180, and a member of Great Bend Commandery, Knights Templar.

In politics, Mr. Boyd acted with the Democratic party up to the time of Buchanan's administration, casting his first Presidential vote for Andrew Jackson. Since 1860 he has been an active Republican. While never seeking office, his fellow-citizens have frequently thrust office upon him. He has served two or more terms as Councilman, been elected assessor several times, was one of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to locate the Poor Asylum for Montrose and Bridgewater, and in 1851 was elected coroner of the county.

Mr. Boyd never married, but for many years he has occupied his pleasant and commodious home near the Methodist Church, where its home-comforts are shared by his two sisters, Nancy and Hannah Boyd, who reside with him.

De Witt C. Fordham.—Abraham Fordham (1784–1859), a native of Southampton, L. I., with his wife, Letitia (Atkins) Fordham (1796–1864), whom he married in New York City in 1814, settled at Montrose in 1818, with his family. He was a cooper by trade, but before his marriage had had a quite interesting experience on the high seas. During the War of 1812 he shipped on a whaling vessel from New London, Conn., for South America, and spent on the coast of Peru and on other parts of the coast nearly one year, when, with his comrades, they sailed on a seal expedition; they had completed their cargo of seals and caught a large number, which would net each a large income in the market, and were within ten days' sail of New York, when they were overtaken by a British man-of-war, their cargo taken from them, and they, penniless, landed on the coast near Norfolk, Va. Fordham, through the kindness of a gentleman who gave him ten dollars, found his way to New York, where he soon afterwards married, and soon sought this then new country for a home.

Upon arriving at Montrose, he started his cooper-shop on South Main Street, where a Mr. Morse, a tailor, now resides, and carried on his business there until his removal to Cherry Street, where he continued in business until near the close of his life. He was, during his latter years, a member of the Methodist Church, but his wife was a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church, her ancestors having been Scotch-Irish. His ancestors were English.

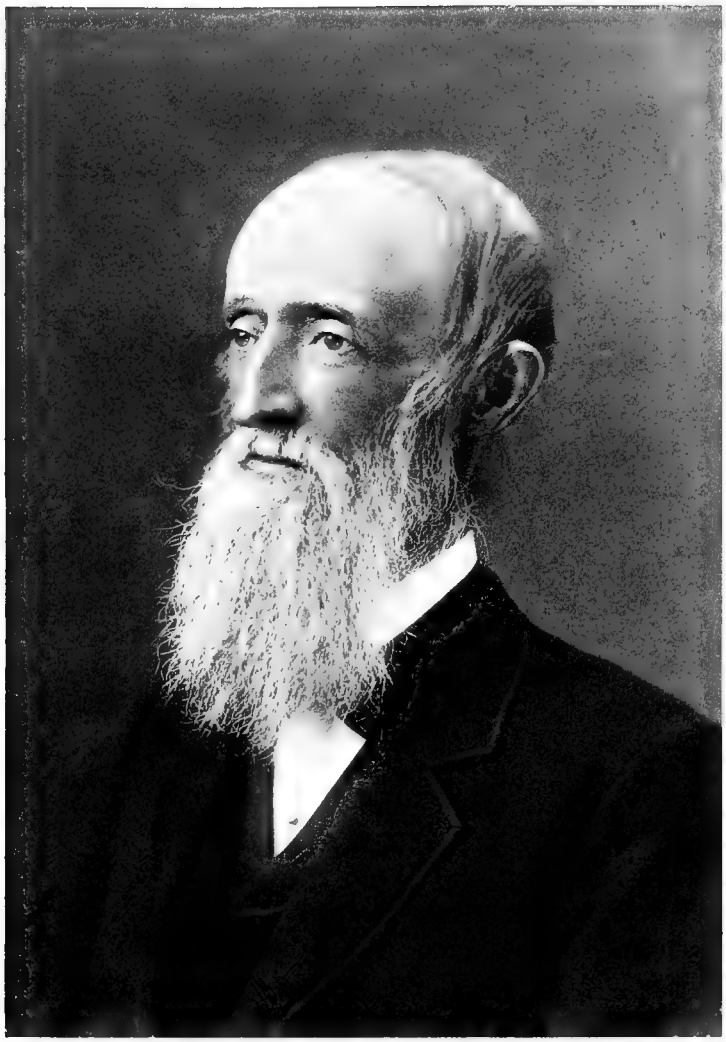
Their children were Abraham (1815–64), a cooper by trade, married and reared a family of children. He volunteered in the service of the United States in the fall of 1861 (Company D,) Dr. Dimock, captain, Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, went to South Carolina on that perilous voyage in the "Winfield Scott," and remained with his regiment until they were called back to Virginia to confront the foe. From there they went West, where, while on detached duty, he was taken prisoner, sent to Richmond, and subsequently to Andersonville prison, where he suffered and died. Five of his sons—Albert, William, Amos, John and George—also went to the war and served their country. A second son, William, born in 1816, read law with Arial Carr at Montrose, practiced his profession for many years, and resides at Kismet, Morgan County, Tenn. He handled supplies for the government during the war. Mary A., born 1818, died young. John Robert, born in 1821, learned the printer's trade of Rev. A. L. Post, was a teacher for several years, afterwards a merchant, and is at present a superintendent of the Dickson Manufacturing Company at Scranton. Jeremiah

(1824–49), a saddle and harness-maker at Friendsville, Pa., died at Montrose. Fitz Henry, born in 1826, a cooper at Montrose. De Witt Clinton Fordham, born at Montrose October 2, 1827, subject of this sketch. Almira E., born in 1829, never married. James A., born in 1832, resides in Pittston, Pa.; volunteered and served until the close of the late Civil War; and Ann Eliza, born in 1825, died at the age of fourteen years.

De Witt C. Fordham learned the cooper's trade of his father, and upon reaching his majority, set up business for himself at the old place on Cherry Street, where he carried it on successfully until after the close of the war. His principal goods manufactured were firkins, tubs and churns for dairy use in Susquehanna County. He built the present shop in 1860. During the war, when the State called for emergency men at the time of the battle of Antietam, he responded and, under Captain R. J. Van Valkenburg, went to Harrisburg; but danger being averted, he returned home with the company. Upon the invasion of the State by the Confederate Army in 1863, on June 3d of that year he volunteered as an emergency man, and was enrolled in Company B, Captain W. E. Post, Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; went with his company to Carlisle, Pa., followed Lee's army across the line of the State, and captured many prisoners, who were sent to Chambersburg. He was in service about three months and returned home. Before arriving home, however, Mr. Fordham was drafted, was ordered to Scranton, where, upon examination, he was rejected and allowed to return home.

He has, outside of his regular business, been engaged in buying produce and pork and shiping to New York, in loaning money, discounting paper and in dealing in real estate. He is the owner of two farms in Bridgewater township, on one of which he fitted up, five years ago, three trout-ponds, and stocked them with trout caught in the neighboring streams. These ponds, which are beautifully laid out, are fed by seven different springs, which are one of the sources of the Wyalusing Creek, and abound with fish at various stages of growth. He is a thorough-going business man, active and enterprising. He is unmarried.

Henry F. Turrell.—His father, William Turrell (1781–1853), was son of James Turrell, Jr., and grandson of James Turrell, of New Milford, Litchfield County, Conn., where he was born. In February, 1816, having been preceded by his brother Leman, he came to Montrose, and for a short time, with his wife and two children, resided with his brother-in-law, David Benedict, who had a home on the site of the residence, now owned and occupied by George P. Little, Esq. The same spring he removed to what is now Auburn township, where he lived in a log house for about one year; and in the spring of 1817 returned to Montrose, and settled where his son, Henry F., now resides, which was his home the remainder of his life. He built the present residence in 1824. He had learned the saddlery and harness business in New Milford, while a young man, and for several years was a merchant at Washington, near that place. In 1817 he opened a saddlery and harness-shop in the basement of the building where he resided, and continued the business there until 1835, when he erected a two-story frame building on the opposite side of the road, where he continued his business successfully, until he retired from active business in 1843. He was a man of sterling integrity, and one of the first to establish business in Montrose. Although not a member of any church, he was a man of correct habits, high moral sentiment, and possessed a desire to co-operate with his fellow-men in the development of the place, and in the establishment of educational and religious institutions, to which he contributed. His wife, whom he married in 1808, was Polly Silvia Benedict (1785–1873), a native of the same place as himself, who was a consistent member of the Baptist Church at Montrose, who reared her children under Christian influences. Their children are Urania, born in 1808, widow of the late Embley Shafer, of Montrose, a woman of great excellence and good influence, who has children, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Clinton Lewis, of Merryall, Bradford County; Amelia C., widow of the late Hon. E. B. Chase, for many years publisher of



H. F. Durrell

the *Montrose Democrat*, and who served in the State Legislature; Arline M., wife of Wm. J. Crane, of Pottsville; and Wm. T. Shafer, a journalist of Evanston, Wyoming Territory. The eldest son, Hon. William J. Turrell (1814–81), was a lawyer at Montrose; State Senator in 1863, '64, '65; Speaker of the Senate in 1865, whose sketch may be found in the Bar chapter of this volume. Sarah Maria (1818–53), never married, died at Port Jervis, on her way home from Connecticut; and Harry F. Turrell, who was born on the homestead at Montrose, March 12, 1822, where he has resided since. He attended the Montrose Academy while a boy, and at the age of fifteen began learning the saddlery and harness trade, at which he served faithfully until he reached his majority. He bought out the business, and succeeded his father in the same, in 1843, which he continued until 1868, when he retired from that business. The building and shop was destroyed by fire in 1854, rebuilt by him the following year, and that in turn destroyed by fire in the great conflagration of August, 1886. He has been little identified with politics, but served the people as chief burgess of Montrose for three terms. He is a member of the Baptist church of Montrose. He married, July 25, 1860, Elsie H., a daughter of Thomas (1805–85) and Jane (Hill) (1807–53), Hardenbergh, of Sullivan Co., N. Y. She was born at Fallsburgh, that county, in 1831. They have one child, Wm. H. Turrell, stationer at Montrose. Mrs. Turrell is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Montrose. Her grandfather, Herman Myer Hardenbergh, was a member of the State Legislature, and died at Albany, N. Y. Her great-grandfather, Girard Hardenberg, was a large land owner in Ulster County, N. Y., and his father, Johannes Hardenbergh, was the progenitor of the family on the Hudson. Jane Hill was a daughter of James Hill, who removed from the Hudson, and was one of the earliest settlers at Fallsburgh when it was a wilderness. The children of Thomas and Jane (Hill) Hardenbergh are Elsie H., who came as a teacher with Prof. Stoddard to Montrose, and there met her future husband; Catherine; James; Thomas Lockwood, deceased; Maria Louise, a teacher at Glens Falls; Hannah, Josephine, Isaiah and Jane Swift, deceased; and Elizabeth, wife of Aaron E. Wright, of New York.

HOTELS.—Isaac Post, who had a house on the post-office corner, kept the first tavern at Montrose, about 1806. He soon had goods in one corner of his tavern and thus kept a kind of combination hotel and store. He was also appointed postmaster in 1808, and for the time his place was the centre of the business activity of the settlement. He was licensed in 1807. After Mr. Post moved across the road to Boyd's corner, in 1818 or earlier, Mr. Green was there, followed by John Buckingham, Leonard Searle and Patrick Hepburn, Preserved Hinds and Rosswell Morss. This for a number of years was *the house* of the place, especially when Leonard Searle had it. Austin Powell erected a hotel in 1812 just below the present Exchange hotel. Eli Gregory had it for a while. About 1817 Edward Fuller took the house and run it for ten years or more. His wife excelled as a cook. Stephen Hinds, who afterwards owned the house, kept boarders for a number of years. It was finally abandoned, and at last destroyed by fire. Benjamin Sayre kept the "Washington Hotel" for about ten years, from 1819. The "Keystone Hotel," kept by William K. Hatch, stood on the same site, and was destroyed by fire. The Montrose *Democrat* and E. L. Blakeslee's offices occupy the site of the Washington and Keystone Hotels.

Exchange Hotel.—After Luther Catlin purchased the I. P. Foster tannery, his son-in-law, S. F. Keeler, converted the old Foster and Raynsford shoe and leather store into a hotel, which he called the "Farmers' Hotel." After Keeler died his executors rented it to Mr. Hollenback and Daniel McCracken. It was finally sold to Dr. Gardner, who has rented it to M. J. Harrington, Ira Woodworth, E. Guy and L. M. Baldwin, who has it now, in 1887. For a number of years it has been known as the "Exchange Hotel." It will accommodate about forty guests.

Tarbell House.—In 1814 Daniel Curtis built a hotel on the corner opposite the court-house, and kept it as late as 1832. It was known as the "Franklin House." From newspaper

notices it appears that he occasionally gave dances in his house. He was succeeded in the business by Adolphus Olmstead, who kept it until 1838, when he was succeeded by Gen. Davis D. Warner, who kept it for a time himself, and rented it to W. K. Hatch part of the time. January 1, 1856, Mr. Wanner sold the "Franklin House" to John S. Tarbell, a native of Vermont. When Mr. Tarbell bought the property the hotel would accommodate about forty guests. He raised the building and built it all anew, added another story and enlarged the cellar. The house is supplied with water from a well. The wind which blows so freely over the hills of Montrose is utilized in turning a wind-mill, which supplies the power that operates a force and suction pump, that carries the water to the height of one hundred and four feet from the bottom of the well into a two hundred and thirty-barrel tank, whence it is distributed to all parts of the house. The house is heated with steam and will accommodate one hundred and twenty guests. Its prominent location near the court-house renders it the political headquarters of both political parties. There is one of the largest barns in Northern Pennsylvania connected with the hotel. It is sixty-six by one hundred feet, with a private carriage shed attached, twenty-one by forty-two. Mr. Tarbell was born in a hotel and has owned the "Tarbell House" for thirty years. Recently J. W. Burgess, a hotel man of forty years' standing, and F. E. Cramer rented the hotel, and are rendering it alike agreeable for the wayfaring man and stranger who would stop but for a night, or the summer boarder, who would tarry among the hills of Susquehanna and breathe the pure mountain air of Montrose.

Montrose House.—Ezekiel Guy bought the R. B. Little property and rebuilt and enlarged the house for hotel purposes in 1883. It is heated by steam throughout, and can accommodate seventy guests. It is patronized by summer boarders, and is a well-kept house. The "Tarbell House," "Montrose House" and "Exchange Hotel" are the only licensed places in Montrose, which speaks volumes for the temperate habits and good order of her citizens.

JOHN S. TARBELL.—His ancestors were born in sunny France. His grandfather, Isaac Tarbell, came with his parents to America when a child, and settled in Boston previous to the Revolutionary War. Here he remained until his marriage, when he removed to Windsor County, Vermont, and engaged in the business of hotel-keeping. He removed, about 1820, to Jefferson County, N. Y., where he died. Their children were: Isaac, Jr., Eli, John S., Willard, Jonathan, Johanna and Sarah. Eli Tarbell was born in Windsor County, Vt., Sept. 25, 1790, where he spent the early part of his life. In 1815 he married Sibyl, daughter of Leonard Parker, who kept a hotel in Windsor County, Vt., where she was born March 7, 1798. Soon after his marriage Mr. Tarbell also commenced keeping a public-house in Vermont, but in 1820 he came to Smithville, Chenango County, N. Y., where, a few years afterward, he erected a hotel and resumed the business of a hotel-keeper. He afterwards erected a larger and more commodious hotel, converting the former one into a dwelling-house, and continued the business until his death, in 1845. His widow survived him, living to see a goodly group of great-grandchildren around her, as evidenced by a picture now in possession of her son, John S. Tarbell, representing four generations, and died at the ripe age of nearly eighty-three.

Their children were Sewell (1816–66); Laura, died young; John S., 1819; Mary, 1821, residing at the old homestead; Charles P., 1824, a resident of Smithville, on part of the old homestead; George L. (1827–71); Francis, 1829, a resident of Olympia, Washington Territory; and James H., 1835, a resident of same Territory.

John S. Tarbell was born in Windsor County, Vt., June 22, 1819. When one year old his parents removed to Smithville, Chenango County, N. Y. Here his boyhood and early manhood were spent. His educational advantages were confined to the public schools; for when old enough to help about his father's hotel, he evinced such an aptitude for the business that he became his father's invaluable assistant, and although he made more than one



John L. Parkell

attempt to attend boarding-school, he was each time summoned home by his father to assist in some sudden emergency. In 1843 he married Mary E., only daughter of Isaac and Emeline Ketchem, who was born in Smithville, N. Y., April 10, 1824. For two or three years after his marriage he remained with his father in the hotel, and then engaged in the mercantile business at Smithville, which he successfully carried on until the close of the year 1854. Early in January, 1855, he came to Montrose, and on the 8th of that month he purchased the property since so well and favorably known to the traveling public as the "Tarbell House." It was then owned by Gen. D. D. Warner, and the building had been erected in 1814 by Daniel Curtis, when Montrose was a mere hamlet. Under the able management of Mr. Tarbell the house gained an enviable reputation and a host of patrons. In 1870, finding that his patronage was outgrowing his accommodations, he entirely remodeled, rebuilt and enlarged the building into the present spacious and commodious hotel, introducing modern improvements and conveniences, and converting it into a model travelers' home. The house is three stories in height, with a frontage of one hundred and two feet and a depth of seventy-eight feet, with an L adjoining. Standing nearly one thousand nine hundred feet above tide water, its cool verandahs without and its comforts within have attractions for the summer tourist seeking mountain air, fine scenery and home comforts, that cause many to tarry under its hospitable roof. In addition to the improvements noted, Mr. Tarbell, some years afterward, introduced water throughout his hotel, and also further conduced to the comfort of his guests by heating the hotel with steam. He continued to cater to the wants and the comfort of the traveling public until a few years since, when he retired from its active control, and at the present time the hotel is under the able management of Messrs. Burgess & Cramer.

Besides the hotel property, Mr. Tarbell owns four improved farms, two of which are under his own management. The home or hotel farm, lying partly within the borough limits, and from which his hotel is supplied with vegetables, fruits, hay, etc., is one of the most valuable in the county. He has also been largely interested in lumbering, owning a timber tract and operating several saw-mills. He was for a time interested in a line of stages, and is a stockholder and director of the Montrose Railway.

In all matters connected with the development and improvement of Montrose Mr. Tarbell has always been at the front with his influence and means. The fine block on the corner of Public Avenue and Church Street, a portion of which is occupied by the post-office, was erected by him in 1886. In 1879 his wife, a lady much respected by all who knew her, died after a short illness. Their children are Mary F., 1846, wife of John R. Raynsford, who is secretary of the Montrose Railway and present postmaster at Montrose, where he resides, being also largely engaged in the coal business and other enterprises; Eli K., 1850, now residing at Hurley, Wis., where he is engaged in the hotel business, and is also interested in mineral lands there; Emily A., 1851, married for her first husband Leonard Searle, Jr., who died in 1879. She married for her second husband Warren S. Danolds, and resides at Albion, N. Y. In 1883 Mr. Tarbell married for his second wife Mrs. Emily Birchard, a native of Binghamton, N. Y. The same year he purchased of Wm. H. Cooper his present pleasant home on North Main Street. In politics Mr. Tarbell has acted with the Whig and Republican parties, casting his first Presidential vote for General Harrison and his last for James G. Blaine. He is a prominent Mason, belonging to Warren Lodge and Chapter, is a member of Malta Commandery of Binghamton and a charter member of Great Bend Consistory, No. 32. Mr. Tarbell has fixed a landmark in the town of his adoption by the hotel that bears his name, and in which he takes a pardonable pride. For more than thirty years he was the popular proprietor of this well-known hostelry.

Standing over six feet in height, his cordial manner and genial ways render him easy of recognition, and no person in this section of the State is more widely known. He is a man of

marked individuality, positive in his ways, firm in his convictions and loyal to his friends.

LIVERYMEN.—The first men that kept horses to let to the public were the hotel-keepers, Captain Sayres, Leonard Searle, John S. Tarbell, and probably a few others kept a few horses for such purposes. In 1851 David D. Hinds started the livery business at Montrose and carried it on for eight years. He kept about sixteen horses, followed by James Goodwin. He was succeeded in the business by Hugh Mitchell and J. R. Raynsford. James Goodwin purchased Raynsford's interest and Raynsford & Goodwin sold to Perigo & Hibbard, who have continued the business at the old place since. Their stable is at the rear of Dessauer's store, on Church Street. They keep twenty wagons and as many sleighs and about twelve horses. Walter Pratt keeps about ten horses and Smith & Co. about the same.

Albert Miller, in the Tarbell House basement, and ——Knoll, over the post-office, are the village barbers. In 1886 Mr. Miller put in the first public baths ever established in the town.

INSURANCE.—In 1824 Almon H. Read advertised as a fire insurance agent. Benjamin R. Lyons early acted as an insurance agent. F. B. Chandler also commenced nearly half a century ago and continues the business yet. Billings Stroud commenced insuring in Susquehanna County, and did the leading insurance business in the county until he sold out to Gilbert & Kasson. In 1839 the Susquehanna Mutual Insurance Company was organized, with James C. Biddle, president; Asa Dimock, vice-president; Isaac S. Kellum, treasurer; Davis Dimock, Jr., attorney; J. W. Raynsford, secretary; J. C. Biddle, M. S. Wilson and M. C. Tyler, Executive Committee. This company did business for about ten years. Henry C. Tyler has also been in the insurance business for about twenty years.

Francis B. Chandler was born in Colerain, Mass., in 1816. He came to Montrose in 1834 and went into partnership with his brother-in-law, B. R. Lyons, and continued with him until 1851, when they dissolved. Chandler continues the mercantile business yet, also the insurance, business, which he then took from Lyons. His first company was the Lycoming Mutual. He now has the Franklin and Pennsylvania. Mr. Chandler has been one of the active business men at Montrose for many years. His wife is a daughter of Judge Jessup.

John Stroud came to South Montrose from New London and bought a property of Rev. Joseph Wood in 1820. He walked to New York and back to get forty dollars to pay off the mortgage on his place. He was a hatter by trade and followed that business for some time. His daughter, Sallie, was the wife of William Smith, a wagon-maker and painter. Billings Stroud, his son, has been insurance agent since 1851. He commenced with the State Mutual, a company which Chandler turned over to him. Afterwards the Home became his principal company. He also became adjuster for the Home Insurance Company of North America and agent for many other fire, life and accident companies. Mr. Stroud has paid a great many thousands of dollars in losses to the people of Susquehanna County.

THE TELEGRAPH was first brought into Montrose by Ezra Cornell in 1852. He ran a single line from Binghamton to Montrose, thence to Carbondale, thence through Honesdale to New York by way of Narrowsburg. Charles Brown was the first telegraph operator here, in a stone building near where the engine-house now stands. Daniel Sayre was the next operator, and T. A. Lyon and son have been operators since 1873. This was one of the first telegraph lines in America. The telephone was extended from New Milford to Montrose in May, 1885. The exchange is at the post-office, and is managed by J. R. Raynsford, the postmaster, and his clerks.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Soon after the renowned Frenchman, M. Daguerre, made his important discovery, by which the human face could be pictured on the silver plate, an artist appeared in Montrose and succeeded in capturing the "exact resemblance" of a number of our prominent citizens.

This was about the year 1842, and it is believed by some that Edwin Foot, from New Milford, was the first, while others are of the

impression that O. P. Reeves, a traveling man, preceded Foot. As this is not material, both being here in the same or the following year, we will pass on to observe that all who can remember the daguerreotypes of that early day will know that we speak truthfully when we say that they were very imperfect. They could not well be otherwise, for they were taken by a small side-window, which had the effect of overdoing one side of the picture while the other side was left in the deep shadow of indefinite darkness.

These gentlemen were followed by Ambrose Hickox, who was afterwards a quite prominent artist in Binghamton. The work which he produced was a decided improvement upon that of his predecessors.

But Willis Gibbs, a traveling artist, was the first whose pictures gave our people a fair degree of satisfaction. During his stay of a number of weeks, in the basement of Searle's Hotel, he was liberally patronized, and a number of families were taken in groups. One of these groups was of three noted characters, who, if not distinguished for their useful lives, or classed as our highest and most worthy men, were well known as leaders in everything that was sensational. These were Lee Dudley, Bob Merrill and Zeke Card.

W. B. Deans, a native of this section, received his first instructions in the "art divine" with Mr. Gibbs, and afterwards took additional lessons with the Livermore Brothers, who occupied rooms over Mulford's store, and who left behind them some very pleasing evidences of their skill in the art. Mr. Deans followed the business during the following winter at Dimock and Springville, and the next summer at several points in New York State, after which he returned to Montrose and established himself in the Odd Fellows' building, where he remained, the only artist in the county, for four or five years, being familiarly known in his advertisements as

"The fellow who paints by the aid of the sun,
And copies men's faces as though it were fun."

Notwithstanding the fact that he held the ground so exclusively during this period, there were soon after this some fifteen traveling artists within the county borders at one time, who moved their galleries from place to place on wheels.

After the great fire of 1854 the brick block (then called Phœnix Block) was built, and Mr. Deans removed to the first skylight gallery erected here, over the store of Bentley & Read. Soon after this ambrotypes were introduced, and daguerreotypes were, in a great measure, superseded by the new process.

In 1861, after a successful business of about fourteen years, Mr. Deans sold his business here to John B. Hazleton, and purchased a gallery in Scranton. But he did not choose to remain there, and after one year returned to Montrose and went into partnership with Mr. Hazleton.

Photographs had now come to the front, so that the old styles were but little in demand. The following year was the "year of the draft," when prices were high and money plenty, and it proved to be a very profitable season, for during that year the firm of Hazleton & Deans took a much larger number of pictures than were ever taken in Montrose in the same period of time, either before or since.

Impaired eye-sight made it imperative that Mr. Deans should relinquish the business; consequently, in the fall of 1865, he purchased a half-interest, with Alphonso H. Smith, in the book and stationery business. After one year he bought Mr. Smith's interest, and continued the general book and wall-paper trade, on the same spot, near the corner of Church and South Main Streets, until the fire of August 27, 1886, when, like a good many others at that time, he "stood not upon the order of going, but went at once."

A year or so after Mr. Deans retired from the picture business, J. B. Hazleton sold out to George N. Cobb (now a prominent Binghamton photographer); and a little later on, Cobb removed to a gallery which B. R. Lyons had fitted up over his store on the east side of Public Avenue.

The business soon changed hands again, and this time it came into the possession of our popular artist of to-day (1887), George W. Doolittle. Here he remained until January, 1883, when the Lyons store was burned. He

then took up his quarters in a gallery in the M. S. Wilson building, where he continued the practice of his chosen profession until the fire of 1886, when he was again burned out, and this time his loss was a severe one, including his complete fixtures and a large number of valuable plates and negatives.

L. M. Tyrrell having erected a fine building on the ground formerly occupied by the Lyons store, Mr. Doolittle decided once more to locate there, and now he occupies one of the best-appointed galleries in Northern Pennsylvania; and his patrons are among the best people of Susquehanna and adjoining counties.

ARTISTS AND COPYISTS.—Stephen Wilson, a former resident of Montrose, but subsequently of Philadelphia, became a portrait-painter of considerable merit. Mrs. Mayo has painted the scenery about her home at Susquehanna in oil colors. Mrs. Theodore Smith, and her sister, Miss L. Avery, excel in water-colors. Mrs. Azur Lathrop also excels in pencilings and in water-colors, particularly in painting leaves and flowers. Her work is very accurately done. George H. Frazier has done some very good crayon work and portrait-painting. He is a young man, and his work promises well for the future. Mrs. A. H. Berlin, of Montrose, Mrs. Dr. Ainey, of New Milford, and many others throughout the county, have done some painting, particularly flowers. James Smiley, an artist from New York, has a summer residence at Montrose that is an art study in itself. His residence is near the fair-grounds, and commands an extensive view. The house is surrounded by a broad veranda, and is finished with native hardwoods inlaid in narrow strips of oak, cherry, birch, ash, etc., so as to produce a very pleasing effect. Mr. S. is a steel engraver and oil-painter, besides working at etching.

BANKS.—*The Silver Lake Bank*, at Montrose.—The books were opened for subscription June 6, 1814. The bank was fully organized with a board of directors January 4, 1817. It began to discount April 10, 1817. Suspended August 7, 1819, but resumed after a very short time, and continued in operation ten years longer, when the bill for its re-charter was lost. Dr. Rose was president, and Putnam Catlin cashier.

Northern Bank of Pennsylvania, at Dundaff.—Established probably early in 1825, and closed January, 1827.

Bank of Susquehanna County, at Montrose.—Established in 1837. James C. Biddle, president; Isaac Kellum, cashier.

October 9, 1837, the following board of directors were elected: William Jessup, I. Post, S. S. Mulford, William Ward, D. Post, F. Lusk, Jesse Lane, C. L. Ward, William L. Post, Daniel Searle, M. S. Wilson and Charles Avery. James C. Biddle died March 31, 1841, and W. L. Post was chosen president. Isaac Kellum, the cashier, speculated with the funds of the bank, and it suspended payment. Mr. Post interested Mr. Saint John, of New York, in the bank, and he sent his nephew, T. P. Saint John, to act as cashier. At the directors' meeting, after he was appointed, Mr. Wilson inquired if Mr. St. John had given bonds. Saint John answered: "Do you suppose I will give bonds for an old rotten concern until I find out what there is in it?" Mr. Wilson replied that "he supposed a man gave bonds for himself and not for the bank." Mr. Wilson was overruled, and Saint John gave no bonds. Wilson sold his stock for half-price, which was more than the stockholders that remained realized. Arrangements were made whereby the Morristown Bank was to redeem the Susquehanna County Bank notes and *vice versa*. Mr. Saint John managed matters, and discounted Western paper that proved to be worthless, and the bank failed in 1849. The stockholders lost heavily.

Isaac L. Post, Henry Drinker and William H. Cooper started a private banking-house at Montrose in November, 1855, with about fifteen thousand dollars capital. This continued as Post, Cooper & Co. until Post failed, in 1859, when William H. Cooper and Henry Drinker reorganized with about thirty thousand dollars, and did banking under name of William H. Cooper & Co. This was the only bank at Montrose for a number of years, and the people had great confidence in its management. It was not chartered, but was a private

bank of deposit. Their deposits averaged eighty thousand dollars, that they carried annually. Cooper was shot at Montrose, June 14, 1884, and the bank went into the hands of an assignee, William H. Jessup, who was appointed June 18, 1884. Finding that it was badly insolvent, that there had been no balance-sheet taken for a number of years, he took an inventory, and found that the liabilities were about three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, and the assets four hundred thousand dollars, most of which were worthless securities. He found also that Cooper had been paying a greater per cent. than he was receiving. Mr. Jessup resigned after about six weeks, and Azur Lathrop was appointed to close up the matter. He disposed of the securities and realized about ninety thousand dollars for the depositors.

The First National Bank of Montrose.—The articles of association were adopted January 27, 1875, and the charter was obtained February 13, 1875. There were about seventy stockholders originally, with $100,000 cash capital. William J. Turrell was the first president; D. D. Searle, vice-president; N. S. Lenheim, cashier. The first board of directors consisted of eleven stockholders, as follows: Geo. V. Bentley, Abel Turrell, M. S. Dessauer, A. J. Gerritson, G. B. Eldred, E. A. Pratt, L. S. Lenheim, E. A. Clark, M. B. Wright, William J. Turrell and D. D. Searle.

In January, 1877, N. S. Lenheim, the cashier, was arrested for forgery in New York. This caused the bank officials to make an investigation. The books appeared to be all right. The bank examiner, who had been there a short time previous, complimented the officers on the manner in which they kept their books. A United States expert was employed, and he could discover nothing wrong. M. B. Wright, one of the directors, visited Mr. Lenheim in the Tombs, and he revealed to him what he had done. The principal wrong consisted in putting the bank indorsement on forged paper, and in selling the securities of the bank in New York, and pocketing the proceeds, instead of sending them to New York for collection for the benefit of the bank, as the books showed. The total loss to the bank, was about $105,000. The bank was re-organized with a capital of $50,000. The other $50,000 of capital stock, together with two assessments—one of twenty-five and another of fifteen per cent.—and about $12,000 realized from L. S. Lenheim's estate, were sufficient to pay all demands against the bank, which has continued to do business until the present time. William J. Turrell acted as president until his death, in August, 1881, and was succeeded by George V. Bentley, who resigned in 1885, and, January 13th of that year, Gabriel B. Eldred was elected to that position.

The following persons have been vice-presidents: D. D. Searle, 1875–77; George V. Bentley, 1877–81; F. B. Chandler, from August, 1881, to January, 1882; Jefferson Griffis, 1882–84; M. S. Dessauer, 1884–86; W. D. Lusk, 1886.

Cashiers: N. S. Lenheim, February 13, 1875, to January, 1877; Gabriel B. Eldred, January, 1877, to January 13, 1885; D. R. Lathrop, January 13, 1885.

Directors: George V. Bentley, 1875; Abel Turrell, 1875; M. S. Dessauer, 1875; A. J. Gerritson, 1875; G. B. Eldred, 1875; E. A. Pratt, 1875; L. S. Lenheim, 1875; E. A. Clark, 1875; M. B. Wright, 1875; W. J. Turrell, 1875; D. D. Searle, 1875; W. C. Tilden, 1877. In 1878 the number of directors was reduced to nine, and in 1879 the number was reduced to seven. Jefferson Griffis, 1879; D. C. Ainey, 1879; F. B. Chandler, 1880; D. Brewster, 1880; Henry L. Beach, 1882; H. C. Tyler, 1882; Azur Lathrop, 1883; A. H. McCollum, 1885; E. S. Warner, 1886; G. P. Little, 1886; W. D. Lusk, 1886.

The above dates show when the persons named were first chosen directors. George V. Bentley served continuously until 1885. Gabriel B. Eldred is the only director that has served since the organization until the present time. Tuesdays and Fridays are discount days. The bank is now in a healthful condition. In 1886 the first dividends were declared since the Lenheim defalcation.

At the annual meeting in January, 1887, [1]Gabriel Eldred's health having become impaired,

1 Since deceased, 1887.

so that he could no longer act as president, W. D. Lusk was chosen to fill that position. H. L. Beach was elected vice-president; D. R. Lathrop, cashier; Amos Nicholas, teller. Directors, A. Lathrop, W. D. Lusk, G. P. Little, H. L. Beach, J. Griffis, E. S. Warner, G. B. Eldred.

Resources January 1, 1887.

Loans and Discounts,	$165,879.22
United States Bonds and Premiums,	16,100.00
Due from Banks, Treasurer of United States,	25,719.66
Gold and Silver,	12,785.65
Legal Tender and National Bank Notes,	5,931.00
Sundry Cash Items,	662.33
Banking-House,	9,500.00
Real Estate,	2,500.00

Liabilities.

Capital,	$50,000.00
Circulation,	11,250.00
Surplus and Profits,	9,065.54
Deposits,	168,762.82
Total,	239,077.86

GABIEL ELDRED was born in Orange County, N. Y., April 15, 1818. His father, Ephraim Eldred, moved to Bethany when he was two years old, and died two years after. Gabriel lived with his grandfather in Sussex County, N. J., until he died, when he went to Bethany, where his mother lived. He was now a lad of thirteen years and worked at the hatter's trade with E. W. Hamlim, attending school winters. When he was eighteen he came to Montrose and worked at his trade with Case & Hancock two years; thence to Towanda, where he worked at the same trade three years; returning to Montrose in 1841, he worked at the same trade for C. W. Tuttle, and finally for Wm. M. Post, who was running a hatter's shop with employes. He purchased this business and continued it until he was elected sheriff of Susquehanna County, in 1851. This was the last hatter's shop at Montrose. This industry now, like many others, is concentrated in large manufacturing houses. Mr. Eldred served his full term as sheriff, 1851–54, and was deputy sheriff under John Young and Elias V. Green six years, from 1863 to 1869; he was prothonotary and immediately after he was elected justice of the peace, but served only one year, as W. F. Simrell, his successor in the prothonotary's office, died, and he was again elected to that office in 1870, and served three years more. He became so familiar with the records in this office, that he knew from memory where nearly every thing was; and the members of the bar and people generally began to think that he was almost indispensable. After his third term as prothonotary he was appointed commissioners' clerk, but served only one year, when he was elected cashier of the First National Bank. When he took that position the affairs of the bank were in a deplorable condition. His predecessor had robbed the bank of $105,000 or $5000 more than the capital stock. Mr. Eldred acted as cashier eight years and has been president two years. Although the capital stock is reduced to $50,000, the bank has redeemed all its pledges and is paying a dividend again. Mr. Eldred's life has been an active one, and he has discharged all of his trusts with honesty and fidelity. He married Jane Tuttle in October, 1844, and had two daughters that arrived at the age of maturity.

DUDSON R. LATHROP, a son of Benjamin and Clarissa (Avery) Lathrop, born in 1828, attended the Montrose Academy in boyhood, and at the age of fifteen entered the store of his brother Azur in Springville, where he remained five years, followed by one year with Lathrop & Salisbury, at Montrose. He has since been a member of the mercantile firms of A. Lathrop & Co., D. R. Lathrop & Co., J. Griffis & Co. and A. & D. R. Lathrop, besides spending several years as a clerk in other houses. He served as postmaster at Montrose for a short time, receiving his appointment under President Fillmore, and again served during the administration of President Lincoln. In 1853 he was elected county treasurer and served two years; was clerk in the bank of W. H. Cooper & Co. for seven years following 1858; cashier of the post-office at Scranton for a little over one year, and teller of the First National Bank at Towanda for two and one-half years, ending in 1874. For seven years following he conducted a mining store at Bernice, Sullivan County, Pa. In the fall of 1883 he was elected teller of the First National Bank of Montrose, and after serving one year he was chosen cashier, which position he has acceptably filled since. In 1854 he married Sarah E., a daughter of Hon. Davis D. Dimock, son of Elder Davis Dimock, an early Baptist clergyman. Her mother was Maria, a daughter

of William Ward. They have two children—one, Benjamin, in the Post-Office Department at Washington, and Walter Lathrop, in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania University.

Amos Nichols was born August 9, 1833, in Bridgewater township. His parents, Zenas Nichols and Mary A. (Howe) Nichols, came from Herkimer County, N. Y., in 1808, and located first in Silver Lake. Shortly afterwards, in Bridgewater, one mile south of Montrose, he bought a property of the Clymer estate, and made improvements on the place, which is now owned by Charles F. Meeker. His children were Abel H., who died in Beverly, N. J., in 1884; Amos; Lucy, wife of John H. Lake, of Haverstraw, N. Y., died in 1873. Amos helped his father on the farm and attended the common schools in boyhood. In 1859 he bought out Orlando Eldridge, a merchant in Brooklyn, and engaged in the mercantile business three years in that place. In 1861 he was elected county treasurer and returned to Montrose until the expiration of his term, after which he had a position in the Treasury Department at Washington. Returning to Montrose, he was in partnership with A. B. Burns in the drug business nine years; with Charles H. Smith two years, firm Nichols & Smith; with H. P. Read three years, firm Read & Nichols. He then went into the crockery, grocery, boot and shoe business with his son (firm Amos Nichols & Son) from 1881 to January 1, 1886. He has been teller of the First National Bank since February, 1885. His wife is Harriet A., daughter of Horace Wade, of New Milford. They have one son, Harry A., of the firm of Nichols & Waltrous.

Colonel Christopher M. Gere, son of Ebenezer Gere, was born in New London, Conn., May 7, 1814, and came with his parents to Brooklyn township when he was seven years of age. He worked on the farm until he was sixteen, when he entered his father's shop and worked at plane-making, meanwhile attending the common schools winters. He went to Connecticut and completed his trade and returned to Brooklyn, where he continued to work at his trade until he was elected sheriff, in the fall of 1848, when he removed to Montrose, where he still resides. He took up surveying, having learned it from surveyors as he carried the chain. He was one of the surveyors that established the county line between Wayne and Susquehanna Counties; also one of the commissioners on the part of this State, who had charge of the survey establishing the line between Pennsylvania and New York. He obtained his title as colonel in the militia service. He married Emily A. Smith, and has one son, Christopher M., an employee of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

Schools.—Prior to the enactment of the law providing a system of education by taxation that should be free to all, the State of Pennsylvania made appropriations for academies in different parts of the commonwealth. The people of Susquehanna County have ever been alert and active in the matter of education, and early took advantage of the liberality of the State and obtained an appropriation of two thousand dollars on condition that the citizens of Susquehanna County should raise one thousand five hundred dollars. The 19th of March, 1816, Governor Synder approved an act incorporating [1] *The Susquehanna County Academy* with William Thompson, Davis Di mock, Isaac Post, Jabez Hyde, Jr., Daniel Ross, Wright Chamberlain, Hosea Tiffany, Jr., Robert H. Rose, Jonah Brewster, David Post, Austin Howell, Charles Fraser, Isaac Brownson and Putnam Catlin, trustees.

These trustees comprised the principal officers of the county, with the president and cashier of the Silver Lake Bank. A meeting was appointed for the 3d of September following. The care of the erection of a building was given to Isaac Post, and it was completed in 1818. The offices of judges and commissioners in the board of trustees were then filled by J. W. Raynsford, Benjamin Sayre, S. S. Mulford, I. P. Foster, Samuel Warner, Justin Clark, Bela Jones and B. T. Case, the last-named being then secretary, and for several years afterwards. There was no church edifice in the place, and the second floor of the building was used as a place of religious worship every Sabbath. The academy

[1] Blackman's "History."

at that time occupied the brow of the hill above the new jail, the hill then being much steeper than at present, and containing a valuable quarry but little excavated. The grandparents of our time relate with glee their feats in coasting down this hill with an upturned bench for a sled, which many a merry boy and girl could enjoy together. About 1828 the building was moved down close to the sidewalk, between the present locations of the new academy and the old court-house, where it remained for twenty-two years.

Among the teachers engaged in this institution the following are remembered: 1818, William Jessup (advertised by the trustees as teacher of mathematics and "the learned languages") and Bela Jones; J. W. Raynsford, part of the year; 1819, Samuel Barnard and daughter, Catharine (since Mrs. Morgan); 1820, Ralph H. Read, Walker Woodhouse; 1821–24, Albert Bingham, David Benedict, P. Wright; 1825–28, Eli Meeker, Sloane Hamilton, Franklin Lusk, Benjamin and D. Dimock, Jr.; 1829–31, Seth T. Rogers, P. Richardson, S. S. Stebbins, Rufus B Gregory; 1833–36, B. S. Bentley; 1837–42, L. H. Woodruff(?), H. S. Fairchild, —— Payne, Rev. S. Manning; 1843–44, Z. L. Beebe and Lafayette G. Dimock; 1845–47, C. C. Halsey; 1848–49, A. J. Buel. Most of the above were collegiate graduates.

Among the lady teachers after Miss Barnard, and prior to 1830, were Misses Ann Harris (afterwards Mrs. S. Hodgdon), Maria Jones, Abigail Sayre (Mrs. James Catlin), Mary Ann Raynsford (Mrs. D. D. Warner). Of other schools, Miss Harriet Connor taught early over Raynor's store. A French and English select school was taught in 1828 by Mrs. B. Streeter. Courses of lessons in English grammar, and also lessons on the German flute had been given by different gentlemen; in the mean time, Wentworth Roberts taught in the Bowman House.

In 1832 the academy was thoroughly repaired, and an orrery and other apparatus procured. The same season an infant school was taught by Mrs. Amanda B. Catlin. She had the first piano in the place (in 1819), and taught music in 1832. Subsequently and prior to 1837 Misses Jane A. Brand (Mrs. Dr. Justin A. Smith, of Chicago, recently deceased), Lucretia Loomis, A. L. Fraser, Nancy and Caroline Bowman, Caroline C. Woodhouse and possibly others were teachers in the lower rooms of the academy, while the classical department occupied the one long room on the second floor.

Early in 1839 Miss Elizabeth Wood was the first teacher of the female seminary, in the same building. It was incorporated through the exertions of Colonel Asa Dimock. This institution, it was intended, should be entitled to three hundred dollars annually for ten years from the State. It first trustees were A. H. Read, J. C. Biddle, D. Dimock, Jr., George Fuller and Daniel Searle. In 1840–41 the preceptress was Mrs. Elizabeth H. Stone (afterwards Mrs. Niven). A piano was purchased, and Miss Theodosia A. Catlin taught a large class in music, though there were then but three pianos in the place. In 1841–42 Miss Mariana Read, of Homer, New York, was preceptress here. For three or four years following select schools by former teachers appear to have occupied the lower rooms. In 1847 Miss F. L. Willard began teaching in the academy, but afterwards kept a boarding-school for young ladies, assisted by Mrs. Theodore Smith and E. C. Blackman, and a day-school, which included young lads, in the building now the residence of George C. Hill, later in the old Post house, Miss Totten assistant. Pupils attended from remote parts of the county and from other counties.

A new academy had been projected in 1846, but it was not completed until the summer of 1850. The building, fifty by sixty feet, is now occupied by the graded school. Its cost was four thousand two hundred dollars. The first board of trustees consisted of William Jessup, president; R. J. Niven, secretary; M. S. Wilson, treasurer; Rev. H. A. Riley, F. B. Streeter, B. S. Bentley, William L Post, George Fuller, Alfred Baldwin, William J. Mulford, Leonard Searle, D. D. Warner and Henry Drinker. They made valuable contributions for the foundation of a library and cabinet of natural curiosities, which, it is to be regretted,

have not been well preserved. The first instructors were Lemuel H. Waters, A.M., principal; Miss Mary J. Crawford, preceptress; William H. Jessup and Miss A. A. P. Rogers, assistant teachers; Miss Caroline Bowman, superintendent of primary department; Emily C. Blackman, teacher of music; Gustave H. Walther, teacher of German. Succeeding principals were Rev. Isaac Gray, Rufus C. Crampton, William H. Richmond, John L. Mills and —— Hartshorne, collegiates. After Miss Crawford the lady teachers were Misses Bessie Huntting, Caroline Bush, Frances J. Woolworth and —— Brown. A normal school was established in the fall of 1857, J. F. Stoddard principal. He was succeeded by H. Broadhead, B.A., and S. S. Hartwell, B.A. In the fall of 1863, under the care of F. D. Hunt, it assumed distinctively the features of a graded school, which it still retains. Rev. J. R. Stone had charge of the classical department; Misses C. M. Dixon, M. M. Chamberlin, Jessie Bissell, A. Perry and Mrs. A. M. Richards were among the earliest teachers of other departments. The following is a list of the principals of Montrose Graded School: F. D. Hunt, 1863 (two years); G. C. Hammond, 1865; E. B. Hawley, 1866; John G. Cope, 1867; W. C. Tilden, 1868; A. H. Berlin, 1869 (six years); Mont. Evans, 1875 (two years); Charles Roos, 1877 (three years); J. W. Gray, 1880 (part of one year); C. S. Woodruff, 1881 (three years); S. D. Barnes, 1884; A. H. Berlin, 1885. The school has six departments, graded from the primary to the higher department. Graduates from the school are expected to pass a thorough examination in the common school branches, and have a knowledge of higher mathematics, the sciences and instruction in Latin. The school is patronized by the surrounding country, and has fitted a number for college and many more for teaching. The school has always labored under the disadvantage of a constant change of principals, until Professor A. H. Berlin was retained for six years. He was born in 1845, and was graduated from Keystone Normal School, and has followed teaching as a profession. He was one of the first faculty of the normal school at Indiana, Pa., and subsequently principal of West Pittston schools seven years, and was recalled to Montrose in 1885, where his energy and enthusiasm are manifest in the management of the school.

The Old Free School of Montrose.—William J. Turrell taught the school upon its organization while it was held in the old academy. The teachers in the old free-school building were Messrs. R. Pike, A. Carr, ——Hayden, F. Fraser, A. Chamberlin (three seasons), D. Chamberlin, A. N. Bullard, L. F. Fitch, William A. Crossmon, Eugene A. Lyons, U. C. Johnson, A. R. Vail, —— Sampson. The last-named taught in 1856, at twenty-nine dollars per month, four dollars per month more than any previous teacher had received. Later teachers were paid still more.

The colored children were taught separately after November, 1857, and Miss H. N. Austin was their first teacher. Mr. M. J. Corse taught that winter in the free-school building, and was succeeded by J. F. Shoemaker, B. Thatcher (three seasons) and F. D. Hunt. While Mr. Hunt was teaching it was decided to establish a graded school, and to rent the academy for that purpose.

The ladies who taught the free school received occasionally as much as $3.75 per week—never over $4; and when two were employed at once each received $2.75. Miss N. Bowman had taught the female department before the schoolhouse was built. After December, 1837, there were the following teachers: Miss P. A. Smith, Mrs. Carr, Misses Charlotte Root, Helen Avery, Emeline Brownson, Ann P. Lathrop, Ruth A. Perkins, Caroline Bowman, Mrs. Sherer, Misses L. A. Chamberlin, Louisa Avery, Mary Warner, Jane Simpson, Helen Grover, Maria A. Deans, Salome Warner, Jesse Bissell, Jennie Mott and —— Chubbuck.

The building was occupied many summers by select schools taught by the Misses Caroline and Jane Woodhouse, H. Fordham, C. G. Read, A. McNeil, R. Tuttle, C. B. Birchard and possibly by a few of those mentioned above. Altogether, the building and the teachers were a power for good in the community which it is pleasant to recognize.

B. Thatcher taught the free school three years, and has been school director twenty-one years, and is now the secretary of the School Board.

[1] BRIDGEWATER BAPTIST CHURCH of Montrose, Pa.—In 1801, when this portion of the State was a dense wilderness, Bartlet Hinds, son of Elder Ebenzer Hinds, of Massachusetts, came from Southampton, L. I., and settled in the township of Bridgewater. His wife, Mary, two sons, Conrad and Bartlet, a daughter named Susanna, and two sons of Mrs. Hinds, by a previous marriage, Isaac and David Post, accompanied him. Jonathan Wheaton, also a Baptist, moved into the township with his family the same year. Stephen Wilson had settled prior to this, in 1800.

For more than a year no religious meetings were held in the neighborhood, although the settlement grew rapidly with accessions from various quarters. At length Brethren Wheaton and Hinds commenced a prayer-meeting, in which several others joined. It was held frequently, but not every Sabbath at first; and with some manifest tokens of the divine presence, so that the meetings were maintained for many years. In the winter of 1806–7 two more praying families were added to their number, and the same season the way began to open for having the Gospel preached in their neighborhood. Mr. Hinds being at Wilkes-Barre, heard Elder Davis Dimock, the pastor of the Exeter Baptist Church, preaching in the court-house; an introduction followed, and the condition of the new and growing settlement so enlisted the preacher's sympathies that he made an appointment to preach there on Monday evening, March 30, 1807.

There was a general attendance and so much interest among the people to hear the Gospel that Elder Dimock concluded to remain another day. But God's purpose was for a longer period. A heavy fall of snow, quite four feet deep, prevented the preacher's return for a week. Yet over it all, on snow-shoes, or through it all, the people came day after day, many of them a great distance and through trackless woods, to hear the word of God. Many were pricked in the heart and began to seek salvation, while the Lord's weary but trusting ones were greatly refreshed and quickened. Elder Dimock made two other visits during the summer, when two persons were baptized upon a profession of faith.

From this time meetings were held every Lord's day, whether they had preaching or not, and as they who had "one Lord, one faith, and one baptism" had now become acquainted with each other, they agreed to hold every month what they called a "covenant meeting," for each other's mutual sympathy, comfort and watch-care. This soon ripened into a church organization, for in March, 1808, the Baptist Church in Exeter was earnestly requested to take measures for giving to these praying, covenanting disciples the privileges of distinct and full membership.

It was the custom in this section of the country, at that time, to receive such applicants for church privileges into the fellowship and membership of the body to whom the application was addressed, through a committee or commission, composed of the pastor and a given number of brethren, appointed for the purpose, hearing and pronouncing upon each person's Christian experience and worthiness of church standing; and if the examination proved satisfactory, they were subsequently "set off" as requested, and "power was given them to receive and expel members and to do all other acts of an independent church," subject, however, to the authority of the whole convention, as an individual member is in any particular church subject to its authority.

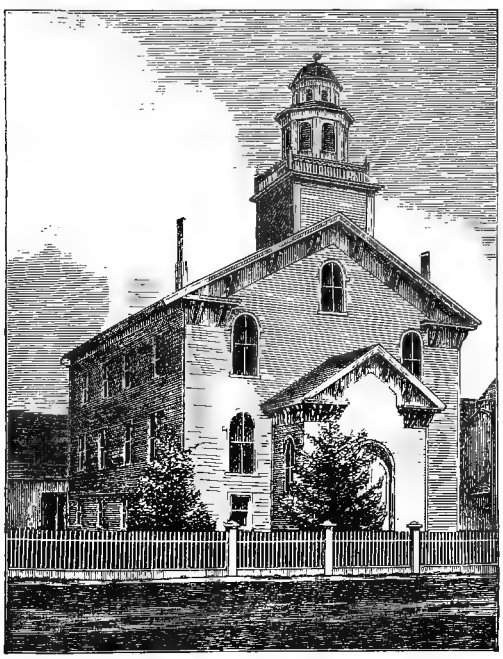
Accordingly, the church at Exeter sent their pastor, Elder Dimock, and several lay brethren to Bridgewater, and on the 9th day of April, 1808, after the usual preliminaries, at the house of Brother Bartlet Hinds, six brethren —Jonathan Wheaton, Henry Congdon, Asa Baldwin, David Knowlton, Luther Deans and Samuel Baldwin—were organized into a church of Christ, and, as the records say, given "fellowship to do and perform things necessary thereto." Henry Congdon was chosen clerk, and two days after their members were in-

[1] By Rev. E. W. Husted.

creased to ten by Sisters Mrs. Sarah Congdon, Polly Baldwin and Betsey Baldwin.

At their next regular church-meeting, May 14, 1808, Brother Bartlet Hinds, by letter, and Mrs. Agnes Hinds, Stephen Wilson and John Gardner, by baptism, were added to their number. In June, 1809, Elder Davis Dimock, at their unanimous call and earnest solicitation, assumed the pastorate and moved his family to Bridgewater.

From this time additions were gradually made to them, as new settlers came into their boundaries. But in the fall of 1810 the Holy Spirit began to move upon the community, so that the record of one of their meetings expresses "great thankfulness for the great mercies of



THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

God in the union of the church and the conversion of sinners, who were coming to Christ like clouds, and like doves to their windows." Fifty were added to the church by baptism as the fruit of this awakening and refreshing from the presence of the Lord.

Every year but two of Elder Dimock's long pastorate of over a quarter of a century witnessed some baptism, but no very general work of grace was experienced until 1826, when over eighty were baptized, and in 1827, over fifty.

It was during this revival that the Church resolved upon preliminary steps to secure a suitable house of worship. A meeting was held at the court-house on Christmas day, 1826, to consult upon a project. There was but one sentiment, and they unanimously agreed to undertake the work, great as it was for them. Accordingly, Brethren Isaac Post and Samuel Warner were appointed a committee to obtain subscriptions and superintend the erection of the house. The undertaking proved more arduous and the delay of their hopes much greater even than they feared, for it was not until three years had passed that they entered their own sanctuary. But in December, 1829, the church ceased to be dependent upon a district school-house or the county court-house. In 1846 the edifice was enlarged to its present dimensions—capable of holding five hundred persons—and was otherwise improved; since then it has undergone little change in general appearance, being renewed from time to time. During the past year, 1886, it has been very much improved, and now stands a well-preserved land-mark. The year 1832 was also a season of large in-gathering, when seventy-five were added by baptism. The largest accession made in any one year was in 1843, under the pastorate of Elder J. B. Worden, when one hundred were added.

But the church has had its days of darkness and sore trials. The most severe and afflictive of all these can hardly be passed over in this historical sketch. In 1839 forty-seven members were dismissed to form an independent church in the Union School District, Bridgewater, because of a wide difference of views in regard to church action upon slavery. At first this matter seemed portentous of great evil. After a time it promised to be satisfactorily arranged by an amicable division, and the existence of two distinct churches living in harmony. But for two or three years the cause of Christ greatly suffered, and the people of God "went through fire and water." At length, after numerous efforts at reconciliation, by councils, and such associational overtures and

suggestions as seemed pertinent and proper, the old church became, in 1843, the sole organization representative of the Baptist faith and polity in Montrose and Bridgewater, nearly all returning from the Second Church, and the reunited people striving together for the unity of the Spirit, the bonds of peace and the promotion of the great cause of God.

* * * * *

The pastors who have labored with this people are as follows:

Elder Davis Dimock, 1809–39; J. B. Worden, 1839–44; A. L. Post, 1844–46; D. Taylor, 1846–49; Davis Dimock, 1849–51; F. Glanville, 1851–52; S. L. Ransted and A. L. Post, 1855–56; W. N. Wopeth, 1856–58; J. C. Boomer, 1858–62; J. R. Stone, 1862–65; B. C. Morse, 1866–68; H. F. Cochrane, 1868; L. B. Ford, 1870; J. E. Chesshire, 1873–78; Henry W. Sherwood, 1878–82; D. W. Shepherd, 1882–84; E. W. Husted, 1884.

During the past few years the church has passed through many scenes of revival interest. Nearly all of the old members have "fallen asleep." Deacon Mason Wilson still remains, after a consistent membership of over fifty years, being baptized by Elder Davis Dimock in 1832.

The church still occupies an honorable and prominent place in the town. There are about two hundred and seventy-five members enrolled. The Sabbath-school numbers two hundred and twenty-five, the largest number in its history, and is in excellent condition, the church and school working in harmony, the pastor and people realizing the fact that the school is the "hope of the church." Deacon George P. Little is the superintendent. The library of five hundred volumes, with its improved library system, is said to be the finest in the county.

And so, after an existence of over eighty years of "stormy and of cloudy weather," the old church still stands a monument to God's goodness, an old land-mark, pointing weary, footsore travelers to the road which leads to life eternal.

"[1] Elder Davis Dimock was born at Rocky Hill, Hartford County, Conn., May 27, 1776. His parents were David and Sarah Green Dimock. His father at the opening of the Revolutionary War entered the service first as a sergeant, and afterwards as lieutenant of the Continental army. He, with his mother and three brothers, on the opening of the war, were taken as a measure of safety into Vermont. At the close of the war the family returned to Connecticut, and resided at Norfolk until the year 1790, when, with the tide of emigration from Connecticut, they came into the Wyoming Valley and settled at Wilkes-Barre. He was then fourteen years of age.

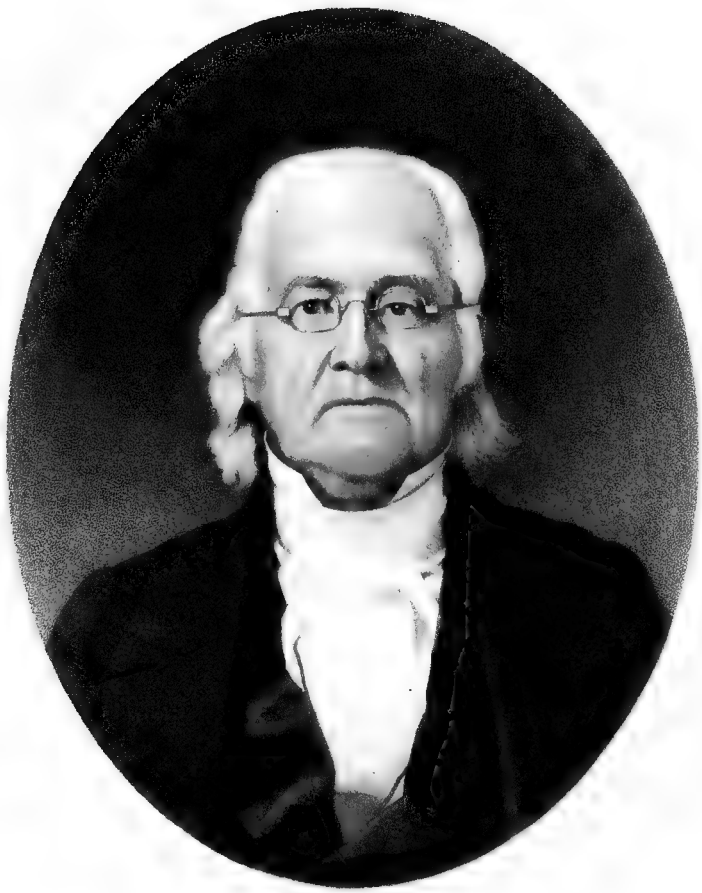
"To a compact, symmetrical and truly admirable physical organism there was added a pleasing personal address. To an extremely social nature there was added an almost unbounded and attractive humor. To a quick perception of the relation of things, and the workings of human nature, there was added an ambition that knew no bounds but those of patriotism and honor. And to a heart unsanctified by the Divine Spirit, and that had come to drink in, quite deeply, infidelity to Christ and the Bible, there was added a purpose to gain and enjoy as much as possible of the world's pleasures, riches and honors. With these developments he labored on the farm and in the workshop, improved the scanty opportunities in his reach to gain knowledge by attending and teaching common schools, and was active in all of the political and other gatherings of the people. All seemed bright before him.

"On the 5th of June, 1797, he was united in marriage to Betsey Jenkins, of Tunkhannock, who became the mother of his twelve children, and the beloved and faithful partner of his toils and privations, as well as his hopes and enjoyments, during fifty-five years of his earthly pilgrimage. In 1801, while living in Exeter with his young family, toiling for and rapidly acquiring wealth—carrying on at the same time the businesses of farming, blacksmithing and distilling ardent spirits—he was arrested in his career, and by the power of Divine grace his proud heart was made to yield to the requirements of the law of faith in an atoning sacrifice, and changed at once all of the plans and purposes of his life.

"He was received and baptized into the Exeter Baptist Church, August 9, 1801, by Elder Jacob Drake, the pioneer Baptist minister of the valley. Heeding the great commission, which seemed directed to him, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature,' turning back upon place proffered in legislative halls, he commenced preaching that Jesus whom he had persecuted, and that resurrection which, in the skepticism of his heart, he had repudiated. His first sermon was blessed by the Divine Spirit in leading his companion to embrace Christ as her only hope.

"In 1803, at the yearly meeting of the Apocalyptic number of Baptist Churches, then called the Susquehanna Baptist Connection, he was formally ordained to the ministry, by the imposition of the hands of the

[1] Blackman, p. 306.



Lewis Dimock

elders, and soon came to occupy a prominence which made him the master-spirit of the Connection.

"In 1810, under his labors, occurred what was afterwards known as 'the great revival,' in which fifty-two, mostly by baptism, were added to the number of the church. The influence spread into the settlement from fifteen to twenty miles around, and he followed it up with an energy and zeal that knew no bounds but impossibilities. Often might he have been seen on his horse, threading his way from settlement to settlement, along forest paths, over hills and through valleys, sometimes guided only by marked trees. Here or there, where he found a hut or log cabin, he was wont to stop, if but for a moment, to minister a word of admonition or cheer to its sinning, sick or disconsolate inhabitants. He soon came to be everywhere known and a welcome visitor.

"He had studied medicine in his earlier years; and on coming here when there was no physician, his medical services were often required and given. Finding it an aid rather than detriment to his gospel ministry, he continued more or less to practice successfully during subsequent life.

"He accepted, through the general solicitation of his fellow-citizens, from the Governor, an appointment of associate judge of the then new county of Susquehanna. In this capacity he served successfully and honorably from the time of the organization of the judiciary, a term of twenty-seven years.

"He assisted in organizing churches in Auburn, Rush, Middletown, Choconut, Great Bend, Harford, New Milford, Jackson, Gibson and Dimock, and possibly elsewhere. Elder Dimock was the sole pastor of the Bridgewater Church from its organization, in 1808, down to June, 1835, a term of twenty-seven years. At the close of that period, notwithstanding deaths and removals, the church numbered three hundred and twenty-two members. At the expiration of his sole pastorate of the church, by his own request, Elder J. B. Worden became associated with him. This relation continued two years, when, from the infirmities of age and disease, and a desire to retire from the exciting scenes of a new era in the church, he resigned his relation, took a letter from this, and united with the church at Braintrim, having previously received a call to become its pastor. As pastor of that church, he labored according to the measure of his health and strength, witnessing many tokens that those labors were not in vain, until the fall of 1847, when, admonished by physicians and his personal consciousness of what a long life of labor and privation, as well as disease, had wrought upon his wonderful constitution, he resigned the pastorate to another.

"In the spring of 1848 he returned with his companion to Montrose to reside the remainder of his days with his children. He reunited with this church." His name appears in the Baptist minutes every year or two, in connection with the supply of the pulpit at Montrose, during the time that he was at Braintrim. He was a great force in the church for half a century. Gordon Z. Dimock, his only living child in 1887, says that his father only attended common school six months, and his mother attended a school that his father taught for three months. She was a daughter of Benjamin Jenkins, of Wyoming Valley, who was killed during the "Pennamite War." Elder Dimock was a hardshell Baptist, and did not believe in having a regular salary for preaching, but supported himself largely by blacksmithing, practicing medicine, etc. His salary as associate judge also helped him to raise his large family. Of course he performed the marriage ceremony for a great many couples. He received a handful of goose-quills (good for pens) from his first couple. He generally received more than that, however. He was a man of great native force, a fine specimen of the old-time preacher, and much beloved by the people. Once when he was preaching down the Wyalusing, a young couple that admired him very much urged him to accompany them home and stay that night with them. He reluctantly consented, as he had made other arrangements. During the night he awoke and saw them sitting by the fire-place poking the fire. He soon ascertained that he was occupying the only bed in the house. He arose and insisted upon the young couple's retiring, while he poked the fire the rest of the night. His wife died in 1852, aged seventy-two, and he died September 27, 1858, aged eighty-two. Their children were Benjamin Dimock, who was principal of the school at Bethany for a time, and died at Pompton, Wayne County, Pa. One of his sons is a boss on the gravity road from Carbondale to Honesdale. Sally married Nehemiah Scott, and remained on the Dimock homestead. One son, Norton W. Scott, rents the old place now of Geo. P. Little, the present owner. Davis Dimock, Jr., died while a member of Congress. Betsey Dimock married Hubbard Avery for her first husband, and Luther Badger (an ex-member of Congress, who died at Binghamton) for her second husband. Lydia C. was an authoress, wife of Leonard Searle. Asa G. was a painter, politician, State Senator (1841–43) for this district, and finally editor of the *Wayne County Democrat*, at Wooster, Ohio, where he died. John H., a lawyer, at Montrose. David died at sea. Dr. Gordon Z. Dimock, the only survivor of the old patriarch's family, resides in the first frame house that was built in the village, which was moved to its present location many years ago, which saved it from the fire that afterwards destroyed the building where it stood.

David Dimock, the father of Davis Dimock, was a Revolutionary soldier, served under Washington. He came to Wyoming Valley as a land agent, and finally came to Montrose, and lived with his son the latter part of his life. He was eighty-six when he died, and was active almost up to the day of his death. The Dimocks are said to be descended from

an old English family, and can trace their ancestry to 1060, the time of William the Conqueror. Sir Henry Dimock was challenger for King George the IV. when he was crowned, which was the last time that ceremony has ever been performed.

Rev. Albert L. Post, son of Isaac Post, was born at Montrose March 25, 1809. He was educated at Union College and read law with William Jessup. He was admitted to the bar in 1833; he practiced law for a few years and was deputy attorney-general in 1836. In 1837 he began the publication of the *Spectator*, a journal devoted to the freedom of the colored race. He was an Abolitionist when it was unpopular to be identified with the anti-slavery movement. In 1841 he was ordained to the Christian ministry, and devoted much of his time to evangelistic labors in connection with the Baptist Church, of which he was a member. He was a man of Christian integrity and conscientiousness, and would rather suffer than sacrifice a principle. Courageous in the maintenance of what he felt to be right, yet he was as gentle as a little child in the simplicity of his life. Ever the friend of the oppressed, he lived for the benefit of others. He not only talked in favor of freedom for the colored man, but assisted the poor fugitives when they came to Montrose from their homes of bondage in the South. He lived to see the principles which he had advocated triumphant. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Williams, an old settler of Bridgewater; their only son was Isaac J. Post, of Scranton. Rev. Albert L. Post died at Montrose January 7, 1887. During his life he wrote a number of obituaries and reminiscences. His diary also contains many historical facts, and for many facts in relation to the early history of Montrose the writer is indebted to him, as preserved in his writings and the writings of his father.

The present pastor, Rev. E. W Husted was born in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., July 24, 1859. His education, acquired at the best schools in his native city, and at Hamilton Theological Seminary, has been supplemented and rounded out by quite extensive European travel. He graduated at Hamilton in June, 1884, and was ordained here on the 24th of August of the same year. He was married January 29, 1885, to Miss Viola Harris, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a lady who, by talent and culture, is eminently qualified for the work to which she has been called.

[1] Montrose Presbyterian Church.—For a considerable period previous to the organizing of the church, occasional services were held among the Presbyterians and Congregationalists living within Bridgewater township. Such services have been traced back as far as to the summer of 1802; and there are records of the baptism of several children previous to the organizing of the church.

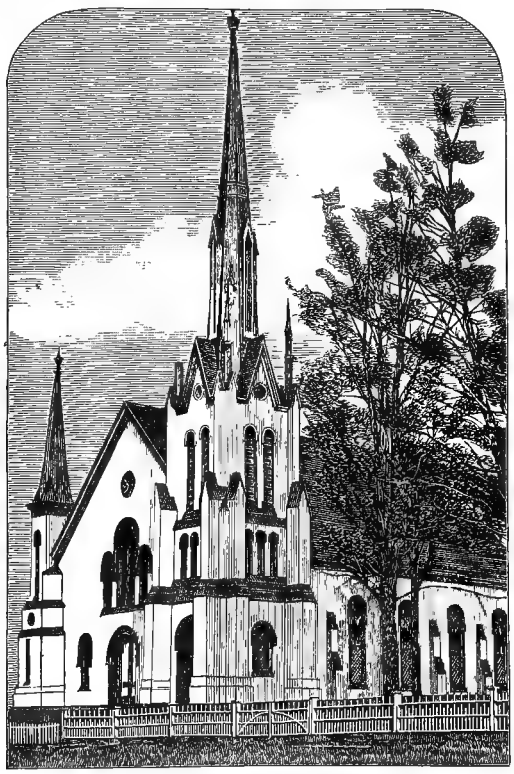
On the 3d day of July, 1810, a company met at the house of Joseph Raynsford, about one and a half miles south of Montrose, and a Congregational Church was organized by the Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury, then a missionary of the Connecticut Missionary Society, and afterwards pastor at Harford, assisted by the Rev. M. M. York, pastor of the Congregational Church at Wyalusing. The following persons then present signed the covenant and entered into church fellowship on that day: *viz.*, Moses Tyler, Phineas Arms, Edmund Stone, Simeon Tyler, Samuel Davis, Amos West, Anna Davis, Esther Lathrop, Sarah Tyler, Anna Raynsford, Hannah Fuller and Hannah Raynsford. Moses Tyler was chosen deacon, and Phineas Arms clerk.

Miss Blackman states ("History of Susquehanna County," p. 337), on what seems to be abundant evidence, that "the sermon on this occasion was preached in the barn of Walter Lathrop, near the barns since erected by his son Daniel." This was situated about one-half of a mile south of Mr. Raynsford's house. Meetings were afterwards frequently held in that barn. At the first meetiug of the church which followed, it was voted that "Each member should pay twelve and one-half cents for the Communion Table."

At the first communion season following its organization, fourteen additional members were received into the church and twenty-one children and adults were baptized. In January of the following year (1811) Rev. Joseph Wood, a Congregationalist minister, was called to be

[1] By Rev. A. L. Benton.

pastor of the church on a salary of two hundred and sixty dollars for the first year, and to increase ten dollars annually until it should reach three hundred dollars. He was to labor half of the time with this church and half with what is now the Brooklyn Church. The call was accepted, and he was installed June 19th of the same year by the Luzerne Association, and continued pastor until September 24, 1815. During this period, and for a year later, the services of the church were held most of the time at South Montrose, in the school-house or at the residence of Zebulon Deans, near the school-house. But occasionally they were at some other private house.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In the autumn of 1816 services began to be held at Montrose village, at first in the court-house and later in the academy. For several years they were divided, or alternated between Montrose village and the South District. The church had no regular pastor after Mr. Wood left, but was supplied at irregular times by missionaries or neighboring pastors, until early in 1818, when Rev. Gideon N. Judd, a graduate of Union College and Princeton Theological Seminary, became stated supply. The church had then increased to over sixty members. It was during his ministry that the academy began to be used for church purposes. The salary of the minister was more than double that first given, and their purpose to fully pay it is manifest in a vote taken June 5, 1819, to assess "all arrearages remaining unpaid, to every member of the church in proportion to the valuation of their property." And the fact that this was carried unanimously was a very good guarantee for its payment. At the same meeting a board of trustees was chosen for the society. This board consisted of Joseph Butterfield, Isaac P. Foster, Zebulon Deans, Benjamin Sayre and Elizur Price. During the ministry of Mr. Judd the first Sabbath-school in this town was organized, of which the Sabbath-school of this church is the legitimate successor. It was in the upper room of a public-house, on Sabbath afternoon, October 14, 1818, and consisted of six scholars and two teachers. Mr. Judd continued to be the stated supply of the church until May 21, 1820, when he closed his labors here to accept a call to Bloomfield, N. J. The church was then irregularly supplied until February 20, 1822, when, at a church-meeting held at the house of Reuben Wells, "it was agreed that a special invitation from the church be given to Rev. Enoch Conger to come and preach with us as soon as consistent." Mr. Conger supplied the church for some months.

At a meeting of the church, held September 12, 1823, Rev. G. N. Judd (then visiting in the place) presiding, it was unanimously voted to adopt the Presbyterian form of government and elect seven elders, and the following persons were elected to such office, viz.: Phineas Arms, Zebulon Deans, Reuben Wells, Moses Tyler, Joshua W. Raynsford, Benjamin Sayre and Jerre Lyons. Mr. Lyons immediately tendered his resignation and nominated Isaac P. Foster for his place, and Mr. Foster was unanimously chosen. About six years later, or August 4, 1829, Mr. Lyons was re-elected and ordained as an elder, together with William Jessup. These first elders were ordained by Mr. Judd during a meeting of the Presbytery

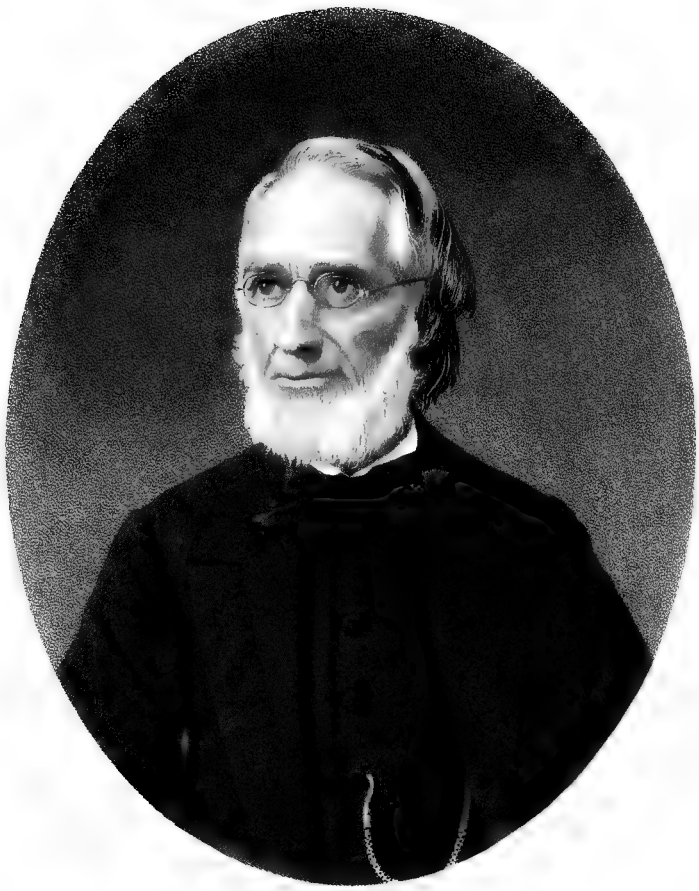
of Susquehanna, in session at Montrose, September 16, 1823. In this same year Rev. Burr Baldwin, a graduate of Yale College and Andover Theological Seminary, then in his early manhood and having had considerable experience as a teacher as well as a preacher, and at that time agent for the United Board of Foreign Missions, came into this region for his health, and, having preached here, was called to the pastorate of this church. His installation took place September 22, 1824. Entering upon his work with characteristic earnestness, great prosperity attended his labors. Instead of half a day at South Montrose, both services from this time were held in the court-house here. Feeling the need of a house of worship, he sought to secure one and was successful. During his ministry the first meeting-house was built, on the lot where now stands the present church edifice. This was dedicated June 22, 1826. Revival scenes soon followed. Thirty-five members were received into the church this year on confession of faith, and among them were many efficient workers. The church was greatly prospered under his wise ministry, which closed in May, 1829.

Mr. Baldwin, after leaving this place, was pastor at New Hartford, Conn., and Ashland, Mass. He was nine years teacher at Newark, N. J., and did much missionary work within the bounds of Montrose Presbytery, supplying feeble churches, planting new ones, raising money to build sanctuaries and to support ministers. At the age of sixty-seven he made a tour of inspection through Texas, under the auspices of the Southern Aid Society. Returning, he gave a few more years' missionary work in Montrose and Genessee Valley Presbyteries. Then he was post chaplain in Eastern Virginia. At seventy-six he began a year's missionary work in Southeastern New York. After this he spent a graceful old age in retirement, but not in idleness, among the people of his former charge in Montrose, and died January 23, 1880, aged ninety-one years and four days.

In the autumn of 1829 the session directed that their moderator and clerk sign an invitation to Rev. Daniel Deruelle, of New Jersey, a graduate of Princeton Seminary, to come and preach for one year. He was afterward called to the pastorate and installed in June, 1830. A man of fine physique, of fervid eloquence and earnest piety, under his ministry the membership of the church was greatly increased. One hundred and twelve were added to it on confession of faith during the three years of his pastorate, which closed in 1833. Within this period (in January, 1831) the first church bell of the borough was purchased and used by this congregation. In the latter part of his ministry the people were much moved and became somewhat divided in sentiment respecting the measures and methods of an evangelist who labored for a time with them. The good pastor was much grieved at the want of entire harmony among his people for such a cause. And when he came to preach his farewell sermon he announced his text (Gen. xlv. 24): "See that ye fall not out by the way," and was so overcome by his feelings that he burst into tears, and sat down. One of the officers of the church seeing that the pastor would be unable to go on with his sermon, dismissed the congregation. Mr. Deruelle, after retiring from the work here, spent some time as agent of the Board of Education, that he might improve his health by such active labors and travel. He died in North Carolina, March 4, 1858, while riding in his carriage pursuing his work as agent of the American Bible Society.

Soon after the retirement of Mr. Deruelle, the Rev. Timothy Stow, a graduate of Hamilton College and Auburn Theological Seminary, was called to the pastorate. He came here in January, 1834, and was installed the June following. After a successful ministry of four years, suffering from bronchial difficulties, he ceased his labors in the spring of 1838. He died at Lawrence, Mich., October 13, 1860.

The next pastorate was that of Rev. Henry A. Riley. Born in New York City, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, he studied law for a few months and then entered the Medical Department of the University, from which he was graduated in 1825. After practicing medicine about four years in his native city, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary and graduated in 1832. In 1835 he



Henry A. Riley

was ordained and installed pastor of what is now the West Twenty-third Street Church, of New York, from which he came here upon a unanimous call from this church. His labors here commenced January 20, 1839, and he was installed March 12, 1840. A house having been promised him in the call, a parsonage was built on the lot still used for the same purpose, and was first occupied in June, 1842. With great ability, candor and earnestness in the pulpit, and a tender and faithful pastor out of it, his ministry was one of marked success. The old church edifice which has been in use for thirty-three years, being found insufficient for their needs, it was decided to build a new one. The old church was used for the last time for public worship March 25, 1860, at which time a tender communion service was held. The preceding day had been a reunion and memorial day in the church. The corner-stone of the new edifice was laid June 13, 1860, and the completed house of worship was dedicated February 5, 1862. Greatly beloved by his people, Mr. Riley resigned his charge after a pastorate of twenty-five years, and preached his farewell sermon December 27, 1863. The remainder of his days were spent among the people whom he had served so long and so faithfully. He died March 17, 1878.

A few months after Mr. Riley retired, August 20, 1864, the Rev. Jacob G. Miller, a graduate of Williams College and of Auburn Theological Seminary, then settled pastor at Branford, Conn., received a unanimous call to this field. The call was accepted and the pastor-elect was installed October 13, 1864. This, like the preceding pastorate, was marked by stability and success. It was attended with steady growth to the church, and with some revivals of great power. And when, after seventeen years of faithful service, the pastor, with impaired health and greatly beloved, resigned his charge, he left an enduring monument in a strong, well-equipped church, which he had done much to establish. Dr. Miller preached his farewell sermon November 20, 1881. After a year spent at Marathon, N. Y., he became pastor of the Congregational Church at Manchester, Iowa, where he still resides.

Rev. A. L. Benton is the son of Chester and Tirza Porter Loomis Benton, natives of Connecticut, who resided in Cortland, N. Y., most of their lives, and were members of the Presbyterian Church there. He was born in Cortland November 9, 1831, prepared for college at the academy at Cortland, and, after a four years' course, was graduated at Hamilton College in the class of '56, and, after a three years' course, he was graduated at Auburn Theological Seminary in the class of '59. He supplied the First Presbyterian Church of Milwaukee, Wis., for five months, and in January, 1860, married Emma, daughter of General Halsey Sanford, of Ovid, N. Y. In the same month he accepted a call from the Presbyterian Church at Lima, N. Y., where he continued his ministerial labors for eleven years. In the autumn of 1870 he accepted a call to become college pastor, with Rev. Dr. John C. Lord, over the Central Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained until the autumn of 1872, when, under a call from the Presbyterian Church at Fredonia, N. Y., he began his labors there, which continued for nine and one-half years. In May, 1882, Elder Benton was called to the Presbyterian Church at Montrose, Pa.; was installed its pastor on November 25th, following.

The old parsonage, which had served as the pastor's home for forty years, being in need of extensive repairs, it was thought best to remove it and build new. Consequently, the old house was sold and the beautiful, commodious and convenient parsonage now in use was built on the same lot. The pastor and his family moved into it in the winter of 1883–84.

The present membership of the church is three hundred and seventy-two. The contributions of the church for the year ending April 1, 1887, were: For missionary purposes, seventeen hundred and twelve dollars; and for home expenses, thirty-two hundred and ninety-two dollars.

The Sabbath-School of the church numbers about two hundred and twenty scholars, with twenty-two teachers. Organized in 1818 in a public-house, its first teachers were Joshua W. Raynsford, with Miss Mary Fuller, in whose father's house it was first held. J. W. Rayns-

ford was doubtless its first superintendent. June 3, 1819, the school was moved from the place of its organization into the academy building. Holding it in a public-school building aroused opposition to the school, as being a desecration of the Sabbath. It was thought to be an unjustifiable use of the day. This led the trustees of the academy to close their doors against it. It then went into a room furnished by Benjamin Sayre, and Miss Hannah Cochran became superintendent. In 1822 the school numbered ninety scholars and eleven teachers. June 11, 1826, it was held for the first time in the new Presbyterian Church. In 1829 it was reorganized, and Hon. William Jessup was chosen superintendent, which office he held with great usefulness and success until 1849, or for twenty years—with the exception of about two years, when Hon. Benjamin S. Bentley was superintendent.

In 1830, by an equitable arrangement, the Baptist portion of the school withdrew, to organize a Sabbath-school of their own. In 1849 Hon. William H. Jessup, son of the former superintendent, succeeded his father, and continued its superintendent until April, 1886, when other duties compelled him to resign. This prolonged superintendence was marked by signal success in the maintained interest of the school and the conversion of many scholars. Judge Jessup retired from the office greatly beloved, after thirty-six years of faithful service, but retains his interest and his place in the school. The pastor was chosen to succeed him, with Professor A. H. Berlin and S. M. Foster as assistants. After one year Professor Berlin was made superintendent and Mr. Foster assistant.

The church has sent out eleven ministers, five of whom became foreign missionaries. These were :—

Rev. William Arms, son of Phineas Arms, one of the original members and one of the first elders of the church. He was received into the church March 16, 1816. For a period he was engaged in missionary work in Patagonia. Then he was in the same work in Borneo, until failing health compelled him to relinquish it.

Rev. Oliver Butterfield was son of Joshua Butterfield, one of the first trustees of the church. He united with it in 1821. He served for a period the Congregational Church of South Britain, Conn., and died at New Haven in 1848.

Rev. Lorenzo Lyons, brother of Elder Jerre Lyons, united with the church April 6, 1823. Graduating at Union College and Auburn Theological Seminary, he gave himself to the foreign mission work, and sailed for the Sandwich Islands in 1832. Here, with great delight and devotion, he continued his work, never stopping to again visit his native land and home, and died at the islands October 6, 1886, at eighty years of age.

Rev. James W. Raynor was received into the church May 24, 1840. Graduating at Amherst College, he studied theology in part at Union Theological Seminary, and in part under private instruction. Licensed by Montrose Presbytery, most of his labors have been within its limits. He has faithfully served the churches at Upsonville, Springville, Le Raysville, Mt. Pleasant and Uniondale, and has recently closed a second term of over six years' service in the Franklin Church, at Upsonville.. He now resides at Montrose, in quite feeble health.

Rev. J. Lorenzo Lyons, son of Elder Jerre Lyons, was received into the church August 16, 1840. Graduating at Williams College and Union Theological Seminary, he entered the foreign field. After some years of service at Sidon, in Syria, failing health compelled him to relinquish his work there and return to his native country. Here he was for many years agent for the American Bible Society, residing in Jacksonville, Fla. He is now pastor in charge of the Presbyterian Church at Waldo, Fla.

Rev. Henry H. Jessup, son of Elder William Jessup, united with the church October 1, 1843. Graduating at Yale College and Union Theological Seminary, he sailed for Syria in 1856. His first work was at Sidon; afterward he was stationed at Tripoli, whence he went to Beirut, where he has resided many years in labors more abundant. In 1879, while on a brief visit to his native land, being chosen to represent his Presbytery in the General Assembly, he was elected

its moderator. Being absent from the country the following year, and so unable to preach the opening sermon of the next Assembly, as is customary for the retiring moderator, he was providentially called to this service in 1884, while on a brief sojourn in this country, after nearly thirty years of service in Syria. The moderator of the preceding Assembly had died, and he, as the last moderator present, was called to this high service. Returning to Syria in 1885, he still resides at Beirut, where he has charge of the large native church, and is also instructor in the Theological Seminary at Abeih.

Rev. Samuel Jessup, another son of Elder Wm. Jessup, was received into the church October 5, 1849. Graduating from Yale College and Union Theological Seminary, he served as chaplain in the army during the early part of the war. In 1862 he sailed for Syria and was engaged in missionary work at Tripoli until 1885, when he was called to Beirut, where he still resides. He has charge of the extensive work of the mission press there, and also edits an Arabic newspaper.

Rev. Bentley S. Foster united with the church May 5, 1850. Graduating from Williams College and Union Theological Seminary, he has been a faithful pastor at Dunmore, in this State, at Nunda, in New York, and of churches in New Jersey and in Michigan. He is now pastor of the Presbyterian Church at South Amboy, N. J.

Rev. Elisha Mulford united with the church April 4, 1852. Graduating at Yale College and Andover Theological Seminary, he spent two years in travel and study in Germany. He then entered the Episcopal ministry and was rector for a term of years at Orange, N. J. He is widely known as the author of "The Nation" and "The Republic of God." While filling the chair of lecturer in theology in the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, Mass., he died December 9, 1885, aged fifty-two years. (See more full notice elsewhere.)

Rev. Isaac Riley, son of Rev. Henry A. Riley, former pastor of this church, united with the church April 4, 1852. Graduating from Yale College and Union Theological Seminary, he was successively called to be pastor at Middletown, Del., Pottsville, Pa., Newark, N. J., and Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, New York, from which latter place he was called to the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Buffalo, N. Y. Here, after a short but very successful pastorate, he died October 23, 1878, aged forty-three years.

Rev. Henry J. Crane united with the church April 28, 1856. Graduating from the University of New York and Union Theological Seminary, he has been settled successively at Wysox, Hunter, N. Y., Gibson and Ararat, and is now in his tenth year at Nicholson, a pastor beloved.

William Jessup, son of Rev. Dr. H. H. Jessup, was received into the church January 3, 1879. Graduating at Princeton College in 1886, he is now pursuing his theological studies at Princeton Seminary preparatory to entering the gospel ministry.

Two other young men, members of this church, are now pursuing their studies, one in college, and the other preparing for college, with a view of entering upon the same work.

The following persons have served as ruling elders in the church since the adoption of the Presbyterian form of government. To their wisdom and discretion, as well as piety, is due much of its stability and prosperity, viz.:

1823, Phinehas Arms, Reuben Wells, Moses Tyler, Zebulon Deans, Joshua W. Raynsford, Benjamin Sayre, Isaac P. Foster; 1829, William Jessup, Jerre Lyons; 1835, James Deans Hugh McCollum; 1840, Josiah Blackman, Benjamin S. Bentley; 1847, Perrin Wells, Silas Perkins; 1850, John Trumbull; 1866, La Fayette Fitch, George V. Bentley, William H. Jessup; 1872, Calvin C. Halsey, William W. Smith, Milton Roy, Edwin Lathrop; 1878, A. Jackson Brewster, Theodore A. Lyons, Daniel Sayre; 1886, Henry Warner.

[1] METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH of Montrose.—We are unable to give the date when the "Methodist Itinerant" first visited Montrose, though it is certain this somewhat ubiquitous personage made his presence known sometime

[1] By Rev. H. C. McDermott.

before any church organization of this denomination was formed. The old Bridgewater Circuit was organized in 1813, but a number of years elapsed before there was any stated preaching in this village, and it was not until 1841 that a society was formed; the fact is, the ground hereabouts in that early day was preoccupied and not favorable to the growth of Methodism.

At the session of the Oneida Annual Conference, in the year named, a new circuit was formed of part of Brooklyn and Bridgewater, and denominated Montrose—the village of that name being the most important place within its bounds. The appointments in the new circuit were known as follows: Montrose, Miller Hill, Franklin, J. Hancock's, B. Shay's, M. Hall's, M. McKeeby's, Liberty, Conklin, Great Bend and New Milford. In the territory embraced in the above are now six thriving charges. The Rev. E. B. Tenny was appointed preacher in charge, and the Rev. George C. Thompson assistant. The Rev. Mr. Tenny lost no time, it appears, in perfecting a church organization. Two small classes of the old Bridgewater Circuit, the one meeting at South Montrose and the one meeting in a school-house about one and one-half miles northeast of the village that stood near the spot where Mott's factory now stands, were united, and in due time chartered as the Methodist Episcopal Church of the borough of Montrose. The most prominent members of the new society were Timothy D. Shay and wife, Simeon Lewis and wife, Joseph R. Lewis and wife, George W. Crocker and wife, Jacob Tewksbury and wife, George Lewis and Ariel Vaughn. The male members mentioned, except George Lewis, constituted the first board of trustees. Brother J. R. Lewis has been continuously a member of the board and is now its president. He, with Brother Jacob Tewksbury and Sister Simeon Lewis, are the only surviving members of the original class.

The place of worship was the old court-house, where they had preaching and class-meeting once in two weeks. The prayer-meetings were held in private houses.

The Methodists held their services in the court-house at 10.30 A.M. and the Universalists at 1 P.M., and frequently the latter would come in and ring the bell for their worship before the former were through with class. The society continued to worship in the court-house until 1845, when the first house of worship was constructed. The initial step to this enterprise was taken April 20, 1844, when, at a regular meeting of the Quarterly Conference, Simeon Lewis, George W. Crocker and Jacob Tewksbury were appointed a building committee for the contemplated chapel at Montrose.

The building was a frame, thirty-eight by fifty feet, with galleries on sides and end, and stood on a portion of the ground occupied by the present edifice, the land being donated by the Hon. William Jessup. The cost of construction was one thousand eight hundred dollars. The church was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God by the Rev. John M. Snyder, presiding elder of the district, on Thanksgiving day, 1845. The Rev. William Round was pastor at the time the enterprise was completed, though it was begun under the administration of his predecessor, the Rev. J. R. Boswell. The growth of the society was very slow. After the dedication of the new church divine service was held every Sabbath instead of once in two weeks, as previously. This *régime* continued for about twenty years. A small band of noble and brave hearts contended earnestly for the cause against opposition and discouragements, slowly but surely gaining ground. The Rev. Luther Peck, who was appointed to Montrose in April, 1865, began holding services twice on the Sabbath.

At the ensuing session of Wyoming Conference the circuit was divided and Montrose erected into a station, outside classes were detached, and the work in the village started on an independent basis. The membership at the close of that year was reported at ninety-two. There was but little change in relative strength of the membership until the autumn of 1872, when, under the labors of the pastor, Rev. A. D. Alexander, a marvelous revival of religion occurred, "stirring the entire community as with a mighty earthquake." Hundreds were converted to God, many of them the most substantial citizens of the vicinity. The results to

the general cause of Christ were most precious. Other churches shared largely in the ingathering, but the Methodist Church found itself suddenly lifted into strength in numbers and influence. The membership at the commencement of the Conference year of 1872 was ninety-four; at the close of that year it was three hundred and twenty-nine.

One prominent result of that awakening was the inauguration of a new church enterprise. The congregation had overgrown the church accommodations, and it became imperative either to enlarge or build anew. After prolonged consultation the latter was decided upon. The removal of Brother Alexander at the end of his second year caused some dissatisfaction and considerable alienation to the new church enterprise. But the new pastor, the Rev. W. J. Judd, aided by a noble few, pressed forward with commendable zeal. A subscription list of nine thousand dollars was secured. In August the old church was removed from where it had stood for nearly thirty years, and the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid. The new building was seventy-seven by forty-five feet, with transept thirty-two by thirty-six feet. E. L. Weeks, J. D. Goodwin and S. F. Lane were selected as building committee. E. L. Weeks was given the general superintendency, and day help was employed. The work proceeded without especial incident until the severe winter compelled a suspension. In the spring of 1874 another change of pastors occurred, and the Rev. W. L. Thorpe was assigned to this field. In the meantime what proved to be the severest financial depression the country has known came on. One result was to render worthless about two thousand of the above-named subscription. In August the building committee concluded a contract with W. J. Gordon to complete the work (except slating) for and in consideration of the sum of four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars and the material on hand. In November a severe wind-storm blew down the nearly-finished spire, entailing an additional expense of about one thousand dollars. The contract price being too low, it became necessary for the committee to expend two thousand dollars more to secure the completion of the building. The ladies of the church and congregation provided for the furnishing. Bishop E. G. Andrews dedicated the new house of worship May 16, 1875. Rev. B. I. Ives managed the finances. The cost of construction was about seventeen thousand dollars, and though enough was subscribed to cover this amount, yet such were the circumstances and the severity of the financial depression that, after all available subscriptions were secured, the society found itself about six thousand dollars in debt. During the second year of Brother Thorpe's pastorate another precious revival of religion occurred, resulting in seventy-five additions to the church. For several years succeeding, the society passed through great trials. It was tried in a furnace of affliction. There was much dissatisfaction among the members—a number withdrew, the love of others waxed cold, and the interest decreased rather than increased. During the pastorate of the Rev. H. H. Dresser a determined effort was made to liquidate the indebtedness, and about three thousand five hundred dollars was secured and paid. The remainder of the bonded indebtedness against the church was paid about one year ago, largely through the efforts of the present pastor and the liberality of Mr. Clemuel R. Woodin. In 1878 the tall and beautiful spire was found to be unsafe and had to be taken down. In the autumn of 1886 a neat and graceful spire was built, and the church edifice repainted. The present parsonage was purchased in 1856.

The society is now peaceful and prosperous. During the present winter a very precious revival of religion has occurred, resulting in over one hundred accessions. The present membership is two hundred and eighty-seven, the Sunday-school is large and increasing, and the prospect before this society was never brighter.

Many persons might be worthily named, and much interesting matter of a personal nature might be presented, but space forbids.

The following is a consecutive list of the presiding elders, pastors and assistant pastors who have served this charge, with the dates of their appointment and periods of service:

Presiding Elders: Revs. D. Holmes, Jr., 1841, two years; John M. Snyder, 1843, four years; D. A. Shepard, 1847, three years; Fitch Reed, 1850, two years; F. Paddock, 1852, three years; G. Landon, 1854, four years; G. H. Blakeslee, 1859, four years; H. Brownscombe, 1863, four years; D. C. Olmstead, 1867, four years; Luther Peck, 1871, four years; I. T. Walker, 1875, three years; William Bixby, 1878, two years; J. G. Eckman, 1880, four years; and the present incumbent, the Rev. William H. Olin, D.D., who was appointed in 1884.

Pastors: Revs. E. B. Tenny, 1841, two years; J. R. Boswell, 1843, two years; William Round, 1845, two years; Asa Brooks, 1847, one year; G. P. Porter, 1848, one year; E. B. Tenny, 1849, one year; John Mulkey, 1850, two years; P. Bartlett, 1852, two years; Joseph Whittham, 1854, one year; S. S. Barter, 1855, two years; B. B. Emory, 1857, two years; J. K. Peck, 1859, two years; R. Van Valkenburg, 1861, two years; A. H. Schoonmaker, 1863, two years; Luther Peck, 1865, three years; J. L. Legg, 1868, one year; King Elwell, 1869, two years; A. D. Alexander, 1871, two years; W. J. Judd, 1873, one year; W. L. Thorpe, 1874, three years; L. Cole, 1877, one year; W. B. Westlake, 1878, one year; H. H. Dresser, 1879, three years; T. Harroun, 1882, three years; and the present incumbent, H. C. McDermott, appointed in 1885.

Assistant Pastors: George C. Thompson, 1841, two years; N. S. Dewitt, 1843, one year; R. S. Rose, 1846, one year; D. Torry, 1847, two years; G. W. Leach, 1849, one year; W. B. Thomas, 1853, one year; D. Thompson, 1854, one year; John Mulkey, 1860, one year; William Shelp, 1865, one year. All of these have done heroic work for the church; a number subsequently became presiding elders in this or other districts, and several have achieved some distinction in the line of authorship. No full history of the Sunday-school could be prepared, so we have not attempted any. The school is in a very flourishing condition. C. S. Page, Esq., is superintendent.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.[1]—The first record of any Episcopal service in Montrose is found in the local papers under date of March 30, 1828. This, as were most of the occasional services subsequent thereto, was held in the old court-house, even after a charter was obtained, bearing date December 20, 1830.



ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Episcopal visitation was made by Bishop Onderdonk, October 5, 1829, when J. W. Raynsford, Esq., wife and daughter, and John Street and wife, were confirmed. These five persons constituted the beginning of St. Paul's Church in Montrose. It is probable that Mr. Raynsford was instrumental in procuring the first services, it being the tradition of the parish that he, accidentally becoming possessed of a copy of the Book of Common Prayer, was led by the study of its contents to the adoption of the emblem of the church, "Evangelical Truth and Apostolic Order." He was a man of great integrity and distinguished for remarkable practical gifts, being active in all the religious, educational, business and social interests of the community.

[1] Written by Rev. Edward A. Warriner.

The corner-stone of the first church edifice was laid by Bishop Onderdonk, June 2, 1832, and the building consecrated October 27th in the following year. This building was subsequently sold to the Roman Catholics, and is now owned and occupied by them. In the summer of 1856 the corner-stone of the present substantial structure was laid, and the building consecrated by Bishop Potter, July 17, 1857. The first rectory, the house now occupied by Dr. W. W. Smith, was built on land donated by J. W. Raynsford, in 1850. In 1874 the present fine rectory was built on a spacious lot given by Mrs. Henry Drinker, on South Main Street; and three years later, the present Sunday-school building and chapel on land adjoining the church, the plan of which, by a New York architect, was given to the parish by Mrs. Theodore Gilman, of the same city. It will thus be seen that the development of the parish has been very slow, covering a space of more than fifty-nine years; yet at no one time, notwithstanding frequent discouragements, has the parish substantially declined in the number of its supporters and communicants. After the first confirmation, there is no record of any other until July 28, 1839, when three persons were confirmed, making the whole number in ten years but eight. The third confirmation was eight years later, July 18, 1847, when six persons were confirmed by Bishop Potter. During the whole period of Bishops Onderdonk's, Potter's and Bowman's administrations, covering the rectorships of Revs. Marks, Peck, Pleasants, Hopkins, Long, Byllesby and Peet, a period of thirty years, there were only forty-six persons confirmed. During Mr. Halsey's rectorship of eight years there were twenty-eight additions to the communion-list; Mr. Kirkland's of two years, thirteen; Mr. Warriner's of eighteen years, one hundred and forty-nine. There were also confirmed eleven persons in the summer of 1867—making the whole number two hundred and twenty-seven. In addition to this number, many have become communicants by transfer of membership from other churches.

The first rector was the Rev. Samuel Marks, who was appointed resident missionary in Montrose in the spring of 1831, officiating also in New Milford and Springville. He was distinguished for his zeal and personal popularity. Died recently at Huron, Ohio, at an advanced age, and while still engaged in missionary work. Of the subsequent rectors, Revs. Peck and Pleasant, we have no information. Rev. George P. Hopkins is rector of St. Matthew's Church, Pike, Pa.; Rev. John Long, who built the first rectory, working on it with his own hands, is still engaged in missionary work in the vicinity of Reading, Pa.; Rev. D. C. Byllesby is rector at Media, Pa.; Rev. R. B. Peet, at Newport, R. I. Rev. William F. Halsey, under whose thorough and conservative rectorship the church was greatly strengthened and became self-supporting, died a few since at Radnor, Pa., where he had been for many years rector of St. David's. Rev. George H. Kirkland is rector at New Berlin, N. Y.

The first vestry were: Wardens, J. W. Raynsford and J. C. Biddle; Vestrymen, Judge Benjamin Lathrop, John Melhuish, S. F. Keeler, Henry Drinker, C. L. Ward and Admiral Rupley. The present vestry are: Wardens, A. Lathrop and C. N. Stoddard; Vestrymen, Thomas Warner, A. B. Burns, E. P. Munger, John R. Raynsford, James Melhuish and William M. Post.

Among the names of deceased members of the vestry not previously mentioned, and others who have been prominent supporters and communicants, are: F. M. Williams, Henry J. Webb, William H. Cooper, Charles D. Lathrop, Furman Stone, Hon. F. B. Streeter, Rev. Elisha Mulford, LL.D., Joseph D. Drinker, Benjamin C. Park, LL.D., Philander Lines, O. D. Beaman, Thomas Johnson, General D. D. Warner, Charles L. Brown, Hon. E. B. Hawley and Captain Jerome Lyons.

Of devoted women who have passed from earth, we find the following names: Ruth S. Lathrop, Elinor Drinker, Mrs. Henry Drinker, Mrs. F. M. Williams, Mrs. D. D. Warner, Sally D. Biddle, Mary E. Tarbell, Elizabeth Biddle (Mrs. Halsey), Eugenia A. Lacy, Mary W. Groesbeck, Mrs. Simon Sayre, Eliza Duffy, Lydia Welsh, Mrs. Judge Lathrop and Mrs. Truman Stone.

The Sunday-school numbers twelve teach-

ers and about one hundred scholars. Thomas Warner is superintendent, Charles N. Stoddard treasurer, and William Stoddard librarian. In this connection should be mentioned the name of Mrs. Mary Webb, who is the oldest living communicant of the church, having been a member over forty years. In all these years she has been constantly engaged in church and Sunday-school work, and although advanced in years, she still teaches a large class of young ladies and gentlemen.

From this record, brief as it necessarily is, should not be omitted the following names of those who, though not members of the parish, have, with true missionary zeal, interested themselves in its development, and have contributed to its necessities and support in the years gone by: Mr. Tobias Wagner and wife, Misses Mary and Hannah Drinker, Mrs. John B. Wallace, Mr. Harry D. Biddle and Mrs. Pemberton Pleasants, of Philadelphia; and Mr. and Mrs. Paxson, Miss Fanny Paxson and Mrs. Gilman, of New York.

THE UNIVERSALISTS have a church at Montrose. The prime movers in its erection were Samuel Gregory and Daniel Searle. Sheriff Williams, the Stevenses and some others contributed. Revs. Peck, Marsh, Rogers and A. O. Warren have been preachers for them. During the skating craze it was converted into a skating-rink. Rev. Mr. Hand has been preaching here recently. It is now a missionary station. The society was organized in 1831, and the church was dedicated July 11, 1844.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS first celebrated Mass at the house of Peter Byrne about 1840. They then purchased the old church edifice of the Episcopalians, when they built their new church in 1857. The Catholic Society are now completing a new church on South Main Street. The church is located here because it is in a central point. The congregation is mostly drawn from the surrounding country.

LODGES.—The history of Masonry in Montrose begins with the first settlement of the village. Three charters have been granted to hold Masonic lodges in Montrose: the first, under title *Rising Sun Lodge, No.* 149, was chartered in December, 1816, with the following officers: Jonah Brewster, W. M.; Perez Perkins, S. W.; Wm. C. Turrell, J. W.; J. Cook, S. D.; Luman Ferry, Jun. D.; Isaac Post, Treas.; J. W. Hill, Sec'y; and J. Munger, Tyler. Hon. Almon H. Read, Stephen Wilson, Wm. Turrell and David Post became Masons and members of this lodge in 1817, and later also D. G. Wilson, Solomon Dimock, Stephen Bentley, B. T. Case, Cyrus Avery, Mason Denison. In the year 1818 Almon H. Read was Worshipful Master. Under minutes of meeting, February 18, 1819, a motion is recorded recommending G. Clagget and Dr. M. Denison to the Royal Arch Chapter, but no reference is made as to where this chapter was located. On December 27, 1819, St. John's day, the lodge formed a procession and marched to the court-house where an appropriate address was delivered on the festival of St. John by the Rev. Mr. Chase. The lodge then formed and returned to the lodge-room "and partook of an elegant repast." At a meeting held on the 2d day of May, 1825, Samuel Bissel presented a petition for initiation and membership from James W. Chapman, and on the 30th day of May, 1825, Mr. Chapman was entered an apprentice. At this time meetings of the lodge were held in the old court-house. Judge Chapman was made a Mason a few days after becoming of age. He is probably the only remaining member of the old Rising Sun Lodge, and, notwithstanding his eighty-three years of life, and fifty-two of Masonic service, is hale and hearty, and has furnished many points in connection with this article. The annals of the lodge-room closed by the Grand Lodge suspending charter September 5,1825. During its existence it made many Masons, and was a strong organization.

About two years after the suspension of Rising Sun Lodge, a number of its old members petitioned for a charter for a new lodge, to be located in Montrose. The petition was granted, and in accordance therewith, a meeting of the following Masons was held at the house of Daniel Curtis on Nov. 13, 1827: Jonah Brewster, Isaac Post, James W. Hill, Samuel Gregory, Daniel Curtis and Hiram Finch were present. They met again November, 17, 1827,

at the old court-house, where the new officers were installed by Hon. Almon H. Read as follows: Jonah Brewster, W. M.; James W. Hill, S. W.; Daniel Lathrop, J. W.; Isaac Post, Treas., and Hiram Finch, Sec'y.

This lodge did not thrive, and ceased its workings probably in 1829. Daniel Lathrop was its last W. M.

The present *Warren Lodge, No.* 240, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania about twenty years after the suspension of Montrose Lodge, No. 213, under date June 4, 1849, with the following officers: R. C. Simpson, W. M.; Dr. E. S. Park, S. W.; and J. W. Chapman, J. W. (Bro. R. C. Simpson, afterwards D. D. G. M.)

Among the first members of this lodge were B. Richardson, F. Avery, C. M. Simmons, Walter Dimock, S. W. Hamilton, J. E. Howe and R. S. Searle. A. Woodcock, W. M., in 1852–53; G. L. Stone, W. M., 1854; Dr. B. Richardson, W. M., 1855; Dr. E. S. Park, W. M., 1856; Wm. H. Boyd; F. Frazier, W. M., 1857; Wm. M. Post, W. M., 1858; G. L. Stone, W. M., 1859; W. M. Post, W. M., 1860; Amos Nichols, W. M., 1861; and later on Hon. J. B. McCollum, A. O. Warren, Apollos Stone, D. W. Searle, W. E. Babcock, J. F. Shoemaker, W. H. Boyd, O. M. Hall, O. P. Beebe, J. R. Raynsford and J. F. Zerfass. District Attorney F. I. Lott is the present W. M.

Montrose Lodge, No. 151, *I. O. of O. F.*, was organized in March, 1846. The charter members were Thos. P. St. John, Ezra Patrick, Jr., Wm. J. Mulford, Samuel B. Mulford, Robert J. Niven. T. P. St. John was the first Noble Grand and Ezra Patrick was Vice-Grand. Dr. C. C. Halsey and Daniel Brewster were among the first initiated. Moses C. Tyler, Gen. Warner, E. C. Fordham and many others from different parts of the county soon joined the order. It increased in numbers and became the parent order of that fraternity in the county. Lodge meets every Tuesday evening.

St. John's Encampment, No. 50, was organized in 1847. Charter members—T. P. St. John, Ezra Patrick, R. C. Niven, Jas. N. Eldridge and Wm. F. Bradley. Sheriff Johnson, M. C. Tyler and R. C. Niven were prominent in the early days of the order.

A Rebekah Lodge, *Mary, No.* 7, was organized at Montrose in 1869.

The Montrose Cemetery is located on a ridge of ground in the south part of Montrose belonging to the David Post estate. Bartlet Hinds, Jr., was buried there soon after the first settlement was made. The ground was used by the Post and other families and has been enlarged from time to time, as the needs of the village have required. There has never been any charter or regular cemetery association. Years ago money was raised by subscription and a number of acres were purchased and it was made a public cemetery. They surveyed this land into lots and apportioned a certain number to strangers and assigned lots to the subscribers. Wm. M. Post has recently enlarged the ground by inclosing more land for burial purposes. The cemetery is handsomely located on rising ground, from which beautiful sunset views are to be seen. There are a number of beautiful monuments, the most expensive of which are Wm. J. Turrell's, Judge Streeter's and Isaac J. Post's.

Colored People in Montrose.—Montrose was the centre of a strong Abolition sentiment, and one of the hiding-places on the so-called Underground Railroad. Isaac Post and his son, Rev. Albert Post, David Post, Samuel Warner, William Warner, William Foster, Deacon Meacham, Isaac Peckins and others assisted them. There was no one, Democrat or Republican, who would betray them. Judge Post was the most prominent of the early Abolitionists, and most of them located in Pleasant Valley, as they called it, on David Post's lands. He was very lenient with them, and his son, William M. Post, never turns them away, whether they pay for their lots or not. Charles Hammond was one of the first that came here. He and his wife worked for Isaac Post a great many years. They were steady and industrious. Mrs. Hammond keeps a restaurant on Wall Street, New York, now. They escaped with five others, riding their masters' horses the first night. They abandoned the horses and turned them homeward towards morning. Making their way

nights, they finally reached Montrose. They usually came by way of Wilkes-Barre, under directions from Mr. Gildersleeve, who was persecuted and rode on a rail in Wilkes-Barre because of his Abolition views. Oct. 21, 1840, Isaac Post makes mention in his diary that five males, four females and two young children came to his house, as there was no place for them at the tavern. He gave up his office to them and succeeded in accommodating them. In 1842 eight colored men came directly from the South. Some of their adventures while escaping were quite thrilling. Deacon William Smith gives the following account of his escape. We give it nearly in his own words :

"I belonged to a widow woman in Maryland. She had several young sons. One day I got wet, and was drying myself by the stove. One of the sons said, 'What are you doing here? You stand here happy as a lord.' This first led me to think if there was a just God, as I had heard the preachers say, why should I have no privileges. I then determined to escape. There were seven of us planned to escape on the night of the 10th of April. I had been up late Friday night and thought I would play sick in order to rest Saturday before starting. So in the morning when the rest took breakfast I did not eat anything. One of the young men looked at me and did not believe that I was sick, so he sent me to his mother, who was a good doctor. I beat my stomach and rubbed my eyes in order to look sick. She looked at my tongue and felt of my pulse and looked at me as though she didn't credit my story. She says, 'I will send you some breakfast and you may come and plant some seed in the garden.' I could hardly help bursting out laughing, but I said I was sick; and she sent me up some medicine, which I threw into the fire. My sister saw my bundle of clothes and suspected that I was going to run away. I did not dare tell her for fear she would cry and they would find me out, so I said I was invited to a ball up to the manor. That night, as I was about to leave, my sister came out and looked at me. As my eyes met hers they filled with tears. I never knew that I loved my relatives. This was the first time that I ever knew that I loved my sister. The first point we reached was Chambersburg. As we were traveling along in the vicinity of Gettysburg we met a man who said, 'Good-evening.' We returned the salutation. Our speech betrayed us. He said, 'You are escaping from slavery.' We said, 'No, we are freemen and just returning from boating,' but he knew that we were slaves. He then claimed to be our friend, and said that it would not be safe to stay in the hotel; we might sleep in his barn. We took turns and kept one man on guard all night. About two o'clock two big men came in and looked around, and locked the door as they went out. Our watchman awakened us and we heard many persons whispering around the barn. We got what arms we had ready, for we had resolved on *liberty or death.* Billy Brooks, a big, stout man who afterward lived with the Sayres brothers a great many years, said, 'Follow me.' He gave a run and butted against that door with his head, knocking some of the boards as much as ten feet. We all followed him and were pursued. It had rained that night and the streams were swollen, which was providential for us. I was supple then; taking a pole, I leaped across the creek and helped the others over. We were on the outskirts of Gettysburg. It was morning and there was no woods. We crept into a cave[1] in the rocks. The bloodhounds did not get our track. We saw our mistress' sons ride past. About noon two of our men would go out. Providentially, they fell into the hands of some colored people near Gettysburg. The Abolitionists had heard of our escape. They sent out and found us and gave us something to eat and directed us towards Lisbon Forge, while our owners went towards Harrisburg. We had a number of adventures as we traveled nights. We came near being drowned twice,—once in crossing a creek on poles and in crossing the Susquehanna. A little man they called 'John the Baptist' was hired by the Abolitionists to row us over. The Susquehanna was high and the logs and floating timbers were coming down the river with great speed. We had a narrow boat and when we got out in the swift current we found that our boatman was drunk. Billy Brooks, who had followed the river, laid him down in the bottom of the boat and took the oars. John Stout nearly upset us in plunging for his hat. Finally we reached Wilkes-Barre and Gildersleeve sent us to Montrose. When we got here Benjamin R. Lyon directed us to Judge Post. He assured us of our safety and encouraged us. There was a little house where the jail stands, which was the only house used for colored people then. William L. Post hired me and I worked for him nine years. The Posts were all good to us. That woman that sits there was a little girl then (referring to his wife). She showed me into Mr. Post's house. I came here in 1842 and have been a local preacher in Zion Church about thirty-four years."

Zion Church was organized in the little house that stood where the jail stands about 1844, by Rev. John Tappin. The first leader was Peter Lee, assisted by John Carter, and John Booey was local preacher. There were about twelve members at the time of organization. Rev.

[1] Persons familiar with Gettysburg battle-field will remember the Devil's Den, a cave under Little Round Top, which was probably where these poor fugitives hid from their relentless pursuers.

Wm. Smith, Jane Gilmore and John Stout are the only ones now living here that belonged to the first class. Thos. Cook, Alfred Youngs, Benj. Howard and Alfred Wells belonged to that first class. There are about thirty members now. The first little church was built about 1847; the present church about 1859.

The Bethel Church was first organized about three miles beyond Montrose. They built a church here afterwards. The Posts did not neglect the education of these fugitives. Two of Isaac Post's daughters taught a number of them to read, and Miss Jane Post gave music lessons to two of the girls. One of the most noted characters among them was John Booey; he had thick lips and was very dull and stupid; he thought he had a call to preach, and was anxious to learn to read; most of them could learn and Miss Post tried to teach him, but it was a hopeless task. One day, after she had been away from the place some time, he came with his Testament to show Miss Post how he could read; he made his own selection and pointed with his finger as he began to repeat Scripture. Miss Post observed that the finger did not point at the same words he was repeating. He had learned to repeat a passage of Scripture and was trying to make her believe that he was reading. He tried to preach occasionally; once he forgot his text. He said, "I have dun forgot my text, but den let not your hearts be troublesome." He closed sometimes in grandiloquent style, like the following: "Mine eyes am closed in silence, and jaw cleaved to de roof of de mouf, and hope to 'sess dat pardon bought by de blood ob de Lord, who lay in de heart ob de earth forty days and forty nights." Sometimes he blundered out some truth. Once he prayed that "de Lord would bress those who had so often dissembled at dat place." Lewis Williams, a colored barber; Ed. Williams' widow, and a few others, have accumulated some property. In 1840 there were ninety-seven colored people in the county. There are about one hundred colored people at Montrose now. Many of them have removed, and the old slaves are nearly all dead.

CHAPTER XXI.

BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP.[1]

"At January sessions, 1805, the court of Luzerne County was petitioned by Thomas Parke and others to erect a township from parts of Tunkhannock, Braintrim, Nicholson and Rush, to be called Bridgewater. Its dimensions were described thus:

'Beginning at a point one mile above where Martin's Creek empties into the Tunkhannock, thence northerly to the forks of Martin's Creek, easterly from Bloomfield Milbourne's, thence north to intersect the south line of Lawsville, thence on that line to the southwest corner of Lawsville, thence northerly to the State line, thence west to the thirty-second mile-stone, thence south till it shall intersect a line to be drawn due west from place of beginning.'

"On hearing the petition, Judge Rush directed the commissioners to return a plot, which they did, November, 1806, and the court then confirmed it. The original dimensions of Bridgewater included a small portion of what is now Wyoming County. Springville, Dimock, Lathrop, Brooklyn, Silver Lake and portions of Forest Lake, Jessup and Franklin have been taken from it. It is more nearly the central township of the county than any other. Montrose, the county-seat, is about four miles west of a central north and south line, and one mile north of an east and west line. The site of the court-house was located in 1811. The township is a water-shed for three streams, the sources of which are in the vicinity of Montrose, and which in three different directions at length reach the Susquehanna River, viz., Snake Creek running north, the Meshoppen south, and the Wyalusing west and south. The Snake and Wyalusing Creeks, which rise within half a mile of each other, are probably one hundred miles apart at their mouths; but the Meshoppen, though running for many miles at nearly a right angle with the latter, falls into the Susquehanna but a short distance below it. Hopbottom Creek is the outlet of Heart Lake on the east line of Bridgewater; it runs southwardly into Martin's Creek, and eventually into the Tunkhannock. Jones'

[1] Blackman.

Lake, within a mile of Montrose, is the principal source of Snake Creek; Williams' Pond, in the northern part of the township, is another, but inferior source of it. Cold Brook, near the line of Silver Lake, is a tributary of Silver Creek, which is itself a tributary of Snake Creek. A small pond near the south line of Bridgewater has an outlet emptying into the Meshoppen."

The elevation of the borough above sea level is from sixteen hundred to seventeen hundred feet. The township varies in elevation from thirteen hundred to seventeen hundred feet. Stephen Wilson, Samuel Wilson, Samuel Coggswell, Nehemiah Maine, Samuel Maine, David Doud, Ozem Cook, Elisha Lewis, Robert Day, Daniel and Eldad Brewster, Daniel Foster and John Reynolds were all here from 1799 to 1801.

Stephen Wilson was the first permanent settler in what is now Bridgewater. He came from Vermont originally, and built a cabin just south of the present borough limits in the fall of 1798. In the spring of 1799 he found his way through the wilderness to his humble habitation, with his wife and two children, David and Mason S., and his brother-in-law, Samuel Coggswell. His house was located on the path from the source of the Wyalusing to the Nine Partners' settlement. The door of his cabin ever stood ajar to the pioneers, many of whom were entertained under his hospitable roof. His brother, Samuel Wilson, commenced on what was afterwards known as the Roberts farm. He sold this improvement and built another log cabin and finally left the county. Samuel Coggswell located a little west of Stephen Wilson, on what was afterwards the Park farm, within the Connecticut township of Manor. Nehemiah Maine took up land under Connecticut title, just east of the Reuben Wells homestead. The same year Ozem Cook located in Manor, on what was afterwards the Moses S. Tyler farm.

Robert Day was a man of Christian integrity, a member of the Baptist Church. He aided David Harris in the erection of the first gristmill down on the Wyalusing, and had a farm between that point and Montrose, where he spent most of his days. His first wife was a daughter of Jedediah Hewitt. H. H. Day, Esq., one of his children, afterwards resided in Susquehanna. Daniel Brewster occupied a farm since occupied by Thomas Johnson. He was in the War of 1812. He removed and died at Frenchtown Mountain, aged ninety-two.

Joshua W. Raynsford came from Windham Co., Conn., in 1801, to the small clearing made by Amolo Balch, one and one-half miles south of Stephen Wilson. His squatter's right was valueless, and he repaired to Philadelphia afoot, in order to obtain a valid title. He brought his family in 1802. The little log house that stood down by the spring had oiled paper for window lights, like the rest of the cabins in the vicinity. Mr. Raynsford thought that he would be a little more aristocratic than his neighbors and purchased twelve panes of seven by nine glass, which he brought very carefully from Wilkes-Barre, only to have his plans broken by the steelyards which Mrs. Raynsford carelessly threw upon the glass as it lay upon the bed. Joseph Raynsford, his father, came shortly after and erected a frame story and a half house, wherein the first Congregational Church of Bridgewater was organized in 1810. Joshua W. Raynsford was a man of marked characteristics and became a leading man in the new settlement. He was the first school-teacher in 1803 and had forty-two pupils. He was a leading spirit in the establishment of the Susquehanna County Academy, and in the organization of the Congregational Church. Owing to some difficulty he left that church, and became the prime mover in the organization of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He moved to Montrose in 1817 and had his residence and justice of the peace office opposite Jerre Lyons'. His first wife was Hannah, daughter of Walter Lathrop. Their children were Mary Ann, wife of D. D. Warner; Edward, a merchant in Owego, N. Y., where he married Charlotte Drake. John R. Raynsford, one of their sons, is postmaster of Montrose and station agent of the Narrow-Gauge Railway. Edward, another son, resides at Susquehanna. Hannah, of the original family, was wife of C. L. Ward, Esq. The other children were Salome, Frederick and Jones.

Daniel Foster came to Bridgewater in 1800,

along with Captain Hinds. He built the first saw-mill in Bridgewater, on a branch of the Wyalusing, where William Barron now lives. His son, Walter Foster, married Maria Bentley and lived at Montrose. Their son, Bentley S. Foster, is a Presbyterian minister at South Amboy, N. J. Stephen Bentley came to Bridgewater and lived on a farm until he died, in 1833–34. Maria was the oldest child; Marshall was a farmer in Bridgewater many years, and finally came to Montrose, where he died; Stephen moved to New York and became a land agent; Benjamin S. became a judge at Williamsport; Jane E. taught school, and was seven years superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Wilkes-Barre, (she now resides with Mrs. Riley at Montrose); George V. was a merchant and president of the National Bank at Montrose from 1881 to '85. His first wife was Catharine Sayre, and their son, Geo. F. Bentley, is a lawyer in New York. His second wife is a sister of Mrs. Thos. Dickson.

John Reynolds came with Capt. Hinds in 1800, and lived on the opposite side of the Wyalusing from Daniel Foster. His wife was a Halsey. He built the first fulling-mill in this vicinity on the Wyalusing soon after he came here. He was a Revolutionary soldier, member of the Baptist Church and a good moral man. He lived to be ninety-five years old. His son, Joseph Reynolds, married Effie Marsh, and followed the same business that his father started—carding, coloring, fulling and dressing cloth. They took produce or almost anything for pay. He died before his father did, in 1832, and left a widow and seven children. Of Joseph Reynolds' children, George M. learned the printer's trade of Geo. Fuller, and worked at his trade in Carbondale and Honesdale, where he published a newspaper and finally moved West; Albert G. lived in Brooklyn, and had a feed and carding-mill at South Pond; John is a farmer in New Milford; Henrietta is the wife of Nathaniel K. Sutton, a lumberman; Margaret's first husband was Wm. H. Norris, by whom she had two sons, who were in the army. Her second husband was Sheldon Meacham.

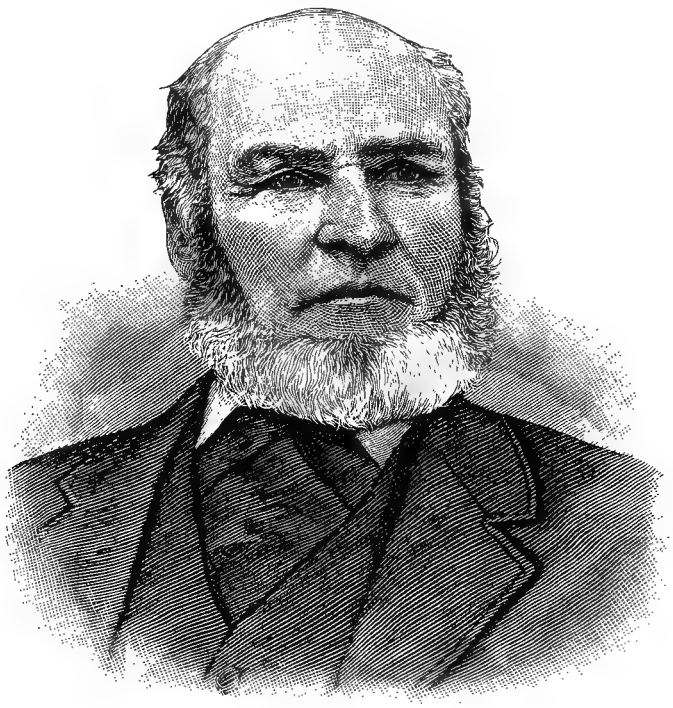
Elias West, for many years toll-gate keeper, settled near the line of Dimock township, on the turnpike. David Harris came from Southampton, L. I., and, as already intimated, built the first grist-mill on the Wyalusing about this time. Jonathan Wheaton settled about one-half mile east of B. Hinds, toward Jones' Pond, which was then called Wheaton's Pond. Abinoam Hinds and his brother-in-law, Isaac Peckins, came from Middleboro', Mass., in 1803. [1] Isaac Peckins' residence was within the present borough limits. He died in May, 1849, aged eighty-four.

David D. Hinds.—His grandfather was Elder Ebenezer Hinds, and his great-grandfather was also a Baptist minister in New England. His father, Abinoam Hinds (1764–1849), was a native of Middleboro', Mass., and came to Montrose in 1802, two years after his brother, Captain Bartlet Hinds, who came in 1800, and whose sketch may be found in the early history of Montrose. When a boy, Abinoam Hinds left home and went to sea, where he remained for some seven years engaged on a whaling vessel. Returning, he married Susan Snow, who bore him the following children: Susan became the wife of Stephen Hinds, her cousin, and resided at Montrose, a son of whom, Leonard B., was a lawyer at Susquehanna, this county, for thirty-three years, and died in 1882, aged fifty-four years; Mark died in Olean, Pa.; Richard died in the South; Lydia was the wife of Ackley

[1] A newspaper writer, under the heading of *A Drawn Battle*, says: "Over thirty years ago, the venerable Isaac Peckins thus narrated to me an adventure which happened about two miles northwest of Montrose: 'One day I went out to cut an ox-yoke, in a little swale or swamp near the medder on your father's farm. The briers on the wet ground had grown up dreffal thick, and taller than my head. Wal, I was chopping when I heered a kind of growling and stirring among the bushes on ahead. I looked and see a little kind of sheep path that way. So I got down on my hands and knees—for I couldn't go straight—and crawled along under some ways. At last I came to a round spot about as large as this room. There wa'n't anything onto it, but the tall briers rose all around. Right on t'other end there was another hole which led out. Just as I popped up my head and stood straight, there stood a great black bear within three feet of me. He stood still and looked right at me. I had left my axe behind, and I had nothing to defend myself. I remembered an old hunter't used to be around here, named Hale, who said there was no animal in this country that would touch a man if he looked at it straight in the eye. So I looked at him, and stepped towards him. He brussled up and snarled and stood still. I thought it was a ticklish place. I lifted up my voice and yelled and heowled as loud as I could. That seemed to set the creetur crazy. He heowled and tore the ground with his feet. I didn't know what would become of me. At last I took off my old hat, shook it and ran at him. All at once he dropped his brussels, turned round, dropped his tail and run out the other hole. I followed him, and was near enough when he went out to kick him behind. I had a good will to, but thought I was satisfied to get off as well, and I went back by my hole. Terrible great creetur!'"

Bronson and died at Jacksonville, Fla.; Abinoam settled in Dixon, Ill., where he died at the age of sixty-nine; he resided at Montrose until 1856; Preserved resides at Little Meadows, Pa.; and Agnes, the wife of John Stout, died at Owego, N. Y.

Abinoam Hinds and Isaac Peckins came here together, with their families and effects, in 1803, the former having decided to locate here on his visit the preceding year. They came with a yoke of oxen and one horse the entire journey, and it may be difficult, nearly a century after this event, for the reader to leave his surroundings of a beautiful village, with its fine residences, churches and schools, the country covered with a network of well-worked public roads, railroads and highly cultivated farms, and return to the same locality, then an almost unbroken wilderness, with only here and there, miles apart, a clearing or a log house, with none of the rapid modes of travel now so common, and no communication with other parts of the country save by tedious journeys on horse-back, or by means of a rude vehicle on almost impassable roads and by circuitous routes following some Indian trail or a line of marked trees. Abinoam Hinds settled on the farm now the property of Mrs. Watrous, formerly Mrs. H. H. Frazier, just outside of the borough, which, with the aid of his sons, he largely cleared of its forest trees, and brought into a state of cultivation. In the chamber of his log house Dr. Rose, an early physician, had his office for a time. Mr. Hinds had also another farm; the property is now in the possession of Eben Cobb, most of which he also cleared. In connection with Colonel Frank Fordham, he carried on a distillery near and below where Foster's tannery was located. He went to Philadelphia with his team of horses and yoke of oxen and carted thence the mill-stones for Bela Jones, when that gentleman erected his grist-mill at



D. D. Hinds

the foot of the lake which bears his name, and is said to have brought the first load of goods for Isaac Post from New York City, to be sold at Montrose. He was a man of great industry, frugality and integrity in all his relations with his fellow-men, and died at the residence of his son, David D., in Wysox, Pa., at the age of eighty-five years. After the death of his first wife he married Rachel Vail (1783–1876), a native of Cooperstown, N. Y., who came to Montrose and was residing with Elder Dimock, a Baptist clergyman, at the time of her marriage. By this union they had children,—John B., resides in Wysox, Pa., and was born in 1816; Ebenezer went to Iowa in 1860, where he died in 1885; Leonard B., resides in Franklin township; Major David D.; Conrad, accidentally killed in youth; and Hannah, the wife of James Van Tuyl, of Towanda, Pa.

David D. Hinds was born on the homestead in Bridgewater township January 28, 1822, and after he was nine years of age depended upon his own efforts for his sustenance. At that age he was bound out to Samuel Barclay, in Dimock township, but only served one year. He afterwards resided with Robert Day and also with Miles Turrell; but when thirteen, through the solicitation of Mrs. Susannah Post, he went to live with Isaac Post, then a merchant and banker at Montrose. Young Hinds was a boy of quick perception in matters of business, earnest in his work and faithful and honest in all he had to do, and at this time had never attended school. Mr. Post placed him under the instruction of the well-known teacher, Benjamin S. Bentley, where he first learned the alphabet and the rudiments of an education, and where he continued for some time. He remained with Mr. Post until 1846, serving, after reaching his majority, for eleven dollars per month, which he added to the eighty-four dollars given him by Mr. Post when he came of age. In all Mr. Post's general business matters David was his trusty boy, and whether in teaming goods from New York, taking care of his bank at night or collecting his accounts, he always found him faithful to his charge and an expert in his work. On August 14, 1845, he married Malvina, a daughter of Perry and Eliza (Morse) Jenks, who was born April 28, 1822, in Lawrence, Otsego County, N. Y. The demands of a family led him to sever his business relations with Mr. Post, two years after his marriage, and start business on his own account, and accordingly, in 1847, he purchased a farm in Wysox, Bradford County, which, after farming and lumbering for four years, he sold and returned to Montrose, where he carried on the livery business for over eight years. In 1859 he purchased the Benjamin Sayre farm, near Montrose, which he carried on for some eight years, sold it, and, in 1866, bought his present farm of two hundred acres, in North Bridgewater, which was formerly the farm of Caleb Bush, where he has resided since. Mr. Hinds may safely be classed among the intelligent and thorough farmers of Susquehanna County, and in all the improvements, the fences and buildings, of his present farm, the handiwork of a practical farmer may be seen.

He has never held office except to serve as the present poor commissioner of the township, having been elected in the spring of 1886, and he has served eighteen years on the trustee board of the Methodist Episcopal Church. When only eighteen years old he took an active interest in the militia drill of those days, and was elected major by a large majority over his competitors, and received his commission from Governor Porter. During the late Civil War Major Hinds gave his time and money freely in doing necessary home work preparatory to enlisting men leaving for the war, and he served in the capacity of a recruiting officer, though not officially, in filling the companies commanded by Captains Stone, Dimock and Young. He volunteered as a private in Captain Stone's company, but on arriving at Scranton was rejected on account of disability by the examining surgeon. Although he received little education from books when a boy, Major Hinds is a ready accountant in business matters, has a retentive memory and is possessed of much natural talent and intellectual force. His word is his bond, and his integrity is beyond criticism. Both himself and wife are members of the church, the former of the Methodist, the latter of the Baptist Church. His children

are a son, George Leonidas, at present a resident of St. Paul, Minn.; and a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Mahlon Bostwick, a merchant at Montrose and a native of the county. Mrs. Hinds has one brother, Perry, a resident of Aurora, Ill., and half-brothers,—Rufus Stebbins, deceased; Henry Stebbins, of Aurora, who served under Captain Dimock in the Rebellion; and Rebecca (Mrs. Baldwin), of Aurcra, Ill. Her mother died at her residence in 1861, aged sixty-five years.

Zebulon Deans came from Lebanon, Windham County, Conn., to what is now South Montrose in 1804. Captain Bard came with him. They traveled the whole distance on foot, and selected farms adjoining. Mr. Deans purchased the improvement made by Elisha Lewis, and while here erected a frame barn at Montrose, which was the first frame building put in the place. Both John Bard and Zebulon Deans returned to Connecticut and brought their families that fall. Mr. Deans cleared up the farm where Albert Wells now lives, and was the first carpenter in the place. He built the Post tavern and the first Presbyterian Church in the place. He was elected deacon in the Presbyterian Church in 1812, and became a ruling elder, which position he held until he died, in 1848, aged seventy-seven. His wife, Olive, a daughter of Thos. Crocker, died in 1851, aged seventy-nine. Their children were Orimel, who moved to New York. James followed his father's occupation and retained the homestead; he was also an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He had two children—Horace A. Deans, who was thrown from a horse and killed; and W. B. Deans, photographer and merchant at Montrose. Zebulon Deans' four daughters were Matilda, wife of Hezekiah Bullard, a carpenter, of South Montrose; Phebe, wife of Elijah Bullard, a shoemaker of Montrose, (she is now living, aged eighty-eight); Lucy, wife of David Fields; and Fannie, wife of Thaddeus Fields.

Isaac Bullard, a Revolutionary soldier from Vermont, came to the South neighborhood about 1814, and located on the farm afterwards occupied by his son Hezekiah. He died in 1842, aged ninety-seven. His sons were Elijah, Hezekiah and Otis, who married Mary Crocker; Elijah was ninety-three years old when he died. His widow, Phebe (Deans) Bullard, and Mason S. Wilson are the oldest of the pioneer residents of Montrose now living, and the memory of both of them is remarkably clear. Hezekiah was seventy-nine and Otis seventy-seven when they died. Elijah Bullard's children were A. N. Bullard, school-teacher and carpenter, who lives at South Montrose; Catharine lives with her mother; Isaac N., merchant; Zebulon, on the homestead; Helen A., wife of Philander J. Pepper, of Williamsport.

Thomas Crocker came from Bozrah, Conn., to what is now the Conklin farm, in Dimock, in 1800. In 1802 he brought his family to the farm adjoining that of Elias West, on the north. Here he remained until 1812, when he removed to the farm where he died, in 1848, aged eighty-two. His wife died in 1844, aged seventy-five. Their sons were Hyde, Lucius, John S., Austin and Daniel W. Harriet was the wife of Hiram Finch, and Mary, wife of Otis Bullard. Hyde moved into Montrose and worked at the carpenter's trade many years. He died July 4, 1886, aged ninety-three. His wife, who was Sally Cornwall, is still living on the homestead with her son, Hyde Crocker, Jr. Austin Crocker, of the old family, is a farmer in Dimock. Daniel lived in Deposit; Lucius was a carpenter and moved elsewhere. John Bard came with Z. Deans in 1804, and first cleared the Perrin Wells farm. He next took the Thos. Crocker farm in 1810. His son, Deacon Samuel Bard, resided in Montrose, and died in 1879, aged about eighty.

In 1802 Samuel and John Backus came from Norwich, Conn., and settled on the Wyalusing, just below their father-in-law, Jedediah Hewitt, who had located next below Robert Day. Samuel married Eunice Hewitt and reared a family of children. John married Jerusha Hewitt. His log cabin was about one and one-half miles south of Montrose. He was ninety-three years of age when he died. Of his ten children, John H. resides at Montrose; Esther was the wife of Asa Fessenden, a farmer, who lived near the Backus homestead. Joseph Backus came later and helped Bela Jones erect a carding-machine at the outlet of Jones' Lake,

in 1814. He went to Otsego County, N. Y., on foot, to purchase the machine, floated it down the river to Great Bend; thence it was carted to the lake and put in operation in a little building erected at the outlet of the pond, on a couple of trees which they had felled for a foundation. Jos. Backus' children were Elijah, who lives at Montrose; Samuel G. went to Nebraska; Joseph H. and Laura A. also went West.

charter. There the mother died. One son, Reuben, known as "Deacon" Wells, (1756–1848), born in Putman, Conn., after the family lost their property, removed with his wife, Abigail Turrell, two sons (Reuben and James) and two daughters, (Mrs. Samuel Bard, of Bridgewater, and Mrs. Daniel Taylor, of Bradford County), in 1812, to Bridgewater, this county, and bought two hundred and forty



E. C. Wells

EDWARD CLINTON WELLS.—His paternal great-grandfather removed with his family from Connecticut in 1774, and settled at Wyoming, where he met his death at the battle of Wyoming, in 1778. His widow and children returned immediately after the massacre, going all the way on foot to Connecticut, where they remained until 1797, when the family again returned to Pennsylvania and purchased land under the Connecticut title at Frenchtown, Bradford County, from which they were ejected by parties claiming title under the Pennsylvania

acres of land, a part of the Wallace tract, on the road just south of the present hamlet of South Montrose, where himself and wife spent the remainder of their days, improving their property, which was divided equally between their sons. They were members of the Presbyterian Church at Montrose, and interred in the neighborhood plot on their own farm. One son, James who received one-half of the real estate married, reared a family, but about 1846, settled in Illinois, where he died.

Reuben Wells (1800–75), the other son,

married, in 1834, Nancy (1804–68), a daughter of Zebulon Deans and Lucy (Chafee) Deans, a native of Putnam, Conn. Her father was a blacksmith by trade, and served in the War of 1812. She had brothers and sisters, but none of them came to this county. The children are Albert T., farmer in Bridgewater; Edward Clinton; and George P., a farmer on the homestead. Reuben Wells made large improvements on his part of the farm, and added one hundred and twenty-five acres, making his total number two hundred and forty-five acres. Prior to 1830 he assisted his father in erecting the present residence. He was a man of great industry, and managed his business affairs with prudence and economy. He accumulated a fair competence, which was divided among his sons at his death. He was well thought of by his townsmen, and he served for many years as poormaster, supervisor and assessor of Bridgewater. Both himself and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church at Montrose, contributors to all worthy local enterprises, and both were buried in the plot on the homestead.

Edward Clinton Wells, second son of Reuben, was born on the homestead near South Montrose, October 22, 1840. He was educated at the district school, Harford University, Montrose Academy, and for six terms was a teacher. After his marriage, in 1864, he resided on a rented farm near the homestead for four years. In the spring of 1869 he purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths of a mile west of South Montrose, which he managed until 1878. In 1877 he purchased twenty-five acres just north of that village, upon which he erected his present residence, which will vie with any in the township in its various appointments. In 1882 he added to the last-mentioned purchase one hundred and ten acres more of land contiguous thereto. He may be safely classed among the intelligent and industrious farmers of Susquehanna County. He has served his township in various official capacities, and was assessor for five years, school director for six years and supervisor for three years, and a member of the Farmers' Institute. His wife is Emma L., a daughter of Joseph S. (1800–76) and Catharine (1807–75) (Endress) Bomberger, who resided in South Lebanon township, Lebanon County, Pa. She was born March 2, 1845. Their children are, Ada E., educated at Montrose Academy, a teacher for several terms; and Lizzie N. Wells. The children of Joseph S. Bomberger are, Mary A., wife of Jonah K. Spayd of Lebanon, Pa.; Sarah, widow of Wm. Shirk, Shelby County, Iowa; Endress, died in Iowa at Rising Sun, and left a family; Catharine, wife of Edward R. Zimmerman, Washington County, Md.; John H., died at thirteen; William E., Kent County, Md.; Edwin J. E., farmer in Lebanon County; Uriah J. (1843–63), served in the late Rebellion, was sergeant of a company of heavy artillery, and died in a hospital at Camden, N. J.; Emma L., wife of Edward C. Wells; Joseph E., resides in Lebanon, Pa. Her grandparents, Bomberger and Endress, with their families, settled in Lebanon County, from Germany, where they became large landowners.

Joseph Butterworth moved from Middletown to Bridgewater about 1808–10, and settled where John Hunter lives in South Montrose. He was a farmer and drover, and bought the improvement made by Samuel Maine. His children were Oliver, Alanson, Lodema, Joseph and Edwin. Alanson married Julia Stone, and their children were Edwin, Albert, Jerome and Ellen, who resided in the vicinity. Jerome has the homestead.

Christopher Frink came to Bridgewater early with his three sons—Rufus, Jabez and Amos. Mrs. Jabez Frink was one of the first school-teachers at Montrose.

Benajah McKenzie came from Windham County, Conn., in 1804, and located on a farm in the southwestern part of the township, now owned by William H. Jones. Captain Bard and McKenzie went twenty miles to Black's grist-mill, near the mouth of the Wyalusing, to get their grain ground. He was working for Joab Pickett in 1805, when the Connecticut claimants were harassing the Pennsylvania surveyors by stray bullets fired to intimidate the surveyors. Late in life he removed to Montrose, where he died, February 9, 1872, aged eighty-seven. He had long been a mem-



Benj Latrobe

ber of the Presbyterian Church, and was highly respected. His wife was a daughter of Ezra Tuttle, of Springville. Of their children, Ezra went to Illinois, John died in Kansas, Eli lives in Lackawanna County, Naomi was the wife of Cyrus Barnes, Gideon and George removed West. Jane was the wife of Robert Foster, and is now a resident of Montrose. Edwin was a merchant at Montrose a number of years, where his family reside. He is now in business at Binghamton. Charles McKenzie was in the army nearly three years, and was killed during Grant's campaign against Richmond.

WALTER LATHROP, born at Norwich, Conn., November 19, 1749, married in 1775, and had one son, Matthew, who was born the following year, in which also his wife died. In 1779 he married, for his second wife, Esther Fox, of Norwich, then twenty-four years old, by whom he had the following children: Hannah (1780–81); Wealthy (1782–83); Benjamin, born June 25, 1784, died July 22, 1861; Wealthy 2d (1786–1852), became the wife of Dr. Mason Dennison, of Montrose; Daniel (1789–1842); Martha (1792–1839); Rodney (1794–1849). In the year 1800 Walter Lathrop removed with his family from his native place, and settled in Luzerne (now Susquehanna) County, traveling the entire distance with an ox-team, which took six weeks' time. He settled in the unbroken forest of what afterwards was made Bridgewater township, in the South neighborhood, and there erected his log house, and began clearing off the forest and tilling the virgin soil. This log house stood on the spot now covered with an orchard, just below Silas Perkins'. This family were among the first permanent settlers, and only preceded by others by one year. Walter Lathrop died in 1817, and his wife in 1838, leaving to their children the invaluable legacy—the example of an industrious, virtuous and upright life, and an opportunity for them to carve out homes and fortunes for themselves, and establish schools, churches and society in a new country. There is no further record of the eldest son, Matthew, than his birth.

Benjamin Lathrop was sixteen years old when the family settled here. He became inured to the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and did his part well in all that pertained to the settlement of the country, developing its resources and founding its various institutions of education, religious instruction and establishing law and order. Although his life's business was farming, mature years brought to him sound judgment, a well-balanced mind and sagacity which was ever accompanied with his characteristic integrity of purpose in everything in which he engaged. He was active as an officer, and took troops as far as Danville, Pa., during the War of 1812–14, where they were dismissed, owing to the proclamation of peace. His commission as major of the Second Brigade, Eighth Division, composed of the counties of Northumberland, Union, Columbia, Luzerne, Susquehanna and Wayne, was issued by Governor Snyder and dated August 1, 1814. In 1811–13 he was one of the projectors of the Bridgewater and Wilkes-Barre turnpike to Binghamton, N. Y., and for many years its president. He served the country in a public capacity as commissioner for many years, and as associate judge by appointment, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Jabez Hyde, for five years following November 1841. Lathrop township was named for him in 1846. He was active in educational and religious matters, was one of the founders of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Montrose, and served as vestryman for many years. His political affiliations were with the Democratic party, and although defeated, he ran largely ahead in his own county when a candidate for legislative honors.

His first wife, Clarissa (1791–1830), whom he married in 1809, was the daughter of Asahel Avery, by whom he had children,—Dr. Daniel A. Lathrop (1811–84), a physician, whose life-work sketch may be found in the Medical Chapter of this volume; Clarissa H. (1813–79), became the wife of F. M. Williams, of Montrose; Azur Lathrop, born September 6, 1815; Benjamin F. (1817–40), went West in 1838, and died in Ohio; Charles D. (1822–73), married Joanna Searle, of Montrose, in 1855, and was a farmer and stock-dealer (he died at

Montrose); Dudson R., born October 17, 1828, cashier of the First National Bank of Montrose; Helen M. (1830–31). By his second wife, Fanny Jones (1791–1876), a native of Salem, Conn., he had one son, Francis J. (1832–78), who died at Lincoln, Nebraska.

Daniel Lathrop, son of Walter, married a daughter of Jacob Perkins and lived in the house previously occupied by his father's family. He occupied the Raynsford house later, and was gate-keeper on the turnpike. He died in 1842. His children were Edwin and George, farmers and business men, and Dr. Frederick Lathrop, who moved to Springfield, Ill. The daughters were Jane, Anne, Hannah, Cecilia and Ruth.

Ebenezer Sprout and Jesse Burrowes walked in from the Eastern States together at an early day. On their way through the wilderness they found a piece of coal, which they took to a blacksmith, where it was tested. They returned, and brought their families the next year with ox-teams. Ebenezer Sprout married a sister of Amos Burrowes, and lived about two miles west of Montrose until 1862, when they removed to Lycoming County. Rensselaer, Amos, Erastus and Ariel, live in that vicinity. Samuel and Lewis live in Muncy. Zebina Sprout resides on the homestead, and Charles on the farm adjoining. [1] Mrs. Miriam Sprout, years afterwards, told her son, Ariel "that their effects were all in one wagon, hauled by a yoke of oxen, and a cow led behind. We left home and friends and came to this dreary wilderness, where we had not the smallest hut to call our own. We did not have much, as over such roads, filled with rocks, logs and brush, one team could not haul much. I footed it most of the way from Connecticut here, carrying Emeline in my arms, and leading Mary Ann. Emeline was sick nearly all the way, and we feared she would die. Knowing that my father's family would follow in about a year braced me up."

The vivid account below of the pioneer mother has been given, because it is a good description of the privations and heart-aches of hundreds of settlers who left their happy homes in Connecticut and came into this waste, howling wilderness to build up homes for themselves and children.

Jacob Perkins lived in the South neighborhood, died and was buried there. His son Silas died at Montrose. Phineas Arms commenced where Frank Wells now lives. He was a Presbyterian elder. Part of his family—Phineas Philip, Iddo and William—came. Iddo tanned deer-skins. The family have all removed. Samuel Davis came about the time Deacon Arms died. Roswell Kingsley was here as early as 1814. He had a large family, all of whom have removed.

Samuel Gregory lived a little south of Montrose. He came here from Mt. Pleasant. He was twice sheriff of the county and was a bold and efficient officer. It was during his term that Treadwell was hung. He was a man of considerable influence. Rufus B. was graduated at Union College and became a lawyer; Asa was graduated at West Point Military Academy, a lieutenant in the regular army, died in Florida; Amanda was the wife of

[1] "One afternoon, near sundown, your father being away from home, I was sitting on a log by our little cottage in the woods, thinking of the scenes of my childhood—the old homestead in Connecticut, the shaded yard, the old rock near the house where I and my brothers and sisters played in youth, and, in fact, all the memories which will naturally cluster around the home of childhood—a familiar sound caught my ear. It was the sound of the old dinner horn which I had so often blown to call the family in to dinner, at our old happy home in Connecticut. As it echoed through the woods, my heart beat with joy at that familiar sound.

"I caught the little baby in my arms, and bidding my two little girls to follow, hastened in the direction from which the sound proceeded, thinking I should meet them in a short distance. I traveled a long way, and, meeting no one, listened, thinking I had been deceived, and that what I had heard might have been the lowing of cattle; yet the familiar sound of the horn as I had heard it clung to my hopes that they were coming and not far away. While I listened I heard the sound again, more convincing to me than ever that I could not be mistaken, and in the direction of the place which they had purchased for their home. In a short time I was met by brothers and sisters, and such a meeting I shall never forget. Smiles and tears, kisses and happy greetings; God only knows how happy we all felt on meeting once more after what seemed to us to be so long a separation. Could we have sent and received letters by mail in those days, as now, it would not have seemed so long; but there were no mails reaching there at that time. How distinctly I remember all things as they looked the first year around that little house in the woods! Not having time to clear away the logs, the trees were felled, the brush burned, and the corn planted among the logs by means of striking an axe in the ground and dropping the seed in the hole. The pumpkin vines ran over the black burnt logs, great red pumpkins hanging down their sides, and the green corn peeping up among them looked full of promise for our food for the coming winter.

"In those times wheat-bread was not thought of, and rye shortcake was a rare thing. The cow which we brought with us was one of our mainstays, she furnishing us milk and butter to go with our corn, potatoes and pumpkins. All the meat we had was killed in the woods. The cow subsisted on the leaves of the small brush in summer, and browsed in winter from trees felled for that purpose. We raised flax, and I spun and wove it at home for summer wear; and many a pound of wool have I carded, spun and woven, getting one-half for my work."

Rev. Seth Rogers, an Episcopalian clergyman; Rhoda was the wife of Absalom Carey; Harriet was the wife of Philander Lines, a tailor at Montrose, father of Hon. O. A. Lines, present State Senator; Sally was the wife of Samuel Scott. Deacon Nehemiah Scott lived on a farm and finally moved to Montrose. Samuel, Davis and Norton were his sons.

Jeremiah Etheridge came from New London, Conn., in 1815, and was the first cabinet-maker in the South neighborhood. He removed to Montrose in 1818. Dr. Halsey's wife was a daughter of his. David Bushnell purchased the farm since owned by Matthew Baldwin in 1816. He died in Auburn, April 5, 1872, aged eighty-six. Joseph W. Parker moved to Bridgewater in 1816 from Saybrook, Conn. He was licensed in 1826 and ordained in 1829 by the Baptists, for whom he preached as a home missionary, principally in the counties of Susquehanna, Wyoming, Luzerne and Bradford, where he assisted in organizing several churches and baptized six hundred and two believers, of whom several entered the ministry. He was a faithful, persevering, good man, whose ministry covered almost forty years. Cyrus Cheever came from Harford to a place on the Wilkesbarre turnpike, where the gate was last kept in 1818. His wife died in 1870, aged ninety.

Samuel Rogers was born July 3, 1790, in Montville, New London County, Conn. His mother died when he was eighteen months old, and his father when he was less than three years old. He left New London County in 1813, and lived in Litchfield, Conn., five years; then he and his two brothers came to Brooklyn, Susquehanna County. In 1824 he bought an improvement consisting of a log cabin and about three acres cleared, where he now resides, in the southwestern part of Bridgewater township. He has cleared about one hundred and thirty acres of land. The first house he erected was a frame house, with thick plank floors, that he split out of chestnut. He is[1] now ninety-seven, being the oldest resident of the township. He married Anna Butler, who died in 1881, aged eighty-three. Their children are George W., who resides on the homestead; Irena, wife of John Barron, a farmer in Franklin; Samuel B., owner of a meat-market at Montrose; Experience, wife of William Barron, lives in Jessup; Anna, wife of Jno. Wheeler, of Binghamton.

Israel Stebbins lived adjoining Rogers, where Abram Lake commenced in 1825. One of his sons, E. R. Stebbins, is a coal dealer at Montrose. George W., lives in Auburn.

Henry Patrick lived adjoining Lake, where Matthew McKeebe now lives. Of his children, Harris was a lawyer at Athens, Pennsylvania; Harvey and Abel lived at Montrose; George and Charles moved elsewhere. Gilbert McKeebe bought the Patrick place about fifty years ago. Of his children, Matthew retains the homestead, and Isaac, Solomon, William and Theodore were the other sons.

Moses S. Tyler came from Brooklyn, and bought a farm of Phineas Smith on the Wyalusing. His sons were Ackley and Edgar.

SOUTH MONTROSE.

The large part of the hamlet of South Montrose, which consists of about twenty-five houses, has been built since 1875, the date of the completion of the narrow-gauge railroad from Montrose to Tunkhannock. Its business places are a post-office, two stores for general merchandising, steam saw and grist-mill, creamery, cider-mill and blacksmith-shop. A post-office was established at Coolville, about one mile south of South Montrose, August 5, 1874, and Frank S. F. Wells was appointed postmaster, although Enoch L. Cool performed the duties of the office. James Martin succeeded Wells December 4, 1874, and was succeeded by Du Bois Hunter May 31, 1877, when the post-office was removed to South Montrose, and Frank Tingley succeeded as postmaster. He was followed by Stewart Mead and Francis E. Barron, and upon the change of the administration, Enoch C. Lake received the commission in 1885, and is the present postmaster, with the office located in the store of E. C. & M. L. Lake.

STORES.—Perry Marcy, contractor for the Montrose Railway, first established a store at South Montrose for the sale of merchandise to

[1] Since deceased, 1887.

the employees engaged in the construction of the road. Up to this time there had been a store for the sale of merchandise, which was carried on by William Corey for a short time. Mr. Marcy was succeeded by J. P. Lodrick, whose store was destroyed by fire. The site, located on the south side of the railroad track, was purchased by F. E. Barron, who rebuilt and carried on mercantile business there in 1886. Enoch L. Cool erected a store building on the north side of the track in 1884, in which mercantile business has been carried on since by E. C. & M. L. Lake.

Judge Benjamin Lathrop established a blacksmith-shop at South Montrose in the early part of the century, where Jabez Frink carried on blacksmithing until 1846, when he was succeeded by Rufus Allen, of Montrose, a native of Connecticut. The shop has been conducted by his son, Loren Allen, for the past twenty-three years. The creamery was built by Raynsford, Cooper & Blakeslee, and is now conducted by the American Dairy Company.

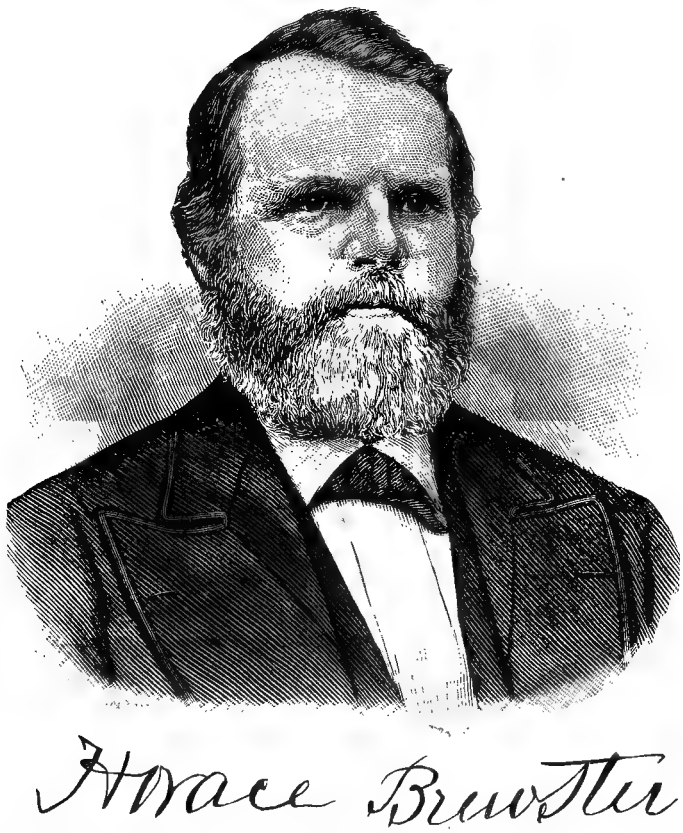
Edgar Harper came to Bridgewater in 1851. In 1874 he erected a steam saw, plaster and feed-mill, which was burned five years afterwards. He rebuilt in 1879, and does a large business for the local trade. The capacity of his feed-mill is four hundred bushels of corn per week during the winter season, which he receives mostly from Indianapolis and Chicago. His plaster is made from stone brought here from Union Springs, Cayuga County, N. Y. The capacity of his saw-mill is from twelve to fifteen thousand feet daily, mostly hemlock, with some cherry and pine. He employs ten men.

Isaac Chapman taught school at South Montrose in a little log school-house, near where the present Union Church stands, in 1805. Mrs. Bullard, now eighty-eight years of age, remembers that school well; Mr. Chapman was only sixteen years of age at that time; he also delivered the first 4th of July oration at that place. J. W. Raynsford taught school in 1803, and was the first teacher. Benjamin Lathrop, Daniel Lathrop and Wealthy Lathrop were early teachers. There were three school-houses at that place; then the district was divided. One of the houses is now located near the railroad, and the other near Jerome Butterfield's. The little church at South Montrose was built as a Union Church for all denominations, and for funeral purposes. There is no church organization at this place. The church members in the place are all connected with the several churches at Montrose. Deacon Zebulon Deans and Deacon Reuben Wells were pioneer settlers where South Montrose stands, and it was on their land that the church and first school-houses were built. They each donated one-fourth of an acre for a burial-place. Olive Deans was the first person buried there, in 1818. The grounds have been enlarged since, and many persons are buried there.

Horace Brewster.—The Brewster family is of English origin, and the ancestors of Horace Brewster were settlers on Long Island. His paternal grandfather, James, a shoemaker by trade, came from near River Head, L. I., with his wife, Anna Foster, a sister of Daniel Foster, and resided with his son, Eldad Brewster, in Bridgewater, from 1802 until 1831, when he went to Wysox, Pa., where he spent the remainder of his days with his daughter, Mrs. Ferguson, dying at the age of ninety-two. He was in the War of 1812, and received a pension from the government. Anna Foster, his wife, who died a year before at her daughter's residence, in Wysox, at the same age, was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a genial companion, a Christian woman, and very much enjoyed the society of her children and grandchildren, to whom she often told Bible stories and tried to impress them with the truth. Their children were Abigail, became the wife of David Ferguson, of Wysox, Pa., and reared a large family of children; Daniel, a soldier in the War of 1812, was a pensioner, and died at the residence of his daughter, at Wells' Hollow, Bradford County, aged ninety-four; and Eldad (1779–1831), father of Horace.

Eldad Brewster, a native of River Head, served an apprenticeship in learning the trade of a weaver, which closed upon reaching his majority, in 1800. In that year, with barely funds enough to leave his home, in company

with Captain Bartlet Hinds, Isaac Post, Robert Day, his brother Daniel, Daniel Foster, his uncle, and others, nine altogether, he came from Long Island and in May reached Bridgewater township, where he, with a part of the company, stopped at the cabin of Daniel Foster, which Mr. Foster had erected on a previous visit. Mr. Brewster soon made a purchase of fifty acres of woodland two miles southeast of the present borough of Montrose, a part of the Clymer tract, and his brother Daniel located on fifty acres adjoining. About 1804 he had considerable of this land cleared, and erected a log house thereon. He had agreed to pay three dollars per acre for the land, but, in common with many of the other settlers, he had no money to pay anything with, except as he could make it from his land, and in those days of barter and no money for produce, it was difficult to even get enough to pay taxes with. He accordingly worked on his farm summers, and during the winter season worked at weaving at Wyalusing and other localities earlier settled until he had his land paid for. He added to his first purchase until he owned one hundred and twenty-two acres. He built his first frame house in 1812, and added a two-story front in 1820, and the entire building, now standing, was his home as long as he lived. He was genial and kind to his family, a prompt business man, and possessed pure motives, as indicated by his life-work. Although he had only three months' schooling when a boy, he had a good, practical knowledge of business matters, and with his quick perception and sound judgment managed his affairs with prudence and economy.



Horace Brewster

His wife, Hannah (1797–1881), whom he married in 1814, was a daughter of Deacon Moses Tyler, of Bridgewater, who had settled here from Windham County, Vt., in 1808, but was a native of Massachusetts. He died at

Montrose in 1854, aged eighty-eight; his wife in 1856, aged eighty. Moses Tyler had eight daughters, and one son who grew to manhood, Moses C., late associate judge. The children of Eldad Brewster are Tyler (1815–85), was a farmer in Harford township, where he died; Lucena, born in 1816, is the widow of the late Samuel Sherer, of Dimock; Horace, born October 15, 1818; Daniel, born in 1820, a carpenter by trade, now engaged in the sale of agricultural implements at Montrose; Warren (1822–73), died at Meshoppen, Wyoming County, leaving two children; Andrew J., born in 1825, a blacksmith at Montrose; Sally, born in 1827, wife of Salmon Hempstead, of Meadville, Pa.; Moses C. (1829–59), a carpenter, spent several years in Kansas, returned and died at Montrose; and Ann Maria, born in 1831, the wife of Ansel Stearns, of Harford. All of them reared families.

Horace Brewster had the usual opportunities for a district-school education, but at the age of seventeen was indentured to Levi Gregory to learn the trade of a carpenter. He served for three years, receiving for his total wages one hundred and forty-four dollars. Upon the completion of this time he attended one term at John Mann's Academy, St. Joseph, and for two terms was a teacher. He followed his trade at Montrose, in Yates County and at Tunkhannock until 1846, when he went to Davenport, Iowa, where he spent three years. Returning in 1849, he purchased the homestead —the place of his birth—and until 1874 resided in the house before described, erected by his father. In that year he erected his present comfortable residence, and he has added to the real estate, by purchase, forty-seven acres.

Mr. Brewster is a member of Susquehanna Grange, No. 74, a member of the Susquehanna Agricultural Society, of which he served as president in 1882 and 1883, and he is active and interested in all measures looking to the improvement of agriculture and inuring to the benefit of farming interests. He gave the right of way through his farm for the construction of the Montrose Railway, and now ships to market by this outlet his surplus hay and other farm products. Both himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Montrose. Mr. Brewster has given much attention to the education of his children, four of whom are graduates of the same school, one son a lawyer and another a doctor.

His wife, Augusta, a daughter of Truman and Catherine (French) McNeil, of Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., whom he married in 1845, was born May 4, 1820. Her father was of Scotch-Irish origin, and died in 1821. Her mother married, for her second husband, James W. Hill, of Bridgewater, for many years a justice of the peace and a prominent member of the Baptist Church at Montrose, and died in 1842. By her first husband she had two children,—Augusta, wife of Horace Brewster; and David Truman McNeil. By her second husband she had children,—Naomi, Sarah, Mary, Fanny, James, George and Catherine. David Truman McNeil married in Kentucky, and at present resides at Osceola, Clark County, Iowa.

The children of Horace and Augusta Brewster are Katie, died at the age of twelve; Hannah Elizabeth, is the wife of E. C. Smith, of Bridgewater; Frederick D., was educated at the Montrose Academy, graduated at the Mansfield State Normal School in 1871, was a teacher for several years, read medicine with Dr. Vail, and was graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College, New York, in 1879, and is a practicing physician at Tunkhannock, Pa.; David Truman, received his preparatory education at Montrose Academy, was graduated at the Mansfield State Normal School in the class of '73, read law with the late Hon. Lafayette Fitch, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and is practicing his profession at Montrose; Mary, died at the age of four years; Fannie (1859–87), after taking the usual preparatory course at Montrose, was graduated at the Mansfield State Normal School in the class of '80, was a teacher and acting principal at the Montrose Academy, and was the wife of S. M. Foster, of Montrose; Addie (1864–87), received her preparatory education at the same school, was graduated at the Mansfield State Normal School in the class of '83, and taught in the Montrose Graded School until her health failed.

She died in February, 1887, and her sister died the March following.

[1] Luther Catlin came from Litchfield County, Conn., in 1812, and located near his cousin, Putnam Catlin, in what is now Brooklyn; but soon after made the first clearing on the Robert Kent place, and subsequently took up the farm previously occupied by Mr. Madison. He died at his home in East Bridgewater, February 4, 1885, aged one hundred years, three months and ten days.

Erastus Catlin (brother of Luther Catlin), and formerly from Litchfield County, Conn., as early as about 1815, owned a farm on what is now known as Butterfield Hill, about two miles south of and in sight of Montrose, where he and his family resided many years. He afterwards lived at North Pitcher, Chenango County, N. Y., where he died in 1854, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, his wife, Polly (Wright), having died in 1830, aged fifty years. The wife of Abel Turrell is the only one of the family now residing in Susquehanna County. His nephew, the Rev. L. R. Dickinson, is rector of the Episcopal Church at Great Bend.

James W. Hill settled in Bridgewater in 1812, and cleared a farm, where he resided until his death, in 1853. He and Reuben Reynolds occupied a log-house together for a time. Josiah Mills came to Bridgewater in 1811, and settled near Conrad Hinds' last location. A homeless orphan, at fourteen years of age, he enlisted as a drummer in the Revolutionary army. After a year's service he exchanged his drum for a musket, which he carried to the end of the war, receiving an honorable discharge. In 1817 he settled two and one-half miles west of Montrose, where he died March 23, 1833. One son, B. H. Mills, removed to Upper Alton, Ill. Robert Eldridge, a native of Connecticut, located on the Elias West farm in 1814. He subsequently moved to Brooklyn township, where he died, aged eighty. Of his sons, James occupied the homestead a number of years, then removed to Owego, and Orlando resided in Brooklyn township.

Charles Trumbull was a pioneer in Bridgewater; he had a large family of sons and daughters, who became separated. John Trumbull, one of the sons, retained the homestead. He died recently at an advanced age. Cornelius Wood came from near Albany, N. Y. His sons, John and Peleg, remained in the township. Jonathan, Eseck, Ezra and Ira moved elsewhere. Solomon Simmons came from Connecticut about the same time. His sons, Julius, Charles, Solomon, Harly and Garry went to Illinois. Mrs. Luther Catlin, daughter of Solomon Simmons, Sr., died in Bridgewater October 25, 1872, in the eighty-fifth year of

[1] In the *Republican*, of October 27th, was announced the remarkable fact that Mr. Luther Catlin, of Bridgewater, on the Saturday previous (October 25th), had attained the extreme age of one hundred years.

As Mr. Catlin had expressed a desire to cast one more vote for President, the citizens of Montrose, irrespective of party connections, made arrangements to give to the event a special and prominent recognition by giving to this venerable citizen a suitable escort to the polls on Tuesday, November 4th.

Accordingly, on the morning of election day, between nine and ten o'clock, a line of citizens, in carriages, in which we noticed prominent Republicans, Democrats and Prohibitionists, preceded by the Montrose Cornet Band, went to the residence of Mr. Catlin, something over two miles from Montrose, where the rare old man was carefully placed in an easy carriage and the procession, with cheerful music and flags flying, marched into town.

In the carriage with the centenarian were his son, Julius Catlin, aged seventy-three; his grandson, Harry Catlin, aged twenty-three; and his great-grandson, Charles Keeler, aged twenty-one.

As we drove through the principal streets handkerchiefs and flags were waved from many homes along the route, and, as we passed up Public Avenue, crowds of people lined the way, all anxious to get a sight of the grand old man whose life began a hundred years ago.

At the court-house he was met by a dense throng, and, as he was borne up the steps and through the hall to the place of voting, a hearty cheer was given by the assembled multitude. As he deposited his twentieth Presidential vote, another rousing cheer rang out, in honor of the wonderful event.

At the same moment that he passed in his ballot, at the Bridgewater polls, his great-grandson—a few feet away—deposited his first vote at the Montrose polls.

Mr. Catlin was then taken into the recorder's office, just across the hall, where an informal reception was held. Hundreds of his old friends and neighbors, and among them many strangers, had the privilege of looking into his pleasant face, and of taking the hand of a man who might appropriately be likened to

"The sturdy oak, the brave old oak,
That has stood in this land so long."

He seemed anxious to know the names of all who greeted him, and it was very interesting to note how, at the mention of some familiar name, his face lighted up with the memories of by-gone years. For one so old it was a very trying ordeal, but he went through it with much less fatigue than might have been expected, and he seemed to have a remarkably intelligent appreciation of the kind regard and cordial deference which was accorded him.

After the reception he was taken to the new sheriff's office, a large and well-lighted room in the annex, where our accomplished artist, Mr. G. W. Doolittle, brought the photographer's art and skill to assist in making a permanent impression of the four generations who had together cast their votes for the President of these United States.

Mr. Catlin was again borne to the carriage, by careful hands, and, amid parting cheers, with the escort of the band and citizens' carriages, was taken back to his home, where it is the hope and prayer of many, many friends that he may dwell in great peace and comfort until he shall pass away to that better land where none ever grow old.

her age. Samuel and Abraham Chamberlain, Walter Stewart, Lemuel Beebe, Ebenezer Williams, Abraham E. Kennard and Joseph Guernsey settled in the neighborhood. Ezra Kingsley went with the Mormons in 1832.

Samuel, Timothy and Phineas Warner were brothers, and came to Bridgewater from Connecticut. They were all farmers. Samuel came about 1815 to Conrad Hinds' first location in the North neighborhood. He was an earnest temperance and anti-slavery advocate. Samuel Warner, Jr., and Gilbert lived here a number of years. Phineas died in the army. Timothy had a family, of whom Eleida and Albert O lived here; Ansel lives in Brooklyn; John died in Oswego; Minerva married Mr. Barret, of New Milford. Phineas Warner first occupied the farm now owned by George Little. His children were Davis D.; Nelson C.; Sidney D. J., a physician in Luzerne County; John P., who resides in Scranton; Ann, wife of Dr. E. S. Park, of Red Wing, Minnesota; Elizabeth, wife of Gilbert Angel, of Binghamton.

General Davis D. Warner was born in Connecticut, February 1, 1802. His father, Phinnehas Warner, and himself, with two other brothers,—Mr. Nelson C. Warner, who now resides in Montrose, and Jared C. Warner,—came to Montrose in 1810. When the Warner family drove into Montrose, with an ox-team, hailing from the land of "wooden nutmegs," there were only three framed houses and the log dwelling into which they moved. The first night of their arrival they feasted upon bear's meat and venison. General Warner has held the confidence of the people of this county to a considerable extent, having been elected associate judge in 1851 and afterwards being elected twice to represent this district in the State Legislature, his first term being in 1861. While associate judge he attended the inauguration of President Buchanan, and was among the victims of the Washington "National Hotel poisoning" sickness, which circumstance will be remembered by many of our readers, as some from this county, who were victims with him, died from the same cause. Mr. Warner was in the State military service for some time, and among the memorable incidents of his career in that particular was the commanding of the military at the hanging of Treadwell, so noted an occasion in the history of Susquehanna County. One little incident worthy of mention was the patriotic demonstration which one of the oxen exhibited that furnished the motive-power which transported the Warner family from Connecticut to this county.

One of these oxen seemed to manifest a love of his native land to so great an extent, that he started back on the road from Connecticut which he had traversed, and was first found on the other side of the Delaware River with his head set for his former home.

Mr. Warner died March 29, 1879, aged seventy-nine. He was for many years proprietor of the "Franklin" (now Tarbell) House. His children were Jared, who resides in Scranton; Edward R., graduate of West Point, a captain in the regular army; Henry D., member of the Produce Exchange of Chicago; and Frederick, also of Chicago; Ellen, wife of Henry Searle; Ann, widow of Captain J. R. Lyons; Salome, wife of A. Watson; Delphine, wife of Edward Rogers; and Kitty, wife of Benjamin Stark. Nelson C. Warner was one of the respected pioneers of Montrose. He was born at Deep River, Connecticut, in the year 1804, and was brought to this county when only four years old. When a youth of sixteen he walked back to his native place, accomplishing the entire journey on foot. In 1831 he was united in marriage with Eliza D. Baldwin, of Bridgewater, whom he survived only four years. He was elected sheriff in 1845, serving three years, but he spent most of his early life at manual labor, being known as an upright and successful farmer. His children were Lydia F., wife of C. N. Stoddard, merchant; Edson S., Fletcher G., Charles N., Mary A., (wife of George P. Little), Emily A. and Helen E. (wife of F. I. Lott).

Orin Clemons came to Bridgewater from Litchfield County, Connecticut, in 1829, and purchased a farm in the North neighborhood. He died when he was seventy-seven, leaving a large family—Henry, who has been a carriage-maker for forty years; Welcome went South and was very successful, but lost his property during the war; his brother Frederick was also engaged with him at Columbus, Ga., in the

manufacture of cotton gins; David invented a hame and engaged in manufacturing them in Scranton. There were seven girls; Eliza is the wife of F. Churchill, of Great Bend.

Merritt Mott came with his father, Laomi Mott, to Middletown in 1810. In 1832 he came to Bridgewater and purchased a carding-mill of ——Watrous. He started fulling, coloring and cloth-dressing, and finally introduced weaving. Judson W. Mott succeeded his father in the same business in 1863. In 1867 the factory was destroyed by fire. Mr. Mott rebuilt that year. He employs four or five hands and manufactures miners' flannel and stocking yarn principally. He makes about eleven thousand yards of cloth and a ton of yarn, and uses from seven thousand to nine thousand pounds of wool per year, most of which is purchased from the farmers in the county. Merritt Mott's children were Myron, who lived and died here; Amos, who lives at Tunkhannock; Frederick, who became a judge in Iowa; Chauncey, who died in the army; Judson, who retained the homestead; Edson; Sophronia, wife of Rev. John R. Murphy, D.D., of Iowa; Mary Jane, wife of Charles S. Foster of Montrose. Nathan Shipman was an early settler in the vicinity of Mottville.

BALDWINS.—Noah Baldwin (1745–1827) and Sarah (1756–1842), his wife, came to Bridgewater from Connecticut and settled one mile north of Montrose, on the place now owned by W. W. Williams, in 1807. His children were Asa (1778–1819), Polly, Samuel (1783–1870), Sally (1786–1875), Scott (1788–1874), Betsey, Matthew born March 30, 1794, died 1887, aged ninety-three. Asa married S. Scott's eldest daughter, and died, leaving her with eight children,—Asa; Eliza, wife of Nelson Warner; Samuel; Charles; Mary, wife of Amasa Mott; Charles and Samuel lived in New York. The family are all dead. Polly was the wife of Simeon Cook, who resided near Susquehanna. He died near Montrose, leaving a family. Samuel Baldwin resided near Montrose and died at the age of ninety. He had a large family, all of whom moved West except Polly, wife of Mr. Holbrook. Sally was the wife of John Turner, of Fulton County, N. Y. [1] Scott Baldwin came to the farm adjoining that of Simeon Tyler in March, 1808, and resided on the spot for sixty years.

Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin lived together sixty-four years, and reared a family of twelve children. Alfred Baldwin, one of the sons, was associate judge from 1866 to 1871, and harness-maker at Montrose many years. David went to Wyoming County, Sally was the wife of Orren Wood, Chapman moved to Sullivan County, John moved West, Noah lives in Auburn, Edmund resides at Montrose and has been court crier eighteen years. One of his sons is a lawyer, another a physician, and George S. and W. B. Baldwin are printers. Myron, Hannah, Louisa and Isaac are the youngest of Scott Baldwin's family. Matthew Baldwin, the youngest of the old family, settled on the farm in 1816, that he occupied until he died, and built a log house at first, which gave place to the present edifice in 1823. All the barns and other improvements were made by him. He was a Democrat in politics,

[1] The following statement made by Scott Baldwin shows what difficulties they had to encounter in this wilderness in 1808 and the years immediately following:

"We had but one dollar in money left when we got here. We had to work out part of the time for a living, and the rest of the time for our place. Our house was a log house, the floor made of slabs split out of trees, the windows made of sticks crossed and paper put on them for glass. The nearest grist-mill was three miles off, and we had to go farther sometimes, and carry our grists on our backs. At one time we had to pay $1.62 for rye, and that we had ground without bolting. When our bread was almost gone, we had to lay some by for the children, and go without ourselves. Day after day we had to depend on our guns for meat. For tea, we used spicewood.

"We used to make deer-licks by putting salt in certain places in the woods. One time I went to the place where I had put salt, and saw a very large deer-track. I climbed a tree, some thirty or forty feet high, with my gun. Before dark I tied my gun to a limb of the tree, pointing it, as near as I could guess, where the deer would come. There I sat, all night, until daylight, but no deer came. I thought I would not give it up so, and tried it again. The third night I sat on the tree as before until the cock crowed for morning. I then heard something coming. It proved to be a deer. He came to the lick, I fired, and when I came down from the tree, found I had killed a very large buck. We then had meat again.

"In the fall we got out of salt, and there was but one place we could get it, and there only at the price of $3.00 per bushel. I had nothing to buy it with, and concluded to see what hunting would do. I took my gun, went out into the woods, and found a bear that had gathered a large quantity of chestnuts. I shot it, took its skin, and with it bought a bushel of salt.

"Brother Samuel and myself went to Dr. Rose's for work. He gave us the job of clearing out the road between us and Silver Lake. We had to go from six to eight miles to our work. Our living was corn bread and dried venison. Our bed, hemlock boughs, with leaves for covering.

"There were settlers about six miles this side of Binghamton, and, on this end of the road, for about four miles north of Montrose; between them were dense woods, the path being only marked trees."

and a member of the East Bridgewater Methodist Episcopal Church. His children were Jeremiah, a farmer near the homestead; Mary M. (1820–81), wife of John Trumbull, a farmer in Bridgewater; William has a farm adjoining his father; Jonathan, toll-keeper at Susquehanna; James; Horace S. in Susquehanna; Lyman M., proprietor of the Exchange Hotel; Benjamin F. resides on part of the farm; George H. (1839–78), served in the late war with Captain Young's company nine months, then he enlisted for three years and served till the war closed. Jeremiah, Horace S., Lyman M. and Jonathan served in Captain Dimock's company.

Jonathan Vaughn died in 1869, aged ninety. His daughter, Elizabeth (1800–81), was the wife of Matthew Baldwin. He resided in Bridgewater, near the North school-house. Of his other children, Ariel and Jeremiah went to Connecticut, Stephen died in Wilkes-Barre, Mercy was the wife of Orrin Stephens, and Sally was the wife of William Shipman.

East Bridgewater.—The post-office was established at East Bridgewater in 1868. Cornelius J. Curtis, Samuel Smyth and N. O. Passmore were instrumental in getting this office for the accommodation of the neighborhood. Mr. Smyth was commissioned postmaster, but only served one year, when James McMillen was appointed, and has conducted the business of the office since. Mr. McMillen has the only store at the place, which he opened for the sale of groceries in 1881. David Rockafeller and Hart Roberts many years ago carried on blacksmithing just below the old plank-road.

There is a school-house here, and some of the early teachers in the neighborhood were Sally Wilsey and Hannah Belknap. Thomas T. Lillie taught in the vicinity in 1824, Hiram Allen in 1826, and, later, J. B. Kimber and James Layton.

Religious Denominations.—As early as 1820 religious services were held in the neighborhood, the school-house being used for that purpose. The supply was generally from the Brooklyn charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the meetings held by ministers of that denomination, although Elder Davis Dimock, from Montrose, a Baptist clergyman, and Rev. Burr Baldwin, the Presbyterian minister of the same place, frequently held services here. Some of the early members of the class here were Samuel Reynolds, who for forty years was a class-leader, Nathaniel Reynolds, Timothy Brown, Ezra Brown, Mrs. Nathan Jewett and Mrs. Peleg Wood.

In 1877, under the labors of Rev. George Comfort, of the Brooklyn charge, a Methodist Church organization was effected, and, with the aid of the society, the present neat church edifice was erected the following year. It remained a part of the Brooklyn charge for some three years, when it was annexed to the Montrose charge, and has been regularly supplied every alternate Sunday since by the minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Montrose. Rev. W. B. Westlake succeeded Mr. Comfort, and has in turn been succeeded by Revs. H. H. Dresser, Thomas Harroun and the present pastor, Rev. H. C. McDermott. The board of trustees consists of five members—three of the church and two of the society. Other clergymen hold meetings in the church when not occupied by the regular minister, under the regulations of its organization, and funerals have preference to any other service.

The burying-ground, which has been used since the early settlement of the neighborhood, is situated near the church, and there are interred many of its early members and the first settlers of the vicinity. The ground was donated by Hugh McCollum, and the deed made about 1840 to Mathew Baldwin, Latham Gardner and Hiram Guernsey a committee.

Another burial-place, on the stage-route from Montrose to Heart Lake, is located on the Foster farm, on the top of a high knoll, which was laid out during the early settlement of the neighborhood. The proprietaries of this plat were John Trumbull, Frederick Foster, Abram Chamberlain, John McCollum, Lyman B. Cole and Latham Gardner, the families of which have been interred within the inclosure.

A creamery, for the manufacture of butter and cheese and the sale of milk and cream, was erected at East Bridgewater in 1881 by the



Geo. J. Curtis

American Dairy Association, from which large shipments are made to New York and other markets.

CORNELIUS J. CURTIS.—Nathaniel Curtis, a native of Connecticut, removed with his family from Herkimer County, N. Y., in 1806, and was the pioneer settler of East Bridgewater, where he settled on one hundred acres of land, the present farm of his grandson, Cornelius J. Curtis. He first erected a log house, but prior to his death, in 1814, he built a frame house. His wife died about 1820, and both were buried in the neighborhood burying-ground, now to be seen near the church.

Nathaniel, Jr. (1778–1850), eldest son, married Mary Lamberson (1778–1848), a native of Salisbury, N. Y., and removed from that place in 1812, and occupied the homestead in East Bridgewater, after the death of his father. He erected the present residence in 1830, and was the first man in that part of the township to erect a building without the use of liquor for his men. This inaugurated a new era, and many of the neighbors afterwards followed his example. He took much interest in the early establishment of schools in the township, and upon the act of 1835, creating the office of school director, himself and Judge Lathrop were selected, and served in that capacity. He added one hundred and eighty acres of land to the original purchase of his father, and continued his residence on the homestead until his death. Both himself and wife were regular attendants of the Presbyterian Church at Montrose, and both were buried at East Bridgewater.

The second son, Harvey, was a man of considerable enterprise. He built the first gristmill on Heart Lake in 1823. His wife was a daughter of Captain Newman. He removed to Joliet, Ill., where he died in 1860.

The third son, Warren, was a farmer in Bridgewater, where he died in 1828.

The fourth son, Daniel, built a hotel in Montrose about 1814, and was the genial landlord during the early days of the old stage lines from New York to Owego, and from Philadelphia to Utica, which crossed each other at Montrose. This house was the origin of the present Tarbell House, and was kept by him in a popular way, for those days, until 1834. He removed to Joliet, Ill., where he died in 1862. His wife was a daughter of Major Ross.

The fifth son, Ira, had a farm contiguous to the homestead, where he resided until his death, in 1828.

The children of Nathaniel and Mary (Lamberson) Curtis are Abigail (1800–72), married Eseck Wood, resided on the adjoining property to the homestead for some time, moved to Bradford County, and afterwards to Polo, Ill., in 1862, where she died in 1872; Polly, born in 1802, is the wife of H. G. Ely, of Springville; Theodosia (1807–86) was the wife of Daniel McCollum, who resided in the same neighborhood; Anson (1810–55) graduated at Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1836, practiced medicine at Pittston from 1839 until 1853, when he was elected prothonotary of Luzerne County, and died while in office; Gaylord, born in 1812, a banker at Susquehanna; Joshua W. (1815–61) resided on the plank road contiguous to the homestead, was a farmer, and died, leaving four sons—William C., Charles F., Nathaniel and John; Cornelius J., born where he now resides, October 24, 1816; Sylvia L., widow of Perry W. Kennard, resides on the homestead with her brother, the youngest son.

Cornelius J. Curtis married, in 1847, Charlotte G., a daughter of Harvey (1795–1872) and Lavinia (Fowler) (1808–55) Griffin, of New Milford, who settled there from Guilford, Conn., in 1820. She was born July 6, 1824. Her grandfather was the Rev. Andrew Fowler, a native of Connecticut, who was educated for the ministry, went to Charleston, S. C., where he was rector of Christ Church parish (Episcopal) until his death, at the age of over ninety years. Their only living child is Andrew Fowler Curtis, born January 26, 1855, who married in 1875, Flora Alice, a daughter of Henry Baldwin, of Forest Lake. Mr. Curtis is one of the intelligent, reading, thinking men of Bridgewater township. He added to his district school education instruction at Harford Academy and the school at Montrose. He became somewhat active in politics in early manhood, and served several terms as supervisor and school di-

rector. He was elected justice of the peace in 1865 on the Democratic ticket, and is serving by re-election his fifth term of five years each, consecutively. He was one of the original members of the County Agricultural Society, and has taken an active part in the educational interests in the community in which he resides, and in all other matters pertaining to the welfare of its citizens.

He erected his present commodious barn during the centennial year, and his residence is the one built by his father, herein alluded to. Both himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Montrose, and he has served as treasurer and a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Church at East Bridgewater, on the part of the society, since its organization, in 1877.

Daniel Austin came in 1810 and lived near the line, in the edge of Silver Lake township. His children were Andrus, who went to Potter County; Nicholas died in Liberty township; Dana lives near the fair-grounds; Electa was the wife of Edmund Meeker, of Silver Lake; Harriet, wife of Elijah Backus, of Montrose. Orrin Stevens lived adjoining, in Bridgewater. Elder W. J. Parker married a daughter of Thomas Scott, who lived in that neighborhood. Jonathan Vaughn lived in that vicinity; he came in 1810, and died in 1869, aged ninety. His son Crispen has the homestead. Avery Vaughn moved to Binghamton; Lucinda was the wife of Mr. Carter, of Rush; Jane married Calvin Griffis; and Ann married Milton Griffis. Benjamin Fancher married one of Samuel Scott's daughters, and had a large family. David has the homestead. The other children were Richard, Nehemiah, Sally, Polly, Ann, Caroline, Alvira and Abigail. Sally married Wm. Thode, a German, and moved to Germany—something unusual for American girls. Thomas Pickering, an Englishman, also located there. His sons were John, Jacob, Ralph and George. The former resides on the homestead.

Samuel Fessenden came early and cleared up a farm. His sons were Henry, Samuel B., Asa, John, Thomas, Isaac, and Harriet, wife of Luke Jagger. Henry married Martha Lathrop. Their sons were William, Charles, Samuel, Edward and Theodore. S. B. Fessenden married Hannah Harris. Asa married Esther Backus. Their sons, Newell and Frederick, reside at Montrose. Thomas married Caroline Backus. Of their five children, George lives at Montrose; Joseph Beebe lived in the west neighborhood. Their children were Orrin, Hiram, (an editor in Owego, N. Y.), William, Ezra, Edward, Owen. Ezra and William settled in the vicinity. O. S. Beebe son of Orrin, was county surveyor. Angeline, Hannah and Elizabeth were the daughters. Obadiah Green was a pioneer settler; of his children, David retained the homestead and George lives in Auburn.

John Darrow came to Bridgewater at an early day in its history; he was ninety-seven years old when he died. Of his children, John lives at Nicholson; Phebe was the wife of David Green; William lived in New Milford; Amos in Bradford; Herrick in Forest Lake; Denison in Michigan; Daniel lived where his son Augustus now lives, on the Wyalusing, in Bridgewater. He is now eighty-one years old and a resident in Montrose. Mrs. D. Green is eighty-five years old.

Captain Jarah Stephens, an old Revolutionary soldier, and his son-in-law, Joseph Williams, came from Otsego County and located their lands about three and one-half miles from Montrose, on the New Milford road, and in 1810 they rolled up a log house. Joseph Williams' children were Orrin, Frederick M. and Eleanor, wife of Rev. Albert L. Post. Orrin retained the homestead. His only son, Joseph, resides with his Aunt Eleanor at Montrose. Frederick M. married Clarissa Lathrop; Clarissa, their daughter, was the wife of Perry Barnhart. Anna, the efficient clerk at the post-office, is their only daughter.

Philander Stephens was a politician and held several offices of trust. He was commissioner in 1818, State Representative in 1824, and a member of Congress two terms, from 1828 to 1832. He married Myra Thatcher; his sons were Reuben, George and Almon; and daughters Henrietta, Huldah, Clarissa, Charlotte, Ellen and Elizabeth. Almon is still living at Great Bend. He has been State Representative twice.

Nathan Brewster, a native of Massachusetts,

and Simeon Tyler, a native of Vermont, came in together from Connecticut with their families in February, 1807, and halted five weeks at the house of Joseph Raynsford. Mr. Brewster being disabled by a cut in the foot, Mr. Tyler erected a cabin for the accommodation of both families, one mile north of the court-house, on the farm now owned by Hon. J. B. McCollum. The [1] great snow-storm delayed their removal until April. The cabin was three miles north of Raynsford's; and a hole in the roof served for a flue to two fires built upon either side of a pile of logs that were rolled up in the centre. Mr. Tyler married Betsey, a sister of Nathan Brewster. Their children were Simeon, Betsey, Ansel, Harvey, Abigail, Lucena, Ozias and Brewster. Betsey married Harry Clark, a printer. Harvey Tyler, a carpenter, is the only son living in the village, now eighty years of age; he was county treasurer in 1847. Nathan Brewster built opposite his brother-in-law, where his son Zachariah now resides; he cleared up the farm, and lived and died there when he was sixty-six years old. Their children were Nathan Waldo, removed to Clarion County; Zachariah M., lives on the homestead; Polly Ann, wife of Hugh McCollum; Harriet, wife of Peter McCollum.

Jonah Brewster settled on a farm now occupied by Mr. Kent. He was something of a politician and held several offices; he was the first commissioners' clerk, in 1813, and was State Representative four years, from 1816 to 1820, and State Senator in 1822. He had five wives and ten children; he was a very bland man, as may be inferred from his political and matrimonial success. Hugh and Alexander McCollum came in 1810 and settled in Bridgewater, near Heart Lake, on farms adjoining. They built cabins and cleared up their farms. Hugh had a family; his son Daniel lived and died here. Alexander married Mary Trumbull, and after residing in Bridgewater many years he removed to New Milford, and finally to Lanesborough, where he died, aged ninety-one years. He had five sons,—John, Hugh, George, Alexander and Peter. George moved West; the rest of the family settled here. Hugh McCollum, (second) was born in 1805. He came to Bridgewater with his parents, and suffered the privations and hardships of the pioneers. He married Polly A. Brewster in 1832; they now live quietly at Montrose, and recently celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of their wedding at Hon. J. B. McCollum's house; Joseph Brewster and Alexander H. are their only children. They are both lawyers, the former being presiding judge of the courts.

Bela Jones came from Colchester, New London County, Conn., in 1810. He purchased a place on the lake, which bears his name, and, in connection with Joseph Backus, erected a carding-machine on its outlet, in 1814. He subsequently built a grist-mill and saw-mill. He was a prominent Democrat, and often presided at public meetings. He was town clerk in 1816; assistant teacher in the academy in 1818–19; took the census of Susquehanna County in 1820 and was State Representative in 1833 and 1835. He married Polly, sister of Nathan Brewster. Their children were Julia, wife of Henry Cruser; Louisa, wife of John Chapman; and Betsey, wife of Albert Wey, of Binghamton.

William Shipman came from Saybrook, Conn., in 1813, and located in the West neighborhood, where Edward Pickering now lives. He was a farmer and carpenter. He married Sarah Vaughn, and their children were Henry E., a carpenter in Scranton; Joseph W. resided on the farm now occupied by his son Harry; Joanna, of Montrose; Stephen V. is an architect of considerable celebrity in Chicago (he was in the late war and rose to the rank of colonel); Albert removed to Towanda; Sarah E. is the wife of Daniel Langstaff, of Scranton; Worden J. is a moulder.

Edward Fuller came from Connecticut to Bridgewater in 1806. He was a wrought nailmaker. He built a large frame house, which became a central point, being the place for holding elections, and, from the Christian character of Mrs. Fuller, the place where early religious meetings were held. [2] "As yet no man of the

[1] The great snow-storm in 1807 and the total eclipse the year previous are notable events in the annals of the pioneers. The snow is said to have been five feet on the level, and the eclipse produced a condition similar to night.

[2] Blackman's "History."

South neighorhood was a professed Christian. Determined to impress upon her children her estimate of the Sabbath, she always dressed them in their best that day, even if that were no more than a clean apron to each one. They learned to be less boisterous than on week-days; so praying mothers could meet and sing the songs of Zion, and occasionally listen to a sermon read by Mr. Fuller or Mr. Raynsford." In 1812 Mr. Fuller was appointed sheriff. He married a sister of Elias West. Their children were Charles, who moved to Kingston and subsequently to Scranton, where he was engaged in the insurance business; Mary; Edward W., who resides at Cohoes, aged eighty-six; George resides in Scranton, and is mentioned in connection with the press. Edward Fuller died at Montrose, aged eighty-five, and his wife died at Scranton, also eighty-five. She was the last of the original ten members of the Montrose Presbyterian Church.

GARDNER.—Perry Green Gardner was at the Wyoming massacre in 1778, with his son Jonathan, then a lad of twelve years. They returned to Connecticut subsequently, where the father spent the remainder of his life. Jonathan, many years afterwards, visited the site of the battle, and found secreted the "pewter," which his father had hidden under some rocks, and which he used, as long as he lived, on his table. He married, at New London, Connecticut, Eunice



Latham Gardner

Latham (1771–1853), and settled in Schoharie County, and afterwards in Durham, Greene County, N. Y. In 1820 he moved to East Bridgewater, this county, where he bought of William Jessup and Isaac Post sixty acres of land in the hollow, where Mr. Freeman resides in 1886, north of Mathew Baldwin's, and erected a log house. Here he spent nearly all the remainder of his days, and both himself and wife were buried in the little cemetery at East Bridgewater. He died in 1850, aged eighty-four years.

His eldest daughter, Lucretia (1795–1870), wife of Isaac Babcock, had come here prior to the settlement of her father, and located in Dimock, where she died at an advanced age. A second daughter, Lydia, born in 1797, now the widow of the late Ezekiel D. Babcock, resides where herself and husband early settled in East Bridgewater, at the forks of the road. The homestead is managed by their son, Willis E. Babcock.

William (1800–54) settled on land adjoining his father. Alexander, born in 1803, died at Waymart, unmarried. Latham, born November 26, 1806, a native of the town of Broome, Schoharie County; and Hannah, born in 1809, the wife of Joseph Stanton, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., where she resided.

Latham Gardner, at the age of eleven years, went from home, and afterwards depended upon his own labor for his subsistence. He worked on a farm for three dollars per month and increased his wages as he advanced in strength and years. At the age of sixteen he took a farm on shares in Durham, Greene County, N. Y., which he managed for four years; was one year employed as a foreman in constructing a road over the Catskills, and for one year, 1829, kept a hotel at Durham, during which time he served as postmaster under a commission from President Jackson. He married, in 1829, Angeline (1811–81), a daughter of Joseph Moore, of Catskill, who settled in East Bridgewater in 1832, who with his wife were buried in the burial plot on the Foster farm—the neighborhood cemetery.

About two years after his marriage Latham Gardner and wife, in 1832, removed to the little farm occupied by his father, which he himself had paid for some seven years before, and taken the title in his own name. He built the present residence of Mr. Freeman, bought the Philo Luce farm adjoining, and in 1851 sold his entire property and purchased his present farm of two hundred acres in East Bridgewater of John F. Dunsmore, formerly the property where Alexander McCollum first settled. Here he has resided since, and is now in his eighty-second year of age. For twenty years Mr. Gardner bought stock in Bradford, Broome and Susquehanna Counties, and drove to New York, Philadelphia and other markets, closing this business in 1861. He was a member of the Democratic party until the election of President Garfield, when he espoused the Greenback cause and voted for General Weaver, the Greenback candidate. He was a candidate for sheriff at one time, and in 1884 for county treasurer on the Greenback ticket; but divisions in the party brought about his defeat in the former, and in the latter case his party was largely in the minority. His children are Philo M., born in 1831, resides in Missouri; Jane E., born in 1832, wife of Joel Griffin, a farmer at Heart Lake; Fanny Maria, born in 1834, wife of Harvey Griffin, postmaster and a farmer at Heart Lake; Dr. Edwin Latham, born in 1841; read medicine with Dr. Patrick at Montrose, where he had received his preparatory education; was graduated at Yale College; practiced his profession at Montrose for several years; was proprietor of Wyoming House, Scranton; returned and practiced until 1884, and removed to Binghamton, N. Y.; he became a member of the Susquehanna County Medical Society in 1869; Juliet Augusta, born in 1846, wife of F. H. Millard, a farmer in East Bridgewater; Harriet Angeline, born in 1849, died in 1860; Henriette A., born in 1851, wife of Stephen V. Trumbull, of New Milford; and six children died young of this large family of thirteen. Addison married Emogene, daughter of Chauncy and Eliza (Belcher) Allen, by whom he has a son and daughter and resides on the homestead.

William Gardner, son of Jonathan Gardner, depended upon his own resources after his boyhood for making his start in life. He learned the trade of a mason and followed this business for many years during his early manhood, and worked in constructing the locks on the North Branch Canal. While at work on the Plains, near Wilkes-Barre, he formed the acquaintance of Margaret Ann (1811–75), a daughter of Frederick Wagner, a farmer on the Plains, whom he married and who bore him the following children: Eunice, born in 1835, wife of Mathew J. Harrington, of East Bridgewater; Jonathan F., whose sketch follows, born October 19, 1836; James S., a farmer,

near the homestead; Mary died in 1871, at the age of twenty-six; Lydia A., wife of Major J. W. Young, of Minneapolis, Kansas, who raised a company in the county and served in the late Rebellion; Ziba (1850–86), accidentally killed at Alma, Colorado; and William Franklin Gardner, who resides on a part of the homestead left by his father. After his marriage, in 1832, William Gardner settled where his son, William Franklin now resides, and by subsequent purchases owned some two hundred acres of land. He erected the present residence in 1846. He was a man of untiring industry, great courage, correct habits and pure motives. He never sought political preferment, but exercised the right of suffrage according to his own will. Himself and wife were buried at East Bridgewater, near the church.

JONATHAN FREDERICK GARDNER, eldest son of William and Margaret Ann Gardner, took the management of the farm into his own hands upon the death of his father, being then only eighteen years old. His early training had well prepared him for this task, and the property did not suffer for want of proper management, nor did the younger members of the family have less opportunities by the premature death of their father. After caring for the general business of the farm for twelve years, he, in 1867, bought one-half of the homestead property, and erected his present residence the same year, and at different times commodious out-buildings. He subsequently added thirty acres of land to his homestead, and in 1883 purchased the sawmill property at New Milford (Keep property), which he carries on. Mr. Gardner is a thoroughgoing and intelligent farmer, and by untiring industry and judicious management has accumulated a fair competence. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, commanded by Captain Young, which became a part of the One Hundred and Fifty-first Regiment, commanded by Col. Allen. The men being mustered in at Harrisburg, proceeded to Arlington Heights, where they were kept on picket duty after the battle of Bull Run. Mr. Gardner was promoted to sergeant, and afterwards to second lieutenant. He enlisted for nine months' service; but unable to stand camp life, after five months he resigned his commission and returned home, where he has been engaged in farming since. His wife, born September 23, 1842, whom he married in 1866, is Harriet Elizabeth, a daughter of Rodney (1810–77) and Sally Maria (Bailey) (1814–51) Jewett, of Brooklyn township, whose farm property lay just on the line between Bridgewater and Brooklyn. Her grandfather, Nathan Jewett, died 1860, and wife, Electa Fox, from Connecticut, settled on this property in 1810, and erected one of the first frame houses in that locality. Her mother, Sally Maria Bailey, was a daughter of Col. Frederick Bailey, and Mary Witter, his wife. Col. Bailey settled in Brooklyn township in 1807, and was the younger brother of Captain Amos Bailey, who came from Groton, Conn., and settled in the township in 1801. Col. Bailey served in the War of 1812. He had six sons and four daughters. The children of Rodney Jewett were Mary Electa, wife of Rev. Charles Blake, a Methodist clergyman, now of Rome, Pa.; Nathan Rodney, occupies the homestead settled by his grandfather Jewett; Jennie A., wife of Benson Wood, a lawyer in Effingham, Ill.; Harriet E., wife of Jonathan F. Gardner; Gertrude Eliza, wife of H. W. Bardwell, of Tunkhannock; Lavinia A., wife of W. H. Stark, a farmer in East Bridgewater; Frederick Bailey, residing on the homestead formerly owned by his father, adjoining the property of his brother Nathan. The Baileys were Universalists and the Jewetts Methodists.

The children of Jonathan F. and Harriet E. (Jewett) Gardner are Annie M., died in 1875, at seven years of age; and Benson the same year, at the age of two years; William Jewett; and Jonathan Frederick Gardner, Jr.

The following is a list of the taxables in Bridgewater in the year 1823:

Alex. Allen.
Chas. F. Allen.
Erastus Allen.
Walter Allen.
Rufus Allen.
Chas. Avery.
Hubbard Avery.
Joshua Allen.
Phinehas Armes.
Iddo Armes.
Jas. D. Allen.
John Bard, Jr.
Samuel Bard.
Otis Bullard.
Samuel Berkeley.
Avery Bolles.
John Beard.
Eldad Brewster.
Jonah Brewster.
Medad Brush.
Jonas Brush.
Wheeler Backster.
Elisha Bisby.
Nathan Bennett.
Samuel A. Brownson.
Isaac Brownson.
David Benedic.
John Brutler.



J. T. Gardner

Rufus Bowman.
George Bowman.
James Boyd.
Joseph Butterfield.
John Backus.
Samuel Backus.
Nathan Backster.
Curtis Bliss.
Almon Barber.
Salmon Bradshaw.
Joseph Backus.
David Baldwin.
Stephen Bentley.
Marshall Bentley.
Salmon Bosworth.
Adrian Bush.
Joseph Beebe.
Caleb Bush.
Scott Baldwin.
Samuel Baldwin.
Benj. Banker.
Alex. Barron.
Nathan Brewster.
Amos Burrows.
Walter Brown.
Jesse Burrows.
Timothy Brown.
Lemuel Beebe.
Matthew Baldwin.
Josiah L. Beebe.
David Bushnell.
John Bennett.
Elijah Bullard.
Polly Baldwin.
Nehemiah Baldwin.
Samuel P. Cory.
Chester Cowles.
Caleb Cook.
George Craig.
Thomas Crocker.
Luther Catlin.
Hyde Crocker.
Benj. T. Case.
Alanson Coy.
Daniel Curtis.
George Clagget.
John Champion.
Henry J. Champion.
Erastus Catlin.
Cyrus Chever.
Zephaniah Cornwell.
Garret Clarke.
Noah Cook.
Josiah Churchill.
Leman Churchill.
Ira Cole.
Josiah Crofut.
Augustus Convers.
Richard Crips.
Abram Chamberlain.
Wm. Chamberlain.
Samuel Chamberlain.
Warren Curtis.
Harry Curtis.
Sylvester Curtis.
Nathaniel Curtis.
Henry Clark.
Henry Clymer.
John Chandler.
Charles Catlin.
Henry Congdon.
Lyman Cook.
Thomas Carrier.
Horace Carbine.
James Catlin.
Almer Clark.
James Deans.
Orimel Deans.
Elijah Deans.
John N. Deans.
Zebulon Deans.
Sarah Daniels.
Peter Davis.
Charles Davis.
Davis Dimock.
Asa Dimock.
Robert Day.
Lysander C. Day.
Jethro Dean.
David Dimock.
Benj. A. Denison.
Mason Denison.
Ezekiel Downer.
Joseph Darrow.
William Darrow.
Robert Eldridge.
Jeremiah Ethridge.
Henry Eaton.
George M. Eyre.
Elisha Furgo.
Jason Furgo.
Jonas Fuller.
Amos Frink.
Wm. Frink.
Amos Fuller.
Edward Fuller.
Hiram Finch.
Isaac P. Foster.
Fordham & Herrick.
Abram Fordham.
Fred. Foster.
Edward W. Fuller.
Benj. Fansker.
Rufus Frink.
Asa Fessenden.
Samuel B. Fessenden.
Daniel Foster.
John Fessenden.
Samuel Fessenden.
Jabez Frink, Jr.
John Fancher.
Cyrus Freeman.
Richard Foster.
Daniel Foster, (2d).
Jabez Frink.
Jos. S. Gregory.
Jos. Gregory.
Levi Gregory.
Abel Green.
Levi Gregory.
David Green.
Obadiah Green.
Israel B. Gregory.
Aaron Green.
Ezekiel Griffis.
John Griffis.
Elisha Griffis.
Jos. W. Guernsey.
Hiram Guernsey.
Wm. Gardner.
Samuel Gregory.
Jesse B. Goodsell.
Peter Graham.
Benj. Hickox.
Stephen Hazleton.
James W. Hill.
Samuel Hagdon.
Austin Howel.
Stephen Hinds.
Mark Hinds.
Asa Hartshorn.
Isaac Hubbard.
Rachel Hewitt.
Conrad Hinds.
Isaac Hart.
Joseph Halley.
Samuel Hall.
A. Hinds.
Samuel Hunting.
David Jaquish.
Wm. Jessup.
Bela Jones.
Alfred Jones.
Wm. Kerr.
Luther Kellum.
Ezra Kingsley.
Abram E. Kennard.
Roswell Kingsley.
Justus Kent.
Nathaniel Lyons.
Spencer Lyons.
Wm. Lewis, Jr.
Wm. Lewis.
Amherst Linsey.
Wm. Ladd.
Reuben B. Lock.
Jesse Lyons.
Nathan H. Lyons.
John Ladd.
Thos. S. Lillie.
Benj. Lathrop.
Asa C. Luce.
Elisha Lite.
Rodney Lathrop.
Daniel Lathrop.
Butterfield Lathrop.
Sylvanus S. Mulford.
Benajah McKinsey.
Ezekiel Main, Jr.
Harry Mills.
Jeremiah Meacham.
Sheldon Meacham.
Wm. McMicher.
John McLaud.
A. Moody.
Adonijah Moody.
Nathan Morgan.
Isaac Northrop.
Cyrus Messenger.
Everet Messenger.
Thos. Meredith.
Thos. H. Mussy.
George Mauger.
David Meriman.
Jonah Mills.
Jonathan Miles.
John McMalmish.
Hugh McCollum.
Alex. McCollum.
Amos Nichols.
Samuel Newcomb.
John Newcomb.
Hezekiah Nickerson.
Nathan Northrop.
Peter Osborn.
Asa Olmstead.
Henry Odell.
John Palmer.
D. A. Price.
Henry Patrick.
Asa Parke.
David Post.
Hiram Plumb.
Francis Perkins.
Joseph W. Parker.
John Phinney.
Peres Perkins.
Jacob Perkins.
Isaac Perkins.
Jason Potter.
Samuel Quick.
Horatio Roberts.
Merrit Risley.
Reuben Reynolds.
Daniel Roberts.
Joseph Reece.
Jacob Roberts.
Israel Reynolds.
Nathan Raynor.
Daniel Ross.
Almon H. Read.
Joshua W. Raynsford.
John Reynolds.
John Robertson.
Wm. Rowley.
Benj. Russell.
Sabin Robertson.
E. Robinson.
John Robinson.
Simon Stephens.
Josiah Stewart.
Jacob Smith.
Calvin Shepherd.
John Stroud.
John Smith.
Richard Smith.
Jonathan Sherman.
Nehemiah Scott.
Thos. J. Scott.
Benj. Jayne.
Jonathan Silsbee.
Horace Smith.
Lora Stone.
Matthias Smith.
John Shelp.
Christian Shelp.
Henry Shelp.
David Shearer.
Abel Sherman.
Christopher Sherman.
Jesse Sherman.
Walter Scott.
John Street.
Wm. Shepman.
N. Stephens.
Orrin Stephens.
Nathan Shipman.
Josiah Stephens.
John D. Stephens.
James Stephens.
Philander Stephens.
Luther Snow.
John Snow.
Gideon Southworth.
Ebenezer Sprout.
Walter Stewart.
Solomon Simons.
Israel G. Stebbins.
Thos. A. Smith.
Alfred Stephens.
Samuel Scott.
Royal Tyler.
Edward Terpin.
Stephen Trecy.
David Turrell.
Moses Tyler.
Wm. Turrell.
Wm. Thatcher.
Israel Taylor.
W. C. Turrell.
Dyer Taylor.
Wm. Turner.
Eseck Thayer.
Simeon Tyler.
Chas. Turnbull.
Nathan Taylor.
Isaac Van Brunt.
James Vales.

C. F. A. Vales.
Stephen Vaughn.
Jonathan Vaughn.
Ebenezer Whipple.
Cyrus Whipple.
Samuel Wilson.
Joseph Watrous.
John Williams.
Caleb Wicks.
Walker G. Woodhouse.
Samuel Warner.
Thos. Wells.
Milton Wood.
John Walbridge.
Henry Walbridge.
John Whitely.
Samuel West.
Wm. Wynne.
Jonathan West.
Elias West.
Phineas Warner.
Ansel Watrous.
N. Wilber.
Stephen Webb.
John Watts.
Joseph Williams.
Esek Wood.
Jonathan Wood.
John Wood.
Jared Warner.
E. Ward.
Ebenezer Williams.
Linas Watrous.
Reuben Wells.
James Wells.
Winthrop Wells.
James Young.
Wm. Young.
Israel Young.
Andrew Young.
Benjamin Young.

HENRY J. KENT.—Justice Kent (1771–1858), a young man, left his native State, Massachusetts, and settled in Windsor, N. Y., where he married, in 1795, Anna Stuart (1779–1858). Here they resided until 1811, when they came to Brooklyn township, this county, and settled on the farm afterwards owned by his eldest son, David, and in 1886 by his grandson, Justice M. Kent. He had visited the place the previous year and engaged a log house, which, upon the arrival of the Kent family, was occupied by Joseph Guernsey and family. The two families for six weeks lived in one room, four adults and twelve children—six in each family. Mr. Kent built a grist-mill (where Jewett's saw-mill now is) near the Bridgewater line, and Robert, his second son, tended it, although sometimes he did not have more than one customer a week. Justice cleared off a large part of his farm and brought its fields into a state of cultivation, and in this work, and in paying for the property, was assisted very much by his sons. On this farm he spent the remainder of his life, and died.

The present generation is unable to realize the hardships of these pioneers who settled in the wilderness, met the obstacles and inconveniences incident to carving out a home and supporting a large family, and denied themselves of every luxury now enjoyed, in order to make future homes for their children. This couple reared a family of eleven children, as follows: David (1799–1886), succeeded his father on the homestead; Robert (1801–78), settled in Bridgewater township; Elijah (1803–81), resided in Brooklyn, but died in Carbondale; Harry W. (1809–81), was a farmer in Brooklyn; Ezra S. (1812–74), was a farmer and merchant in Brooklyn; Charles, born 1814, a farmer in Brooklyn; George J., born 1823, resides in Brooklyn; Almira, born 1805, the wife of Josiah Mack, of Brooklyn; Rowena (1807–72), was the wife of Amos G. Bailey, son of Captain Amos Bailey, who settled in Brooklyn in 1801; Emily, born in 1817, is the wife of James Waldie, of Brooklyn; Eliza, born in 1819, is the wife of John Roper, of Brooklyn.

The first six of these children were born in Windsor, N. Y. Robert, second son, remained on the homestead, in Brooklyn, until his marriage, in 1825, when he purchased one hundred acres of land, the present farm of M. J. Harrington, on the Milford and Owego turnpike, in Bridgewater. His wife was Prudence (1804–63), a daughter of Captain Amos and Prudence (Gere) Bailey, before-mentioned, whom he married in 1825. He cleared most of this farm during his residence upon it, and built the present residence about 1833. All his children were born there. He was a man of persevering industry, and possessed an ambition to overcome every obstacle. He gave little attention to political matters, but was identified with the old Whig party. He was a man of strict integrity in all the relations of life, and both himself and wife left their impress upon the lives of their children. After the death of his first wife he married Almira Palmer, and removed to Brooklyn, where he died. In religious persuasion he was a Universalist. He left no children by his second wife. His children are Amos B., born 1826, a farmer and mechanic, of New Milford township; Eunice A., 1830, wife of Calvin Brush, a farmer in Oakland township; Henry J., born October 1, 1832; James R., 1835, a retired druggist of Brooklyn; Alice S. (1838–70) was the wife of Henry Parks, and died in Great Bend township; Lucy A., died in 1863 at the age of twenty-two years; Franklin M., 1843, a merchant in Scranton; Rodney W., 1847, a farmer in Brooklyn, and Andrew L., 1850, a farmer in Great Bend township.

Henry J. Kent, second son, in common with the boys of his early days, had the usual oppor-



H. J. Kent.

tunities of the district school. Upon reaching his majority he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for seven years, working at Montrose, in New York State and wherever the best opportunity offered. He was dependent upon his own self-reliance, and by his trade accumulated enough to make a fair start in farming. He purchased his present farm in Southeastern Bridgewater, of about two hundred acres, in 1858, known as the "Jonah Brewster" place. At this time there was on this property a small frame house, said to be one of the first built in this part of the county. By the aid of his trade, besides conducting his farm, he has erected commodious out-buildings, and, with little outside assistance, in 1871 built his present fine farm dwelling-house. Since his residence on this farm his main business has been general farming and dairying. He may be safely classed among the intelligent farmers of Susquehanna County, and all the appointments of his place show the handiwork of a good agriculturist. He is interested in the Farmers' Institute, organized in 1886, and, following the footsteps of his father, is allied to the Republican party. His wife, whom he married in 1860, is Emily W. Moore, who was born in Bridgewater August 25, 1834. She is the daughter of Robert (1804–67) and Maria (Foster) (1810–67) Moore. Her paternal grandfather, Joseph Moore, a native of Ireland, was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and came to Greene County, N. Y., at the age of eighteen, and in 1833 settled in Bridgewater. Her paternal grandmother was Elizabeth Simmons, of Long Island. The former died in 1862, aged over eighty; the latter also died at about the same age, and both were buried in the graveyard near Heart Lake. Their children were Eliza, wife of Jeremiah Brandow, of New Milford; Robert; Jane, now the Widow Baldwin, of Ohio; Angelina (1811–81), was the wife of Latham Gardner, of Bridgewater; and Joseph, a farmer in Harford. The children of Robert and Maria Moore are Charles, of Susquehanna; Emily W., wife of Henry J. Kent; Nancy, wife of John Gavitt, of Bridgewater; Mary W., wife of William McKeeby, of Hooper, Broome County, N. Y.; Eliza, wife of John Crossen, of Great Bend; Amanda F., wife of Harrison H. Van Cott, of New Milford; Stanley, a farmer near Heart Lake; Samuel F., of New Milford; Henry R., of Scio, Allegany County, N. Y.; and Frank E., of New Milford. The family of Moore were Presbyterians, and Robert Moore and his wife were members at Montrose. All of this large family of children were born in Bridgewater, except the eldest son. The children of Henry J. and Emily W. Kent are two daughters,—Lou Carrie, educated at Montrose Academy, was graduated at Mansfield State Normal School in the class of '84, and followed her graduation as a teacher in the senior department of the Montrose Academy during the latter part of the same years (she began teaching at the age of fifteen); and Martha Eliza Kent.

Marvin Kallam Bush. — His paternal grandfather, Caleb Bush (1755–1821), came from Litchfield County, Conn., in 1809, and bought five hundred acres of timber land in the northern part of Bridgewater township. His homestead was the present farm of Major David D. Hinds, and his other land was contiguous thereto, upon which he settled three of his sons, —Adrian (1787–64), Caleb (1794–1878) and Dennis (1803–47). The third son, Abijah (1801–1867), remaining on the homestead, afterward removed to Mount Pleasant, Wayne County, where he died. His wife was Susannah, who died about 1815, and his daughters were Lucy, became the second wife of Robert Day, who had settled in the township in 1800, where he resided until after the death of his wife, when he removed to Montrose, where he died in 1865. Fanny, married first Hewitt Kallam and had two sons, Lyman and Samuel. The former kept a public-house at Hopbottom until his death. The latter resides at Elizabeth, N. J. For her second husband she married Sargent Tewksbury, of Brooklyn township, and resided there until her death. Susannah, the third daughter, died unmarried. Caleb Bush and his wife were Baptists and were buried at Montrose. Adrian Bush, the eldest son, received a part of this tract of land from his father, consisting of one hundred acres. The second residence erected by him in 1842 is the present residence of his son, Marvin K. Bush.

He cleared off the original forest from a large part of his land and brought it into a good state of cultivation and added other real estate thereto. He was an industrious farmer, a quiet and unostentatious citizen, took little interest in political matters except to exercise the right of suffrage for his choice, but was a consistent member of the Baptist Church at Montrose, where both himself and wife worshipped and where they are buried. She was Amy Kallam (1789–1882), a daughter of Luther Kallam, who was a Revolutionary soldier, and settled in Forest Lake township from Connecticut, where he died at the age of eighty-six. Their children are Amy Ann, born in 1813, died at the age of nineteen; Temperance Adaline (1815–70), was the wife of Hiram Allen, of Candor, N. Y., where she died, leaving a family of children; Marvin Kallam Bush, born where he now resides Dec. 14, 1817; Susannah M., born in 1820, is the wife of William L. Beebe, a farmer in Bridgewater; Caleb S., born in 1823, a farmer on part of the original tract; and Augustus P., born in 1828, a farmer on a part of the same tract until his settlement at Montrose, where he now resides.

Marvin Kallam Bush succeeded his father on his part of the original tract of land bought by his grandfather in 1809. His boyhood was spent in farm-work and attending school, but his time being valuable in assisting his father to clear the farm and cultivate it, he only attended school winters after reaching the age of ten. Upon reaching his majority, however, he further added to his knowledge of books by attending a term at the Mannington Academy. In the spring of 1822 he bought one hundred acres of timber land near the home farm, cleared a large part of it, and for eleven years resided upon it. He ran in debt four hundred dollars in its purchase, which he paid in due time by raising grain, mostly oats, which he marketed at Honesdale, a distance of forty miles away. He purchased the home farm of his father in



M. K. Bush

1861, which he has managed since, and cared for both his father and mother in their declining years. Mr. Bush has given his active life to farm work, and quietly endeavored to perform the full duties of a citizen. He has served his township two terms as supervisor and has acted as auditor and inspector. His wife, Nancy, born January 20, 1821, whom he married in 1849, is a native of Merryall, Bradford County.

Their children are Calista, born in 1850, wife of Coleman Darrow, a farmer in Bridgewater; Randall L., born in 1854, owns and occupies the farm on the Wyalusing Creek originally owned by Robert Day, who married Lucy Bush, the great-aunt of Randall L. Bush; Judson A., born in 1856; and Hattie E. Bush, at home.

Mrs. Bush's father, Dr. Ebenezer Beeman (1757–1840), a native of Connecticut, married Hannah Lum (1778–1822), a native of Newton, N. J., and settled at Merryall, where he practiced medicine during his active life. Their children are Matilda, Euphemia, Diana, Harriet, Joseph, Cynthia, Almira and Almeda (twins), Emily, Rodolphia, Calista, Nelson and Nancy, wife of Marvin K. Bush. Only four are living in 1886.

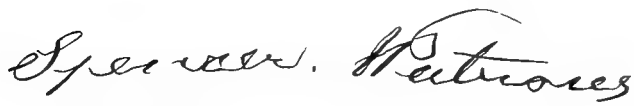
SPENCER WATROUS. — Benjamin Watrous (1772–1820), a native of Chester, Middlesex County, Conn., married, in 1791, Lucy Spencer (1770–1839), of the same place, who bore him the following children: Ansel (1792–1865), a farmer of Conklin, Broome County, N. Y., died there; Joseph (1794–1875) settled in Bridgewater, this county, from Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1817, where he resided until his death, leaving a family; Linus (1796–1865) was a farmer in Conklin; Sally (1798–1863) was first a Mrs. Nickerson, whose husband was accidentally killed, and who subsequently married Benjamin Russell and resided in Jessup, this county, where she died; Margaret M., born in 1800, died at the age of six; Benjamin, Jr. (1802–83), died at Carbondale, Pa.; Hannah, born in 1804, died at the age of five; James and Maria (twins), born in 1807—the former, a farmer in Conklin died there in 1868—the latter is the widow of the late Hiram Guernsey, who resided in Bridgewater for many years, and removed to Brooklyn township, where he died; Spencer, born March 26, 1810; Ann (1812–72), wife of George Brewster, a farmer of Tioga County, Pa.; and Lucy, born in 1815, residing at Pittston, the widow of the late Peter Reese.

Benjamin Watrous removed with his family from Connecticut in 1797 and settled in the town of Middleburg, Schoharie County, N. Y., where he carried on farming until 1818, when he removed to Southeast Bridgewater, this county. His two eldest sons, Ansel and Joseph, had settled here the previous year. Here he purchased one hundred acres of land situate on the Milford and Owego turnpike, now the property of his son Spencer, to which he added one hundred acres more adjoining the following year. He did not live to make many improvements, however, on his property, for two years after his settlement here he died. The last purchase was divided among his eldest children. The widowed mother managed the balance until 1832, when it was purchase by Spencer Watrous, her youngest son. She married Isaac Hubbard for her second husband—a carpenter by trade—and in 1833 settled at Battle Creek, Michigan, where she died six years afterwards. Joseph, upon coming to Bridgewater in 1817, had settled where Mott's woolen-mill now is, but he subsequently located on contiguous land to the purchase of his father in East Bridgewater, and for many years kept a hotel there on the Milford and Owego turnpike. The religious persuasion of the family at this time was Baptist and the mother was a member of the church at Montrose. Benjamin Watrous was a man of correct habits, high moral character, and reared his family under a strict discipline of justice and honor. He sought to fulfil the full duties of the citizen and to be an example of honesty in all his business relations, which left his impress on the lives of his children.

Spencer Watrous (youngest son), born in Schoharie County, was only ten years old when his father died, and spent most of his time after the marriage of his mother to Mr. Hubbard, before reaching his majority, learning the trade of a carpenter. This proved useful to him afterwards, and in 1849 he erected

his present residence, and at different times all his out-buildings. He has built many houses and barns for his neighbors, besides carrying on his farm. He has taken little interest in political matters; has never sought any political place in the township, but has served as supervisor and portmaster when those offices were given him by the voters of the township without his solicitation. He has been satisfied to move along with the even tenor of his mind, devoting himself to his home duties; honorable in his business and devoted to his family. In boyhood he had little opportunity for obtaining a knowledge of books, and belongs to the class of sturdy men who cleared off the forests of Bridgewater, prepared its soil for crops, built its roads, fences, school-houses, churches, and placed within easy reach of the generation following good facilities for obtaining an education and a sustenance without indefatigable toil. He served as captain under Governor Wolf in old militia times. He married, in 1839, Louisa (1817–86), a daughter of James (1781–1863) and Lucy Demming (1783-1861), Giddings, who came from Groton, Conn., and settled in Herrick township and reared a large family of children, one of whom, Clinton De Witt Giddings, has served in the Congress of the United States. James Giddings' parents were Solomon, who died in 1827, and Sarah (Waterman) Giddings, who died in 1784. The children of James Giddings were Sarah W.; Fanny D.; Andrew; Charles W., a presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years; Giles A.; Jabez D.; Louisa; Mariah; John James; George Henry; Francis Marion; DeWitt Clinton and Mary Ann Giddings. The children of Spencer and Louisa Watrous are Giles A., born May 15, 1840, married Celia E., a daughter of Spencer and Electa (Watrous) Read, of Saybrook, Conn.; George G., born June 24, 1847, a lawyer at Montrose,





read law with Fitch & Watson, and was admitted to the Susquehanna bar in 1879 (his wife is Lucretia Davis, daughter of William and Elizabeth Martin Davis, who died at Harbor Grace, N. F.); S. Ann, born August 10, 1844, widow of H. E. Tiffany, resides at Montrose; and James G. Watrous, who died at the age of four years. Mrs. Watrous was a member of the Methodist Church, and afterwards of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Watrous was formerly a member of the Baptist Church. Giles W. Watrous, loyal to his country's call for men to put down the Rebellion, enlisted in November, 1861, in an independent company raised at Carlisle, under Captain W. J. Palmer, to act as body-guard of General Anderson. The company went to Louisville, Ky., where it afterwards served as the body-guard of General Buell in the battle at Pittsburgh Landing, and as the body-guard of General Rosecrans at the battles of Crab Orchard and Stone River. Giles was sent with a message by General Rosecrans to General McCook, where he was captured on the Salem pike, near Murfreesboro', and taken to Libby Prison. After one month's imprisonment he was paroled and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, from which place he returned home in March, 1863, his discharge papers having been previously made out with the rest of his company while he was in prison.

On August 31, 1864, he again entered the service and enlisted in the Marine Corps at Philadelphia. He went to Washington, when, with seventy-five picked men, he served as the body-guard of President Lincoln until the early part of 1865, when he was sent with the ship's guard to Norfolk, Va., where he was detailed to do duty in the navy-yard. After four months he went on board the "Powhatan," the admiral-ship of the South Pacific Squadron, which sailed to southern seas and cruised on the coast of Panama and South America until 1868, when his time expired and he returned home. He now farms the homstead, which has been in the family since its purchase, in 1818. The brothers and sisters of Benjamin Watrous, the first settler here, are Gideon, Joseph, Harris, Sally, Aaron, Russell, Ephraim, Lyman. The last is the father of Electa (Brooks) Watrous, herein mentioned. Three of the above—Ephraim, Harris and Russell—were sea captains.

KIRBY BUNNELL.—His paternal grandfather, James (1768–1841), a native of Litchfield County, Conn., married Azuba Carter (1768–1816), was a blacksmith by trade, and died in Southeast Bridgewater township, this county. Their children were Ephraim K. (1798–1881), died in Bridgewater; Avis (1800–82), married Daniel Landon, and resided in Susquehanna County; Elijah (1803–72); Dotha, born in 1810, married a Mr. Tooley and resided in Tennessee, where she has a large family; James A. (1813–86), settled in Dimock in 1849, where he died thirty-seven years afterwards; Lucy, born in 1805, the wife of Charles Farnham, resided in Massachusetts; Matilda (1807–53), wife of Harry Stone, resided and died in Litchfield County, Conn., where also Samuel Bunnell (1816–84), the youngest child, lived and died. Elijah Bunnell married Lucy (1804–64), a daughter of Apollos and Eunice (Throop) Stone, of Litchfield County, who were of Scotch origin. Their children are Kirby, born Feb. 15, 1827; William, born 1829, a retired business man and farmer in Dimock; Dotha Ann (1831–38) and Truman S. (1834–38) both died of an epidemic, scarlet fever, the same year; Lucy J., born 1836, married Henry Rogers, now of Lawrence, Kansas; and Harry, who died young.

Elijah Bunnell came to Susquehanna County in May, 1833, driving through by the Newburg turnpike, and settled on the farm where his eldest son, Kirby, now resides. He was known as a great hunter, and supplied his table largely with choice wild game, besides disposing of his surplus meats to his neighbors. He ran in debt for his farm, from which he was only released after twenty years of industry and toil and the hearty assistance of his sons. Kirby Bunnell, the eldest son of Elijah, was six years old when his parents removed from Connecticut. He received meagre opportunities for obtaining an education in boyhood, because his services in assisting his father on the farm were necessary, in order that all might be realized

that was possible to relieve the family of debt. Being the eldest son, he was placed at hard work at an early age, but by study at odd times and reading after reaching mature years, he so added to his early book knowledge as to vie with many who had superior opportunities in youth. This farm consisted of ninety-six acres, a part of which was cleared when the family settled there. His father built a part of the present home residence in 1840, to which Kirby made an addition sixteen years afterwards. He succeeded his father in the management of this property in 1855. Mr. Bunnell is interested in the various enterprises of his township and county, favorable to the development of agricultural matters, and his advanced practical ideas, as expressed at the Grange meetings, show his consideration of the subject under discussion worthy the favorable criticism of his fellow-citizens. He was one of the organizers of the Farmers' Institute in May, 1886, at Montrose, and was one of the charter members of Susquehanna Grange, No. 74. His paper, "Will Farming Pay?" read at the Jackson Grange meeting in December, 1886, was well received and favorably noticed. He was elected on the Democratic ticket and served six years as supervisor of his township. He is a man of quick perception and original thought. In 1851 he married Sarah A., daughter of Truman and Rachael (Stoddard) Stone, who settled in Bridgewater about 1850, on the middle branch of the Meshoppen Creek, both being natives of Litchfield County; the former died in 1885, the latter in 1884. Their children were Apollos, of Montrose; Sarah A., born in 1829; Emeline, wife of Augustus Gregory, of Bridgewater; Lucy, wife of L. Carter Smith, of Bridgewater; and Jessie and Julia, twins, both of whom died young. The Stone children all settled near each other and near their father's homestead. Kirby and Sarah A. Bunnell have no children of their own, but reared an adopted daughter, Alzina Oakley, whom they educated, and who married Jesse Stone, a brother of Mrs. Bunnell, both of whom died in Bridgewater at about the same time of small-pox.

CHAPTER XXII.

JESSUP TOWNSHIP.

THIS township is south of Forest Lake, west of Bridgewater, north of Dimock and Rush, and east of Rush and a small part of Forest Lake. The latter territory belonged to Middletown at the time Jessup was erected, in April, 1846. The other parts of the new township were taken from Bridgewater and Rush, and the name given it was in compliment to Judge Jessup. The bounds of the township were subsequently modified, January, 1854, by adding a strip from Rush, north of the Wyalusing, about eighty rods wide, to Jessup; and by taking off a small part of the northeast corner and adding it to Bridgewater. At a later period the Chapman Independent School District was here formed, comprising parts of the three contiguous townships. Jessup is now, with the exceptions named, about four and a half miles square.

Wyalusing Creek bisects the township a little south of the centre, entering from Bridgewater and having a slightly southwesterly course. The valley through which it flows lies low, and as it takes the waters of a number of tributary streams, the surface, consequently, is broken into a succession of high ridges and deep hollows. Through the latter flow from the north, in the order named from the east, Forest Lake, Birchard and Stuart Creeks, the former being the largest stream, and affording several small mill-sites. Flowing into the Wyalusing from the opposite side, and emptying into it a little below the latter stream, is South Creek, the main tributary on that side. Near its headwaters are several water-powers which have been improved. West of it, and extending into Rush, is the long, high ridge, commonly called "Fire Hill," on which are several elevations of unusual beauty; and the diversified views obtainable from their summits are not surpassed in the county. Directly north, on the opposite side of the Wyalusing, and trending north and south, is "Porter Ridge," containing some of the best upland farms in Jessup. East, and



Kirby Burnell

parallel with it, are McKeeley and "Dutch" Hills, the latter in the northeastern part, and so called because the settlers of that part of the township were of Dutch origin, coming from New York. Here are also some fine lands which were originally well timbered, much of the growth being hard wood; and large quantities of maple sugar were here made before the country was cleared up. At the confluence of the larger streams the lands are low, fertile and of the nature of flats, the most extensive being "Bolles' Flat," at the mouth of Birchard Creek. These were tempting spots in the eyes of the land-hunters, coming from the hilly regions of the East, and here the first settlements were made.

The pioneers of Jessup came in small colonies, with the expectation of taking lands under the Connecticut title. To them it was known as "Manor" in the eastern, and "Usher" in the western part; and they, in common with most of the other settlers along the Wyalusing, were tenacious in the belief that this title should secure to them the right to the lands upon which they had located. Being disappointed in this opinion, some of them became disgusted with the situation, and their stay was of short duration. It is said that as early as 1800 fifty persons lived along the creek, between what is now Fairdale and the Rush line. Their settlement and consequent history, being so much blended with this locality, is not easy to trace in other parts of the township. The Honorable Charles Miner is authority for the statement that Samuel Maine was here with his family of seven as early as 1798; but Miss Blackman inclines to the opinion that he did not come till the year following, and that Ebenezer Whipple and his associates were the first settlers on the Wyalusing, within the present bounds of Jessup. They located on "Bolles' Flat" on the 10th of March, 1799, and the Maines may have came soon after. The Whipple settlement was composed of Ebenezer Whipple, his stepson, Ezra Lathrop, Abner Griffis, William Lathrop and Nathan Tupper, all coming from near Unadilla, in Otsego County, New York.

The two last-named lived so far down the creek that it is now in Rush township. Ebenezer Whipple lived in the centre of the Flat until 1806, when he sold to Peter Stevens, and the latter, four years later, disposed of his interests to Robinson Bolles, for whom the "Flat" was named. Whipple afterwards lived on the Carrier place, where he died, in 1826, aged seventy-two years. He was very skillful in the use of the rifle and killed, besides other game, as many as a hundred deer in a year. He had a son named Cyrus, who moved to Iowa and who recounted his experience in Jessup as follows:

"I was five years old when my father emigrated from Otsego County, N. Y., to the banks of the Wyalusing. Soon after there came a freshet, the creek overflowed its banks, and a portion of its current swept through our cabin, running near our fireplace a foot deep or more. I remember my mother's washing and dipping up the water by the side of her kettle. This was our introduction to pioneer life."

The sister of Cyrus Whipple, at that time a young girl, was also skilled in the arts of the woodmen and could use a rifle with deadly effect. It is said that "she one day saw a deer in the creek as she was passing by, and called at a house for a man to shoot it. As it happened, only the lady of the house was in; she took the gun and accompanied the girl within shooting distance, but then her courage failed. The girl herself now rose to the occasion. Seizing the gun, she fired, and instantly a famous buck lay splashing in the water."

Mrs. Cyrus Whipple, also, was a courageous woman. "One day, in the absence of her husband, she saw a ferocious wild-cat within a few rods of the house. It caught a goose and began to eat it. The thought that it might, at another time, make a meal of one of her children nerved her, though naturally a timid woman, to sally forth with a rifle to shoot it. When she came near, it placed its paws upon a log and gave a growl of defiance; then she brought the rifle to bear upon it, and the next moment it lay lifeless." [1]

Of Ebenezer Whipple's skill as a hunter, Mr. J. W. Chapman related the following:

[1] Miss Blackman.

"Mr. Whipple happened along one day with his rifle, where my father and Mr. Jeremiah Gere were chopping trees, and stopped to talk a few minutes of his exploits in shooting partridges. 'What!' inquired one of them, 'you don't shoot them with a rifle ball, do you?' 'Of course,' replied he. 'I always take their heads off with a ball, rather than mangle their bodies with shot,' continued he. They looked at each other with a somewhat incredulous glance, as if suspecting it to be rather a tough yarn, when one of them happened to espy a couple of those birds a few rods off, hopping up at each other in play or fight. 'There's a chance for you, Mr. Whipple,' said he; 'if you can shoot off a pheasant's head with a ball, let's see it.' The old man deliberately drew up his rifle, and quietly said, 'Wait till they get in range;' and the next moment pop went the rifle, and sure enough both their heads were taken off by the ball! Their incredulity vanished, while the old hunter walked off with his game in triumph."

Charles Miner was in Jessup in 1799 and 1800, and had his home at Ebenezer Whipple's, while he worked on his clearings. He took up two lots, one on the farm where afterwards lived Buckingham Stewart, where he cleared four acres and sowed it with wheat. After this was harvested and stacked it was destroyed by bears. This locality is still sometimes called "Miner Hill." The other lot was several miles northeast from the above, and about a mile from Whipple's, where later lived Lyman Picket. Here he had a bark cabin, and, with the assistance of a man, commenced chopping, but made slow progress. His own account of his experience, about that time, was given in a letter read at the Pioneer Festival, Montrose, June 2, 1858, in which, after mentioning that he and a Mr. Chase went to the forks of the Wyalusing from Mr. Parkes', he says,—

"Mr. Bronson piloted us to lot thirty-nine in Usher. The vocabulary of us intruding Yankees spoke of Usher, Ruby, Locke, Manor, Dandolo and Bidwell as our recognized localities. A hill, descending gently to the south for half a mile; a spring gushing from its side, running through groves of sugar maple, beech, cherry, whitewood, and here and there a monster of a hemlock, through swales now green with springing grass; we made a bark cabin, open in front to a huge log against which our fire was kindled; a bed of hemlock-boughs; each a blanket; a six-quart camp-kettle to boil our chocolate; plates and dishes made from the soft whitewood or maple. Here we took up our quarters for the summer (1799). Chopped awkwardly, slept soundly, except being awakened too early from our town habits by the stamping deer, for we had taken possession of a favorite runway. This, if my memory is correct, was about two [1] miles west from where Montrose was afterwards located. That summer and the next, population poured in rapidly under the auspices of Col. Ezekiel Hyde, our Yankee leader. His headquarters were at Rindaw. From Wilson's, down the east branch of the Wyalusing to the Forks, were Maine, Lathrop, Whipple, Sweet, Griffis, Tupper, Picket (the famous 'painter' killer) and Beaumont; on the middle branch, at the large salt spring, the Birchards, I think the first and only inhabitants of Ruby; on the north Branch, in Locke, the Canfields and Brister, the renowned wolf-slayer. The Parkes were the only settlers in Bidwell, as Wilson was in the Manor. Was it a time of suffering? No! no! of pleasurable excitement [Mr. M. was then but nineteen years of age], of hope, health and mutual kindness. Novelty gilded the scene. There was just enough of danger, toil and privation to give life a relish. My Sunday home was at Mr. Whipple's, whose residence was on the Wyalusing, a mile south of us. He was a capital hunter. An anecdote will give you his character. Just at dusk, he returned from the woods in high spirits. 'I have him—a large bear—we will go out in the morning and fetch him in!' Behold! as he had shot in the twilight, he had killed Nathan Tupper's only cow. Mr. Whipple, the most fore-handed settler, had three. 'Neighbor Tupper,' said he, 'I am sorry—it was an accident. Now choose of mine which you please.' 'I won't take your best; let me have old Brindle; she is worth more than mine,' said Mr. Tupper; and the matter was settled by that higher law, 'Do as you would be done by.' Not an instance of dishonesty, or even of unkindness, do I remember. Grain was scarce, mills distant; a maple stump was burned hollow for a mortar, early corn pounded; the good Mrs. Whipple stewed pumpkins, and of the mixture made capital bread.

"The rifle of Mr. Whipple furnished abundance of venison. Deer was plenty—a few elk remained—on the river hills that encircled us there were the pilot and rattlesnake, where annual fires prevailed. In the deep shade of the dense forest they had not yet penetrated."

In the course of the summer of 1800 Mr. Miner cut his foot and was taken to Mr. Whipple's, where he was cared for several weeks. "When he got well," said Cyrus Whipple, "his taste for farming subsided, and he began to think that he mistook his calling." He removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he engaged in teaching,

[1] In his "History of Wyoming," he gives it *three* miles west, which is nearer correct. He probably supposed Montrose located on the old road to Great Bend, which ran farther west than the present one.

and later became editor of the *Luzerne Federalist*. In 1804 he married Letitia Wright, of Wilkes-Barre, but afterwards made several visits to his pioneer friends in Jessup, who held him in high esteem.

Cyrus Whipple wrote that on the occasion of one of these visits to his father, Mr. Miner said,—

"'I tell my wife, sometimes, I never enjoyed life so well as I did when I lived away up in the woods with Uncle Whipple; and she'll box my ears for it.' On another occasion my father related to him a wolf-story, which Mr. Miner published fifteen or twenty years after my father's decease, adding: 'The noble old hunter now sleeps in the bosom of that soil of which he was one of the pioneers, after having filled up and rounded off an amiable, useful and blameless life.'"

In later years Mr. Miner became one of the best-known writers in the State, and his "History of Wyoming" is replete with the most valuable information in regard to the Connecticut claims, making it a standard book.

Abner Griffis settled on a farm adjoining Ebenezer Whipple. In 1801 he took possession of the grist-mill which Holden Sweet had built on the Wyalusing, above the Flat, Sweet, cultivating his farm meantime. The latter had endeavored for more than a year to get the mill in operation, vainly spending most of his property in the endeavor to bring the water in troughs for a quarter of a mile. In a few months Griffis succeeded in starting the mill, but for more than a year it was without a bolt, and he had to sell a cow to procure one. Up to this time the settlers had been obliged to go to the mouth of the Wyalusing to get their grinding done, and the mill proved a great accommodation to the community. He remained here until 1804, when he returned to his farm.

Byron Griffis.—The first permanent settlers within the present limits of Jessup township were Abner Griffis, Ebenezer Whipple and his stepson, Ezra Lathrop, who came, with their families, from near Unadilla, New York, down the Susquehanna River to the mouth of the Wyalusing Creek in canoes, thence on ox-sleds up that creek, and located on and near Bolles' Flats, between Fairdale and Grangerville, on the Creek road, during the early spring of 1799. Family tradition states that Abner Griffis had been on the ground the previous summer and determined upon a location, then returned for his family and friends. He had been engaged as a "minute-man" in the Revolutionary War, and received a pension until his death, at the age of over eighty years, at Unadilla, to which place he returned after the death of his wife, at the home of their son Elisha, in Forest Lake township. He owned and operated the first grist-mill in the township for several years. The children of this couple were Solomon, died at Unadilla; Hezekiah, deceased; John, a farmer, died in Jackson township, whose son, Leander Griffis, ex-county commissioner, resides on the homestead there; Ezekiel, a lumberman, died in Bradford County; Rebecca, married a Mr. Leonard, and is now dead; Elisha, a farmer and hotel-keeper in Forest Lake township, died in 1870, aged eighty-one years; Patty, married Pliny Birchard, a farmer of this township, and upon his decease, moved to the West and died there; and Robert, born April 9, 1791, who, in 1813, married Lydia Robinson (1795–1857), of Jessup, and had children—Amanda, married Madison Bostwick, of Montrose; Bartlet, born 1816, now a painter at Tama City, Iowa; Harriet, 1819, married Tracy Frink, a farmer of New Milford township; Mahlon, 1821, a retired farmer living at Vestal, N. Y.; Byron, born January 18, 1824; Laura D., 1827, the wife of Joseph Simpson, a surveyor, living in California; Isaac, died in infancy. Squire Griffis took Mrs. Comfort (Kellum) Sherman (the widow of Squire Jonathan Sherman, of this township) as his second wife in 1858. The Kellum family were early settlers in Forest Lake township. Robert Griffis settled in 1814 on Porter Ridge, on the farm now owned and occupied by his youngest son, Byron, where he remained until his death, in 1884, at the ripe old age of ninety-three years. He was a man of marked ability and strength of character. In 1825 he was appointed by the Governor justice of the peace, and served in such capacity fifteen years. In 1840 the first election for township officers occurred, and he was elected by the people and continued in such office for ten years thereafter.

In 1836 he was elected one of the county commissioners, and served in different offices until 1856, a continuous period of thirty-one years, in addition to acting as postmaster for ten years at Porter Ridge, an office now discontinued. He was an accommodating and obliging neighbor, an influential and moral citizen, a devoted member of the Middletown Baptist Church, with which he united in 1829, and regularly attended until age and infirmities prevented. His voice and example were ever given to good works, and his influence lives after him. Byron Griffis enjoyed the advantages of the district school during winters until twenty-one years of age, and then worked out a couple of years until called home and given half of his father's interest in the farm. Upon this place he has spent his life. In 1850 he bought his brother's interest, and in 1854 made the final payment to the original owners of the land. His parents remained with him until their deaths, that of Mrs. Griffis occurring January 31, 1872. He has been quite a factor in politics, but has not sought office, though he has acted in various township capacities, amongst others as school director three terms. He has been proffered nomination as justice of the peace, but declined. On September 2, 1849, he married Adelia C., daughter of William and Mary (Bowman) McGill, who was born November 10, 1824. William McGill was a mason-builder at Towanda, and the son of Dennis McGill, who came with his parents from Ireland when twelve years of age, and settled near Towanda, Pa. Their children were Dennis, a farmer, died in Bradford County; William, also a farmer, went to Illinois and died there of cholera; Jacob, a shoemaker, died in Bradford County; James, a farmer, has recently gone to Michigan; Hiram W., a carpenter, living in Towanda; Marinda, married



first Edward Patterson, and second John Gorham, and is a widow now living in Bradford County; Eliza, wife of Benjamin Smith, a farmer of Bradford County; Polly, married Martin Moore, of Rome, Pa., and died nearly forty years ago; Adelia C., wife of Byron Griffis; and Rebecca, married Mallory Wolf, a Luzerne County farmer.

The Bowmans were among the earliest settlers in Bradford County, Jacob Bowman, grandfather of Mrs. Griffis, having been a soldier in the Revolution. The children of Byron and Adelia Griffis are Laura A., died in infancy; Leroy H., born April 17, 1853, married Eliza Ellsworth, and is a business man in Montrose; Oscar F., born April 17, 1855, married Emma Allen, has one child, Frank Byron, and lives near the homestead; Estella Adelia, born June 20, 1857, married Elmer Tewksbury, a farmer of Auburn township; Eugene B., born November 9, 1859, married Hattie Deuel, has two children, Arthur L. and Bessie A., and is a farmer of Rush township; and Perry E., born August 1, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Griffis are consistent members of the Middletown Baptist Church, he having joined nearly fifty years ago, and is now acting as deacon, having been elected to succeed L. Minor Turrell, Orange Mott, Jr., and Levi Tupper, all of whom died within a few months of each other.

The Griffis family is about the only one which has remained continuously in the township since its first settlement. Abner Griffis died at the residence of his son Solomon, in New York. Of him Mr. Miner said: "He was the beau of the Wyalusing; he had a fine form, a ruddy cheek, bright eye, pleasant smile, manly expression, and with the rifle no superior."

In 1799 the four Maine brothers—Samuel, Nehemiah, Ezekiel and Meacham—came and located in the valley of the Wyalusing a mile above Bolles' Flat, and along South Creek. Samuel lived on the flat at the mouth of the latter creek and made some improvements, which he sold to his brother-in-law, Samuel Lewis, in 1800, and began improving another farm, which was later known as Butterfield's. Meacham Maine was south of him, on the ridge, and both he and Samuel moved to Indiana before 1813. Ezekiel Maine lived on the present Shay farm, where afterwards lived David Turrell, and Nehemiah Maine lived in what is now Dimock.

Ezekiel Maine, Jr., was born while his father lived on "Maine Hill," on the Shay farm. In the same year, 1799, at least six more tracts of land were located in Jessup, by Holden Sweet, Zebdiah Lathrop, Eben Ingram, Jeremiah Meacham, John Reynolds and Daniel Foster. The three first named remained, but Meacham and Foster returned to Long Island for their families, after having put up log cabins.

Holden Sweet located on the creek, where is now the mill, making the first improvement of that nature the same year; but in 1800 exchanged places with Abner Griffis, moving farther down the creek, near Ebenezer Whipple's. A little more than a mile north Zebdiah Lathrop located and died in the township. His son, Zebdiah, removed to Rush and afterwards to Iowa. Two of his daughters married Roswell Morse and John Hancock. The road by his house was petitioned for in 1801, to begin between the houses of Ebenezer Whipple and Ezra Lathrop, on the Wyalusing, and to extend to Ellicott's road, near the thirty-fourth mile-tree.

Jeremiah Meacham selected the farm adjoining Ezekiel Maine's on the east. He then returned to Connecticut for his family, and arrived here—nine in all—on the 1st of March, 1800. They came *via* Great Bend to H. Tiffany's, in "Nine Partners," and from thence to Stephen Wilson's, and found but one house between—that of Joseph Chapman, in what is now Brooklyn. Upon reaching Ezekiel Maine's and finding no path beyond, the family halted until a road was cut. There was not a nail in Mr. Meacham's house, the shingles being held on with poles.

The east line of Jessup passes through the house occupied by his son Sheldon until his recent decease, on the farm cleared by Mr. Meacham, and where he died. A part of the estate passed to the late Jeremiah Meacham, Jr., who resided on it until a few years since. In early life he united with the Baptist Church, in which he was deacon for many years. As an

upright, honest, Christian man, his name and character are without blemish. He died in Montrose, February 24, 1871, aged seventy-eight years.

In the spring of 1807, on the 1st day of April, there was four feet of snow on the ground. Jeremiah Meacham's wife and three daughters were then all confined to their beds with sickness. Dr. Fraser came from Great Bend to attend them. Their fire-wood being exhausted, they were obliged to burn the fence, as the woods, though only eight or ten rods off, were inaccessible by the ox-team. There were no drifts on account of the woods. For seven days it was cold, blowing weather; then the sun shone out, and in the little clearings the snow melted so rapidly that, with the large amount in the woods, it caused what is known as "the great flood."

John Reynolds and Daniel Foster came, the second time, from Long Island, in company with Bartlet Hinds, of Bridgewater, in May, 1800. They lived in the [1] cabin that Mr. Reynolds had built the previous year, and to this, in the next fall, Mr. Foster and his family came. His son Walter was then in his eighth year.

The saw-mill spoken of was built as early as 1801, and was the first improvement of that kind in Jessup. That year a road was petitioned for by Ichabod Halsey, who had come with Foster and who located on what is now the Roy place, "to cross the Wyalusing at Foster's saw-mill." Daniel Foster died in 1829, and the place passed into the hands of his son Walter, who deceased in 1872, at the residence of his son, near Scranton.[2]

As early as 1801 David Doud was on the place where Charles Miner made his first clearing and where, later, settled Buckingham Stuart. About the same time Samuel Lewis and his family were living on the Maine place, at the mouth of South Creek. West of him David Olmstead located as early as 1802, coming from Norwalk, Conn. He was a soldier in the Revolution, in the northern campaign under General Gates, and was also with Washington in his retreat from New York. He died in Jessup November 29, 1829, but some of his descendants have resided in the township to the present time. Asa Olmstead was on the farm next east, and higher up the stream was Matthias Smith as early as 1808. When he located here he was a son-in-law of Ebenezer Whipple.

The adjoining farm was owned by Colonel William C. Turrell, his log house standing on the present Dr. N. P. Cornwell place, but lower down, on the low lands. For a long time the place was called "Turrell's Flat." He received his title from being chosen lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, in 1811. He was an active, influential man, but removed to the West about 1840. Higher up the creek was the farm of Lyman Cook, and beyond that was David Turrell, who removed to Michigan, where he died in 1849, aged sixty-six years. Where William Robertson now lives was the third of the Turrell brothers, bearing the Christian name of Doctor. His improvements were among the first on that hill, and this lot of land was the southern limit of the Rose tract, in this part of the county.

The first settlers on the hill but higher up, were Lemuel Walbridge, and his son Henry, also natives of Connecticut, who located near the summit about 1812. They also bought the Doctor Turrell farm, below them, and Henry Wallbridge first improved the Jagger farm. About the same time Christian Shelp, a Mohawk Dutchman, came from New Milford, where he had settled after moving from New York, and bought four hundred acres of the Rose lands between the above two places. His father-in-law, Henry Pruyne, who had settled in Great Bend in 1810, came with him. The latter was a Revolutionary soldier and a pen-

[1] "The cabin had no floor, except that mother had a short board to keep her feet warm. When Mr. Reynolds brought his family in the spring of 1801, father moved into his own house across the creek, Mr. Reynolds being on the left bank, on a knoll still marked by the remains of the old chimney and foundation of the house. He had the first fulling-mill in Jessup. Its site is marked by the stone chimney left standing when the building was burned. For some years, his family occupied a part of it. My father built, in 1812, a framed house, also on the right bank, but a few rods farther west. He paid for his land twice—first to his friend, Mr. Reynolds, who held a Connecticut title only, and afterwards to the Wallace estate, or rather to Peter Graham, to whom the obligation was transferred. After giving to the latter one hundred and thirty acres and the saw-mill, he had two hundred and fifty acres left."

[2] Miss Blackman.

sioner. He died in 1843, and his widow, Rachel, the following year, aged eighty-one years. Christian Shelp had sons named John, Nathaniel, Henry, Christian, Jr., and Stephen. Henry afterwards lived on the farm which his father had occupied many years. Charles Davis, a son-in-law of Shelp, located in the same neighborhood, and as these settlers were permanent, the locality took the name of "Dutch Hill," which it has retained to the present.

Another family, whose settlement was permanent, was that of Robinson Bolles. [1] He came from Groton, New London County, Conn., in the autumn of 1810, with his wife and nine children. They were twenty days on their journey—their wagon drawn by horses—two days being required from New Milford to the former location of Ebenezer Whipple. This had been sold to Peter Stevens, from whom Mr. Bolles purchased. The house stood in the centre of the flat, but the latter afterwards built, on the north side of the road, the large house now owned by his grandson, Amos, a son of Simeon A. Bolles. He died in 1842, aged seventy-six years, highly respected, having reared a large family, most of whom remained in Jessup. The sons were as follows: Simeon A., who lived north of the "Flat," on the farm now owned by one of his sons, Robinson. He died in 1877, aged eighty-five years. He was also the father of Charles B., Wilson, Amos, Anson, Henry and Hannah Bolles. Abel, the second son of Robinson Bolles, after living a while on the Peter Rone place, moved to Bradford County; Nelson, the third son, died in 1825; Elkanah S., the fourth son, lived on the farm which is now occupied by his son, Edgar; John, the fifth son, moved to Bradford County; James, the sixth son, lived on part of the homestead and was the father of James, Isaac, Daniel and George Bolles; Lyman, the seventh and youngest son, moved to Texas. The daughters of Robinson Bolles married,—Maria, John C. Stevens, of Bradford County; Hannah, Daniel Pickett; Nancy L., Silas Baldwin; and Prudence, Almon Pickett. But one of these, Mrs. Silas Baldwin, born in 1809, survived until December, 1886.

[1] Miss Blackman.

In the northeastern part of the township, above "Dutch Hill," the first settlement was made in 1812 by Zephaniah Cornell. A part of his farm of two hundred acres extended into what is now Forest Lake. In 1828 he sold the lower part to Marvin Hall, and moved to what is now called "Cornell Hill," but returned to the old homestead, where he died December 8, 1871, at the ripe age of nearly eighty-nine years. His son, S. D. Cornell, occupied the Forest Lake place until his death, in 1881, aged seventy-four years. Lower down the road, David Sherer and his son-in-law, John Robertson, located before the close of 1815, coming from New Hampshire. Sherer bought the Henry Wallbridge farm, on which he lived until 1837, when he sold out to E. Jagger and moved to Dimock, where he died in 1846, aged eighty-seven years. He left Ireland when a lad five years of age, and coming to America, entered the Revolutionary army at the age of eighteen years. He was at the battle of Stillwater, the surrender of Burgoyne and at Valley Forge. In his religious professions he was a Presbyterian, and the last fifty-five years of his life was a consistent member of that church. His son John became a Presbyterian minister. William was a physician, who died in Kentucky. James and Samuel became residents of Dimock. His daughter, Mary, became a Mrs. Baldwin and was a pioneer teacher. John Robertson lived first on the Steiger farm, west of his last location, the homestead of his son William, where he died in 1877. Of his nine children,—David became a resident of Springville; Warner moved to Bradford County; William is on the homestead; Milton is a citizen of Montrose and Samuel of Elmira. Hannah married Jason Arnold; Mary, David Patterson; Helen, Dr. P. A. Bissell, of Mahanoy, and Rhoda died a maiden.

Among other settlers along the Wyalusing, in 1813, were Buckingham Stuart and Isaac Hart, who came all the way from Vermont on foot. The former was a millwright and followed his trade a number of years, locating, in 1819, on the place on which David Doud had lived after 1801, being the first Miner improvement, made in 1799. The previous occupant

was Levi S. Agard, whose sister Stuart had married. Both have deceased, the husband having been more than ninety years old. In 1813 Nathaniel Stuart, the father of Buckingham, located on the Wyalusing, below Foster's. His son, Nathan, returned to Vermont and there lost his wife and four daughters, by drowning in a freshet. One of the daughters of Nathaniel Stuart became the wife of Cyrus Whipple His son, Abraham, died in Auburn, and Isaac in Iowa.

Prior to 1813 John Blaisdell, from Massachusetts, located on Porter Ridge, where he reared sons, named John, James, William and Timothy, all of whom have deceased. James Cook located lower down the Ridge, on the Cyrus Sheets farm, and Israel Birchard was above, coming from Forest Lake, where he had settled in 1801. He died in 1818, aged fifty-three years. Of his eight sons, Horace lived in Forest Lake; Lucius lived in Montrose; Pliny, Harry A., Jesse, Upson, Ralph and Lyman lived in Jessup many years. The descendants became very numerous.

Jonas Fuller, a millwright, came from Vermont in 1813, but did not locate his lands until the following year, when he purchased one hundred acres on the line between Jessup and Dimock. He subsequently removed to Auburn, where he became an octogenarian. One time, in passing between Elk Lake and the Wyalusing, he met a wolf and neither was aware of the other's presence until they were only a few feet apart, when Fuller raised his arms and gave a loud yell, which so frightened the wolf that it turned and ran away. At that time Champlin Harris was boarding at Fuller's, and spent much of his time hunting and trapping, catching at least a dozen bears and wolves. He was later a settler in Jessup, on the Samuel Warner place.

Orlando W. Stone.—Benajah Stone was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and lived and died in Litchfield County, Conn. One son, Benajah, died in Michigan, where he had settled; Isaac died in Indiana; and Lorry Stone, born on the homestead in Connecticut, settled in Jessup township on a wilderness tract of land in the year 1814, where he spent the remainder of his life and died in 1871, in his eighty-third year. His wife, Permelia Mallory, died in 1846, aged fifty-four years. Her father, Truman Mallory, of Litchfield County, was also in the Revolutionary War. Lorry Stone took up one hundred and seventy-seven acres, the present farm of his son, Orlando W. He rented the old Turrell mill on South Creek and carried on the lumbering business for several years, cutting timber from his own land and buying quantities elsewhere. He also rented Foster's mill on Wyalusing Creek, where he conducted a large lumber business for that early day. He was very industrious, paid for his farm and settled a homestead for his children. He paid little attention to politics, but held several township offices. His eldest daughter, Adaline, wife of Asbury Woolsey, died in Bradford County in 1863. Lorenzo is a resident of Silver Lake township. Orlando W. was born May 19, 1820. George L. commanded a company in the late Rebellion, was in the battle of Chancellorsville under General Hooker, and was wounded at Gettysburg. Returning home, he was commissioned postmaster at Montrose, which office he held over four years, when he settled at New Milford, where he has served as justice of the peace for several years. Caroline A. is the wife of Mervin Barber, of Chautauqua County, N. Y., who was also a soldier in the late Rebellion. Charles H. served as corporal in his brother's company, was wounded at Gettysburg and is a farmer in Nebraska. Stanley was a cavalryman under Generals Sheridan and Kilpatrick, and was in the service three years. He was also wounded during the preliminary fighting before Gettysburg; was captured near Richmond and sent to Libby Prison, where he remained until so reduced in flesh that he was unable to stand upon his feet. He was then sent to the rebel hospital, where he remained until exchanged, just before the close of the war. He is a farmer and carpenter in Franklin township.

Orlando W. Stone in boyhood learned what he could from books at the school then located on his father's farm, and was a teacher. He married, in 1846, Lucretia H. (1824–83), daughter of Levi Wells, of Dimock. The



O. N. Stone

Wells family came from Connecticut. Levi Wells' mother escaped with her mother and children to the Delaware at the time of the Wyoming massacre, where her father and oldest brother were killed by the Indians. The only surviving child of Orlando W. and Lucretia H. Stone is George A., born November 19, 1871. For his second wife he married, in 1884, Mrs. Hannah (Devine) Hibbard, of Rush township, who was born in 1831. Her children are William Elbert, of Montrose; Amelia J., Etna J. and Simon A. Hibbard. Her parents were John (1801–40) and Jemima (Shoemaker) (1799–1871) Devine, who settled in Rush township in 1830, on Devine Ridge. For one year after his first marriage Mr. Stone resided at Dimock, and then returned and bought the farm just south of his present homestead. After ten years he purchased the homestead farm, where he has since resided. He was assessor of the township for seven years and has held several township offices. He is one of the stockholders of the Montrose Railway, and is a thoroughly practical and successful farmer and business man. He is a liberal giver to all religious and charitable enterprises.

South of this place Nathan Eastman made some improvements, which became the property of Truman Walker in later years. He was the father of James R. Walker, who died in the army, and of William R., now occupying the homestead. The first settler on that road was James Young, a native of Scotland, who came in 1819, with the intention of settling in Silver Lake, having heard flattering accounts of the lands of Dr. Rose, but upon reaching the place of J. W. Robinson, in what is now Dimock, he was induced to purchase land belonging to the Wallace estate (now in Jessup), about three-fourths of a mile west of B. McKenzie. Here his family occupied a log house, without a door, as many had done before them. Such hardships, however, seem not to have shortened the lives of the pioneers; Mr. Young lived to be seventy-three, and his wife, who died in 1862, nineteen years later, was over ninety years of age.

In this part of the township a colony of people from New Jersey settled about 1883. Among them was Benjamin Shay, of Sussex County, who bought the David Turrell farm, which was, at that time, one of the best improved in this part of the country. He died here in 1876, more than seventy-six years old. His children were Dennis, living in New Milford; John, died in Jessup; David and A. W., living on the homestead; George T., in Nebraska; Betsey E., married H. C. Bertholf, of Jessup; Hannah E., the wife of Hiram Whitney: Sarah E., wife of J. B. McKeeby and Mary, wife of D. S. McKeeby, also from New Jersey. On "Fire Hill," in the southwestern part of the township, settlements were also made by natives of New Jersey and New York. The improvements made by the Hart brothers, in 1812, were purchased by Samuel Bertholf, the father of H. C. Bertholf, now occupying the place, which, from its location, is not inappropriately called "Lightly Home." Southwest lived William Cronk, the father of John Cronk, residing on the Samuel Roberts place. Other sons live in Rush township. John Bedell, another native of New Jersey, settled here in 1842, remaining until his death, in 1877, at the age of seventy-seven years. Several of his sons still live in that locality.

In 1814 Benajah Chatfield came from Vermont and settled on the second clearing of Charles Miner, now occupied by Lyman Pickett, where he died in 1835, aged seventy-three years. His widow died in December, 1843, aged seventy-eight years. His son Abel lived on the homestead until his death, not quite forty years ago. He was married to Sophronia Tupper, and one of their daughters, Adelia C., is the wife of Charles Bolles; Victoria married L. B. Pickett. Nathan Tupper lived in the upper part of the township, and was killed by the falling of a limb from a tree. He had nine children besides the youngest daughter, Sophronia, who married Abel Chatfield. Among the sons were Lorain, Jehiel and Harry. On the Matthew McKeeby farm Salmon Bradshaw settled in 1814, but removed to Dryden, New York. Christopher Sherman, a Revolutionary soldier, came to the same neighborhood the same time and died here in 1835. His sons were Jonathan C., Jesse and Abel.

In the neighborhood east, John A. Patch

settled in 1816 and died in the township in March, 1840. His son, Joseph H., moved to Forest Lake, and Benjamin L., the youngest, moved to Carroll County, Ill., where he was elected president judge. Farther south lived Jacob and John Bump, but they removed at an early day.

[1] George Clagget made the first improvement on the corner where Dr. N. P. Cornwell has been located since 1837. It was a part of Col. Turrell's farm; Curtis Bliss owned it in 1820. The latter and John Shelp went through Western New York on a tour of exploration about this time, and, in a letter soon after published in Waldie's *Messenger* (at Montrose), he says,—

"As to the soil we are satisfied from what we saw, and from the information we received of the amount of crops raised where we have been, that if we and our neighbors will cultivate our soil as it ought to be cultivated, there are few places which we have seen on our route that will be able to claim a superiority over us as to *quantity* of produce, and certainly none as to value."

Two of his neighbors took nearly the same route, soon after, to judge for themselves of the correctness of Mr. Bliss' statements, and add,—

"Though our soil generally is not equal to some that may be found westward, yet, independent of the sickness interrupting the labors of a farmer on the flats, our crops, acre for acre, are worth much more here than there. There is one thing well known to all the settlers in our country—that the soil here is very *lasting*—for the oldest farms, when ploughed and properly cultivated, produce the best crops, better than new lands."

Mr. Bliss states,—

"I have been in thirteen States in the Union, and in comparison with all the parts that I have seen (taking into view the price of land and the uncommon healthiness of this county), I can truly say I think there is every reason for the inhabitants of Susquehanna County to be satisfied with it."

On Porter Ridge and in the northwestern part of the township a new class of settlers came in after 1835, generally purchasing the improvements made by the first settlers. Among these were Wakeman C. Handrick and his wife, Urania Stone, who had been reared in Forest Lake. They bought the Rufus Robbins place in 1837, and still live there. They reared the following children: George J., living in the southern part of Forest Lake; Edgar L., a physician at Friendsville; Oscar S., of Scranton; Elmina J., married William Clark, and lives on the homestead; and Sophronia L., the wife of Lester Turrell, of Forest Lake.

On the farm next below, Joseph Marsh lived a long time, but moved to Bradford County, and the place passed into the hands of Frederick Dayton, who was married to Sophronia Stone, also of Forest Lake. Their sons were Watson (living south of the homestead), Canfield and Clark. Eastward was the Henry Dewees place; and on the late Van Dyke farm was Jonathan Caswell. Farther south, on the ridge, Elder William Brand, a Baptist minister, settled in 1832, and lived there until his removal to the West. One of his daughters became the wife of the Rev. Justin A. Smith, D.D., a distinguished divine of Chicago, in which city she died, in 1871. The Elder Brand farm passed into the hands of Dr. William Bissell, and is now owned by his family. He came to the county in 1827, and studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Bissell, of Brooklyn. In November, 1831, he read with Dr. Fraser; then was in practice two years with Dr. Leet, of Friendsville. In 1834 he married Parthenia, a daughter of Adonijah Webster, of Choconut, and settled in the southern part of Forest Lake; but in 1838 located on Porter Ridge, where he lived until his death, September, 1863, at the age of eighty years. Three years prior to this he had retired from active practice. Mrs. Bissell, born in 1817, still survives, and, with her daughter Jessie, are the only members of the family living. The latter married Myron B. Helms, and lives opposite the homestead. A son, Alanson, lost his wife in the late Civil War.

Albert Leonard came to Jessup in 1808, being brought here from New York, by John Griffis, when he was but three years of age. He improved a farm in the township, but in 1874 became blind, and has so continued, living at present with his daughter, Mrs. W. V. Bedell.

The population of the township fluctuated somewhat as the land was taken up, and im-

[1] Miss Blackman.

migration to the West received attention. The following were the taxables in 1847 :

James D. Allen.
Chas. Avery.
John Bedell.
Granville Bailey.
Philander Barber.
Marvin Barber.
Wm. E. Burrows.
Pliny Birchard.
Israel C. Birchard.
Elias L. Birchard.
Ralph S. Birchard.
Jesse A. Birchard.
L. W. Birchard.
Harry A. Birchard.
Orrin S. Beebe.
Jos. Backus.
Jeremiah Baldwin.
Silas Baldwin.
Anthony Blackman.
Samuel Bertholf.
Elkanah Bolles.
Abel Bolles.
Simon A. Bolles.
Nelson Bolles.
James S. Bolles.
John Blaisdell.
Jas. S. Blaisdell.
Wm. Bissell.
Andrew Bissell.
John Bissell.
Minor Brooks.
Madison Bostwick.
Clark Burr.
Geo. Bowman.
Caleb Cook.
Roswell Cook.
John Cook.
Lewis Card.
Chas. Crandall.
Joel Cogswell.
N. P. Cornwell.
Abel Chatfield.
John O. Clark.
Isaac L. Camp.
Samuel A. Caswell.
Robt. M. Caswell.
Corydon Caswell.
Jonathan Caswell.
Wm. Covert.
Chapman Carrier.
Austen W. Carrier.
Erastus Cook.
Richard B. Downer.
John Dority.
Fred. Dayton.
Henry Dewees.
Stoddard Dewitt.
Levi Dewitt.
Chas. Davis.
Henry Davis.
Benj. Depue.
Geo. K. Eastman.
Nathan Eastman.
Walter Foster.
E. G. Fessenden.
Thos. Fessenden.
Isaac B. Fessenden.
John Fessenden.
H. C. Fairchild.
David Green.
Jacob Green.
Robt. Griffis.
Bartlett Griffis.
Mahlon Griffis.
John Gerry.
Martin Granger.
George Henry.
Wm. Holbrook.
John Hancock.
Marvin Hall.
Daniel Hoff.
Bartlett Hoff.
John Hoff.
Harmon Hinds.
Champion Harris.
Richard D. Harris.
Wakeman C. Handrick.
Austin Howell.
John A. Howell.
Philemon Harsh, Jr.
John Johnson.
Benj. A. Johnson.
Luke Jagger.
Elias Jagger.
Luther Jagger.
Daniel Jagger.
Albert Kelsey.
James Lewis.
Ebenezer Lathrop.
Nicholas Lowly.
Jeremiah Meachem.
Sheldon Meachem.
Jeremiah Martin.
Robt. Martin.
Thos. Martin.
Harry Mills.
Clark Mills.
Joseph S. Mitchel.
Elijah Mott.
George Minkler.
Matthew McKeeby.
Matthew McKeeby (2d).
Solomon McKeeby.
D. P. Miller.
Ezekiel Maine.
B. C. Newcomb.
W. P. Newcomb.
Samuel Newcomb.
Parthena C. Newcomb.
George Otis.
Erastus Otis.
Benj. P. Otis.
Richard Otis.
Walter Olmstead.
Asa Olmstead.
Jos. Parmeter.
David Patterson.
Wm. L. Post.
Henry Prime.
Eben Pickett.
Jared Pickett.
Daniel Pickett.
Samuel Roberts.
Nelson H. Roberts.
David S. Robertson.
John Robertson.
Wm. Robertson.
John W. Robertson.
John Reynolds.
Alpha Reynolds.
John Reynolds (2d).
Wm. Smith.
Zenos Smith.
Benj. Sayre.
Henry Shelp.
Christian Shelp.
Henry C. Shelp.
John Shelp.
Thos. Shelp.
John Shelp, Jr.
Lucius Steiger.
David C. Sherman.
Christopher Sherman.
Lemon Sherman.
Jonathan C. Sherman.
Abel Sherman.
Harvey Sherman.
Andrew V. Stout.
Jos. W. Smith.
Horace Smith.
Mathias Smith.
Henry E. Smith.
Zenos Smith.
Lucius Smith.
Benj. Shay.
Theodore Shay.
Dennis Shay.
Lora Stone.
Geo. L. Stone.
O. W. Stone.
Edward Torpin.
Benj. Van Ess.
James Vail.
Russell Verry.
Albert Woodcock.
Jas. Waldie.
Stephen Wolsey.
Joseph B. Wolsey.
Henry Walbridge.
Samuel Walbridge.
Samuel Walker.
James Young.
John Young.
Henry Young.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.—The oldest interests in the township, aside from the ordinary agricultural pursuits, are the grist and saw-mills on the Wyalusing, above Bolles' Flat. The first mill was built in 1799 by Holden Sweet, but before it was set in operation he exchanged property with Abner Griffis, who had the mill till 1804, when he sold out to Jacob Cooley. The latter had settled on the creek half a mile above the mill, and in 1803 built a distillery at that point, which he carried on about seven years. In this period one of his children was drowned in the creek, and another was scalded to death in the still. After having bought the mill he built a dam of poles and took up his residence in the mill building, operating the mill until 1811. He then rented the place two years to D. Lampson, and went to Canada. At the end of that time he returned and built a house on the site of the Edgar Bolles residence, and again left. This house, it is said, was destroyed by the neighbors, who suspected that Cooley was guilty of passing spurious money, and who wanted to free themselves of his presence in the community. After his family had left it was reported that Cooley had met with a violent death for an offence similar to the one he was accused of in Jessup. From him the mill passed into the hands of Jesse Ross, thence to his son, Isaac H., and from him to his brother Perrin. Since that time the owners have been in the order named : Asa and Adolphus Olmstead, Mason Dennison, Samuel Bertholf, Benjamin Depue, Timothy Depue, T. J. Depue, Alanson H. Bolles, and since 1882, J. G. Snow. The property consists

of eight acres of land, grist-mill with three runs of stones, saw-mills with circular saws, and a cider-mill. The mill is one of the oldest land-marks in the township.

In 1817 Thomas H. Doyle was a cloth-dresser, six miles from Montrose, on the Wyalusing road, and in 1818 Isaac H. Ross and Jonathan C. Sherman took the same stand—the house is now a part of the above mills.

Later, wool-fulling machinery was operated near here by Alonzo P. Kinney, Joseph W. Smith, and last, by John S. Ward. The building which stood on the S. McKeeby place has been removed. Robinson Bolles, the elder, had a small tannery on his farm, and also carried on boot and shoe-making. The business was closed up after his death, in 1842. In the southwestern part of the township W. V. Bedell has for many years carried on an undertaker shop and also manufactured wagons. Lower down the Wyalusing John Bennett had mechanic shops fifteen years, which have not been occupied continuously to carry on wagon-making and blacksmithing.

Near the Bridgewater line were the woolen-mills of John Reynolds,[1] which passed away many years ago; then came a saw-mill which, when operated by a man named Gregory, caused his death by his being caught by the machinery. The death of Ethan Russell was also caused by this mill. It is now the property of W. Barron. The Foster saw-mill, lower down the stream, has passed away. It was last used as a wagon-shop by Ralph Birchard. Small saw-mills on South Creek, and the Smith mill, on Forest Lake Creek, have also been abandoned. High up the latter stream a small saw-mill, with feed-grinder attached, is operated by N. Andrews.

Porter Ridge post-office was established at the house of Pliny Birchard, who was the postmaster in ———. Thence it was moved to the house of Austin Lathrop, farther down the road, Robert Griffis being the postmaster. It was discontinued in ——.

FAIRDALE, the only hamlet in the township, is pleasantly located on the left bank of the Wyalusing, on "Turrell's Flat," a little above the mouth of South Creek. It contains a church, two stores, post-office, shops, and had in 1880 seventy-five inhabitants. Matthias Smith was one of the settlers whose continuous residence was longest at this place. He lived on the Dimon farm, and for a time had a small distillery. His sons, Zenas and Lucius, also now aged men, are still citizens of Fairdale. David Olmstead and Richard Otis are also old citizens near the hamlet.

Dr. Nathaniel P. Cornwell was the first located physician, coming here more than forty years ago. He lived on the corner of the old Colonel Turrell farm until his death, in August, 1883. In the last years of his life he was infirm and not in active practice. Other practitioners have been Drs. G. M. Harrison and A. B. Sherman.

Fairdale post-office was established in 1829, with Asa Olmstead as postmaster, who kept it at his public-house, half a mile below the present hamlet. In 1842 it was re-established, and Daniel Hoff was the postmaster, keeping it at his public-house, higher up the road. Next it was at the store of John Jackson, who was succeeded by Jacob H. Rosencrans, the office having been kept in that building about twenty years. Since October, 1885, the postmaster has been Oscar C. Downer, merchant and public-house keeper. The building he occupies was erected for tavern purposes, after the Civil War, by Jacob Decker, and was kept by him until his death. It was then changed to a store by John and Edward Granger, who traded a few years. Among other merchants was James Martin, who was in business a long time, and also traded at Snow's Mills. The building occupied there was burned down while owned by J. W. Throckmorton. After the Hoff tavern was discontinued, before 1860, the building was used as a chair-factory, and at present a cooper-shop is carried on near this place. Henry Slawson, James Vail and L. E. White have had mechanic shops.

RELIGIOUS.—The Rush Baptist Church was organized in Jessup in 1831, and for a time the meetings were held in Bolles' school house. This building stood opposite the present school-

[1] See account of his settlement.

house, near the grave-yard, which is one of the oldest in this part of the county. It is said that Nelson Bolles was the first person interred there, when one acre of ground was set aside for burial purposes, and placed in care of trustees Simeon A. Bolles and Daniel Pickett. The grounds have been enlarged by the addition of half an acre, and the cemetery is well kept. In 1886 the trustees were Charles B. Bolles, Peter D. Roe and E. W. Bolles.

The first church building in the township was a small frame meeting-house, which was built about 1841 on the Hall farm, in the northern part of the township, and was used by the Wesleyan Methodists and other denominations. Owing to the changes in the ownership of lands, which brought in a new class of people, the use of the building as a place of worship was soon abandoned, but the house stood until after 1857, and was sometimes used to hold secular meetings.

In the neighborhood of Fairdale the Methodist Episcopal Church had a number of adherents many years before a regular organization was effected. After a class was formed, among the members were Marvin Hall, Benjamin Shay, Truman Walker, Diadame Walker, Charity Hall, David Olmstead and wife, Doras Shay and wife. A small meeting-house was built in the hamlet, which was replaced by the present edifice in 1868. It is an attractive structure, with about three hundred sittings, and cost three thousand four hundred dollars. The committee under whose direction it was erected was composed of Truman Walker, David Olmstead, Zenas Smith, Marvin Hall and Benjamin Shay. It was formally dedicated in November, 1868, and has since been repaired. The lot has also been supplied with a number of good sheds. In 1886 the trustees of the property were David Olmstead, William R. Walker, Thomas Beaumont and Marvin Hall. In the fall of 1886 a new parsonage was erected opposite the church, at a cost of one thousand dollars, which is the property of the Fairfield Circuit, formed in 1868, to which these Methodists belong. Rev. J. S. Lewis is the present pastor. The membership of the church at Fairdale is one hundred, constituting a class led by P. S. Shelp. A large Sunday-school has Wm. Robertson as its superintendent.

FREDERICK DAYTON. — Eli and Hannah (Baldwin) Dayton were natives of Litchfield County, Conn., where both died. He was a farmer and a hero of the Revolutionary War. Enlisting soon after the beginning of that eventful struggle, he served for three years in the army and took part in the campaign with General Montgomery in Canada. Discharged through a severe illness, he returned to his home. He had children,—Lucinda, Daniel, Isaac, all born there. Daniel Dayton (1788–1870), in 1811, married Mary Ann, daughter of Canfield and Mary Ann Stone, also of Litchfield County. She died at the age of twenty-six, after bearing Mary Ann, born 1813 (Mrs. Ahira Wickham, now of Towanda, Pa.); Hannah (1815–47) was the wife of N. C. Wickwire, and died in Illinois; and Daniel C., born 1816, a retired merchant in Towanda, Pa. For his second wife, in 1818, he married Catharine (1799–1857), daughter of William Clark, of Cornwall, Conn. Their children are Frederick, born 1819; William, born 1821, a farmer in Litchfield County; and Isaac, born 1828, also a farmer there. In his eighty-second year Mr. Dayton came to Susquehanna County to visit his son Frederick, with whom he remained six months. Returning to his home in the fall, he lived until the following May, and died on the old homestead.

Frederick Dayton, born at New Preston, Conn., spent his boyhood upon the farm of his father and obtained his education at the district schools and at the Warren Academy. During the succeeding eight years he taught school, the first three being at Fishkill, N. Y., the remaining five in his native State, excepting one term in Pennsylvania. In 1845 he came to this county and bought the present homestead, then comprising one hundred and twenty-five acres, and since increased to one hundred and forty-three acres, upon which he erected commodious farm buildings. In 1845 he married Sophronia, daughter of Judson and Polly (Turrell) Stone, of Forest Lake township. She was born in 1827, and her children are as follows: Watson, born 1846, a farmer of Jessup, who married

Betsey Ann White, of Le Raysville, Pa.; Canfield S., born 1850, an artist-painter, located at Cincinnati, Ohio, who married Jessie Rockwell, of Towanda, Pa.; Urania E., born 1856, married Charles B. McKean, a tanner at Irvonia, Clearfield County, Pa.; Clark D., born 1858, a farmer in Forest Lake, who married Sarah M. Tilden; and Zaidee Catharine, born 1860, the wife of Milton E. Birchard, residing on the homestead.

In all good works he found a ready and valuable aid in Mrs. Dayton, who was in all things a true and loving wife and devoted mother. Upon family and friends her example has been stamped and long will be remembered. A sufferer for many months from creeping palsy, she bore all with resignation and fortitude, and died, surrounded by family and friends, September 22, 1886. For years she had belonged to the Middletown Baptist Church, which her



J. Dayton

Mr. Dayton has never been a politician, though his services have been freely given to the township in various offices, among them being school director, supervisor and poormaster. During the Rebellion he was an ardent and outspoken supporter of the National Government, and his voice and purse were frequently called upon during that troublous period. He has always attended closely to his farm interests and may safely be called a representative farmer.

husband also attends; and the membership of that church bear many happy thoughts of her friendship and comfort during the various trials of life.

CHAPTER XXIII.

DIMOCK TOWNSHIP.

DIMOCK was erected December, 1832, as the nineteenth township in the county, with the fol-

lowing bounds: North, Bridgewater, from which nearly one-fourth of the area was taken; south, Springfield, from which the remainder of what is now Dimock was taken; east, Brooklyn; west, Auburn and Rush. After Jessup was erected, in 1846, that township became the northwestern boundary, and a slight change in that line was subsequently made. The township was named in honor of Davis Dimock, associate judge of the county at the time the township was formed. Its dimensions are not quite seven miles from west to east, and a little less than four and a half miles from north to south. Under the Connecticut surveys this area comprised parts of the towns of Cheleur, Bidwell, Dandolo and Manor, and settlers were, therefore, first attracted to different localities, as they had purchased lands before immigrating.

The general surface is elevated, and nearly the entire slope is towards the south. In the northwestern part, beyond the ridge, which trends west, near the north line of the township, are two sheets of water, of symmetrical appearance and closely united, which bear the name of Elk Lakes. The outlet is a small stream called Lake Creek, which flows northwest, through Rush, into the Wyalusing. The lakes cover about one hundred and fifty acres, and have, in late years, been regarded as one, and called Elk Lake. On account of some of the early settlers in this locality, this body of water was also long known by the name of Lathrop Lake. The surrounding country is very attractive. About a mile south is Young's Pond, a small body of water, which is the source of a branch of White Creek, which drains that part of the township. East of the centre the drainage is into Meshoppen Creek, whose main stream is for several miles parallel with the Brooklyn line, thence bends southwest, passing into Springville below Parkvale. Its principal branch in the township is the outlet of Cape's Ponds, small sheets of water north of the centre. Numerous springs abound, forming brooks, which afford living water for most of the farms. In some sections the presence of mineral springs has been noted.

"A mineral spring was discovered in 1871 on the farm of Widow John Rosencrants, in Dimock township, near the Meshoppen Creek, half a mile above the State road. The water of this spring has not yet been analyzed; but, judging from the smell, taste and appearances, the ingredients are sulphur and iron. On confining the water in a jug, the presence of sulphur is acknowledged by all; and a portion of the iron precipitates itself from the water in a few days' time, and the smell and taste soon disappear. Allowing the air to come in contact with the water in an open bottle, it turns to a dark color; but if the bottle is kept corked, the water seems to remain good any length of time."

The township had much valuable timber, and several fine belts of the original growth still remain; but the greater part of the surface has been cleared up. A large quantity of the trees on the lower lands were elms and lindens, from which circumstance Dimock has been called the "Bass Wood" township. On the higher ridges were groves of fine trees; and a considerable quantity of hemlock also abounded.

The soil does not vary from that found in the central part of the county, and the farm products are, like those of the surrounding townships, mainly those of the dairy. Attention has been paid to the breeding of fine cattle, and good herds are owned by P. C. Conklin, E. Tiffany and others.

THE EARLY SETTLERS of Dimock were not as numerous as those of other sections of the county, where richness of soil and proximity to markets induced them to locate. But they belonged to the same hardy, self-reliant and determined class of people as formed the nucleus of other prosperous settlements, and despite adverse conditions, attracted desirable neighbors. Among those coming first were, according to Miss Blackman, Thomas and Henry Parke, in 1796; Joseph Chapman and son, Joseph (in Cheleur), temporarily, in 1798; George Mowry, and sons, Charles and Ezekiel (in Manor), in 1799; Martin Myers and Thomas Giles, the same year; Asa and Ezekiel Lathrop and Asahel Avery soon after 1800.

Thomas Parke, commonly called Col. Parke, came from Charleston, Rhode Island, in June, 1796, to occupy a tract of ten thousand acres of land, which he had purchased under the Connecticut title. These lands constituted nearly half the area of the town of Bidwell, along the waters of the Meshoppen, in what is now Dimock and Springville. He fixed his residence

in the southeastern part of Dimock, at a place which became known as Parkvale, where he and his younger brother, Henry, commenced to make a clearing. They were the sons of Capt. Benjamin Parke, who commanded a company at the battle of Bunker Hill, and who lost his life in that engagement. Thomas and Henry being the younger of four sons, were placed under the care of their grandfather, a Puritan clergyman, who gave them a good education. Thomas was a good practical surveyor, and occasionally contributed to the newspapers of that period. When he came here there were but two settlers west of the "Nine Partners," and west to the Wyalusing, a distance of twenty-five miles, was an unbroken forest. With the aid of his compass he explored and marked a path to the forks of the Wyalusing, the nearest point where he could obtain bread-stuffs, which he carried to his home on his back. In the winter of 1797 he walked home to Charleston, R. I., and returned the same way the following spring.

He busied himself preparing a home, and in 1800 he returned to Rhode Island, and was married to Eunice Champlin, of New York. In the spring of 1802 he brought her, with their infant son, Benjamin, to this home in the wild woods, where she acquitted herself in a manner worthy of a pioneer and proved herself a true helpmeet. On the 5th of December, 1802, their daughter, Sarah C., was born to them, and this was the first birth in the township. Of this pioneer home, and the life the occupants led, the Hon. Benjamin Parke said, October 5, 1885,—

"That dwelling stood in a beautiful valley, nearly surrounded by hills, beside a brook of pure water which ran through and gave name to the valley. Though of unhewn logs, it was of ample size and comfortable. It appeared, however, as a home far different to those who then saw it for the first time, than it did to the one who had toiled six years to prepare it. Col. Parke brought with him his sister, a young and accomplished girl, besides his wife and infant son. They, as most of the women who emigrated early to Susquehanna County, had been reared in the bosom of New England families, and left the society of dear friends and relations. They had enjoyed, too, from childhood, a frequent intercourse with the city of Newport, the then emporium of New England fashion and style. What a change and contrast! A small clearing in the midst of a dense forest; few neighbors within five miles, and none nearer than a mile and a half of their dwelling. Their house, being of larger size than most others near, and upon the only traveled road leading eastward, in that section, was the general stopping-place of most of those coming from the Eastern States, to look for or settle upon farms in that part of the country. Here they were most cheerfully received, and entertained without charge, though beds and floors were frequently filled and covered with lodgers.

"No one then thought of receiving pay from such transient guests. Their company and the news they brought from the outer world was more than an equivalent for their entertaiment."

A home of greater comfort and beauty was afterwards erected near the site of the old cabin, and under its hospitable roof eight children were reared. It was also a place where the old pioneers delighted to gather and recount their experiences when this country was but sparsely settled. Here, too, temporarily lived Henry Parke, of whom an old citizen said:

"An uncle of the Hon. Benjamin Parke was occasionally a resident there for some days together. He was a very sociable, intelligent gentleman, and I was often entertained with his account of the first settlement of that region. Among other things, he told of backing provision from Black Walnut Bottom, on the river, following a line of marked trees; and once, being belated, he failed to find the clearing, and camped by the side of a log till morning. Starting again, in a few moments he discovered the clearing, and was much vexed that he had lain out so near home."

It is said that this exposure permanently injured his constitution and hastened his death, which occurred in New York City in 1831. Henry Parke was never married, but resided with his sister on the farm which afterwards became known as "Woodburne." Here Asahel Avery and others had cleared up five acres of land for Charles Miner, who never occupied it. In the house which Henry Parke built on this place he taught school about 1810, and children from the families of Avery, West and Fuller attended. The two last-named lived in the township of Bridgewater.

A short time prior to his death, the Hon. Charles Miner wrote concerning this section, as he recollected it in 1800,—

"Thomas Parke and his brother, Henry—active, intelligent men—with a black boy, were alone in Bidwell. Charles Mowry was one of my fellow-students in Nature's beechwoods academy. After I became a printer, he wrote an article for my paper. I said to him, 'Mr. Mowry, you are capable of better things than rolling logs. Come to my office, and in two years you will be fitted for a printer and editor.' Brother Asher, at Doylestown, needing help, he entered his office, proved a good writer, clear, nervous; became preceptor in the academy; established a paper at Downingtown, Chester County, which he sustained with profit and reputation many years. He was invited by Governor Findlay's friends to remove to Harrisburg, and he afterwards became canal commissioner. As honest and clever a fellow as ever breathed, but as thorough a Democrat as I was Federalist."

Colonel Thomas Parke firmly believed in the validity of his Connecticut titles, and defended them by argument and with his pen until the decree at Trenton was promulgated, which he never believed was just or right. He was loyal to his own convictions and to the interests of his neighbors, "refusing to give up the agency of the Connecticut claimants, and to accept an agency on the other side, together with a lease for all the lands he claimed, which would have made his title indisputable. He thought that in so doing he would show a distrust of the title under which he and others claimed lands, give his opponents an advantage over others for whom he acted, and thereby injure those who, relying upon his integrity, had intrusted their interests to his care, and who were not present to accept a surrender of his agency, and act for themselves. By this decision he lost all the worldly estate he possessed, and was afterwards obliged to purchase upon credit from his successful opponents, paying, by surveying, about six hundred acres, including the farm upon which he resided and died, in 1842.[1]

Most of the early years of his residence in Dimock Col. Parke devoted to surveying the county into townships and lots, and was for three years one of the commissioners of Luzerne County, and one of the three trustees appointed by the Governor, in 1811, to run the lines, lay off and organize Susquehanna County. He took a great interest in military matters, and Jesse Bagley said, in 1871,—

"In 1806 I worked for Colonel Parke when the first militia training was held there; Thomas Parke, Captain; Myron Kasson, Lieutenant; Joseph Chapman, Ensign, and myself Sergeant or Corporal. Abiathar Tuttle is the only man now living who trained with me. Captain (afterwards Colonel) Parke proposed that to every one who would the next time appear in uniform—blue coat and white pantaloons—he would give a dinner. About twenty so appeared, and were treated to an excellent dinner."

Mrs. Parke survived her husband sixteen years, departing this life November 10, 1858, in the ninetieth year of her age. Their eldest son, the Hon. Benjamin Parke, LL.D., returned to the ancestral home in 1860, after an absence of thirty years, and soon after engaged in an extensive milling enterprise which wrecked his fortune. He removed to Harrisburg, where he died, and the homestead at Dimock passed into other hands, none of the Parke family remaining.

Captain Joseph Chapman held a Connecticut title for four hundred acres of land in "Cheleur," which shared the same fate as Colonel Parke's. He and his son, Joseph, came to this tract in 1798, cleared up a site for a house south of Dimock village, which was built the following year. They named their place "Montcalm," and returned to Brooklyn to spend the winter. In the fall of 1799 Martin Myers occupied this house until he could build his own, in the same neighborhood, farther south. In the spring of 1800 Captain Chapman brought his family from Dandolo (Brooklyn) to "Montcalm," but Joseph Chapman, Jr., remained in Brooklyn, occupying a farm which has remained in possession of their family.

"Isaac A. and Edward, sons of Captain Joseph Chapman, were boys who spent their days in the laborious occupation of felling and clearing the forest, and assisting to provide for the wants of the family; and their evenings by the light of a huge blazing fire, studying whatever books could be obtained from the few 'settlers,' who lived within a circle of from ten to twenty miles around, and who were all neighbors warmly interested in each other's welfare and happiness. In this manner, aided by a very intelligent elder sister, and the occasional assistance of the more educated of the settlers, did these two brothers educate and improve themselves to such a degree, that to human apprehension, only an early death prevented them from being the very first men in our State.

[1] Miss Blackman.

They were both excellent mathematicians, practical surveyors and draughtsmen. Poetry and landscape painting were occasionally resorted to as an amusement, and many of the singular events and rude scenes of that new and wild country were the subjects of their pen and pencil. Edward afterwards studied law, and commenced the practice at Sunbury, where he died deeply lamented by all who ever had the pleasure of his acquaintance." (From *Harrisburg Keystone*, 1839. B. Parke, Esq., Editor).

"In reference to the sister to whom they were so much indebted, the Hon. Charles Miner said: 'Miss Lydia Chapman, a lady of high intelligence and great merit, became an inhabitant of Wilkes-Barre and an instructress of a school. Married with Dr. G. W. Trott; their accomplished daughter intermarried with the Hon. G. W. Woodward.'

"He added: 'Edward and Isaac Abel Chapman open upon the world first-rate men. The fine poem by Edward commencing—

> "Columbia's shores are wild and wide,
> Columbia's hills are high,
> And rudely planted side by side,
> Her forests meet the eye"—

justly challenges the critic's praise.

"'Isaac became an editor; proved an excellent writer, but was too independent to be a party printer in ancient times. For many years he was engineer in the employ of the Mauch Chunk Company, whose confidence and favor attest the scientific accuracy and social merit.'

"In 1826 Isaac A. Chapman invented the syphon canal-lock. His death occurred December, 1827, at Mauch Chunk. Two years later proposals were issued for the publication of his 'History of Wyoming,' which eventually appeared. The preface, by himself, bears date July 11, 1818. He took the census of Susquehanna County in 1810."

In about 1813 "Montcalm" became the home of John Bolles, who came from Wilkes-Barre with his family to occupy it, and lived there several years. Later he lived at Dimock Corners, on the farm where afterwards resided Lewis Brush, but died in Bridgewater, ninety years old. "Montcalm" became the property of Nathan Tingley, who was a later settler, but who became very prominently identified with the affairs of Dimock.

"Martin Myers was a Hessian soldier in the British army during the Revolution. He came to Pennsylvania from one of the New England States, having left the service before the close of the war, and settled down as a peaceable citizen of the country against which he had been sent to fight. By the contract between the Government of Great Britain and the Prince of Hesse-Cassel, a sum of money was to be paid to the latter for all the Hessians not returned, and they were, at the end of the war, carefully sought for to be taken back. Myers, not wishing to return, sought concealment, and was aided by a young woman with whom he had become acquainted. He was not found, and after the troops had left the country this woman became his wife. In the fall of 1799 he is said to have carried the following load upon his back from Black's mill, on the Wyalusing, up to the forks of the creek, a distance of ten miles, the flour of one bushel of wheat, one bushel of rye, fourteen shad and a gun. At the Forks he added to his load one gallon and a pint of whiskey, a large bake-kettle weighing twenty-five pounds, and a common-sized cross-cut saw, all of which he carried without assistance thirteen miles farther to his own residence. These thirteen miles were entirely in the woods, and he was guided only by a line of marked trees. This Samson-like feat was performed by no 'Samson in size,' as we are told by his daughter, Mrs. Button, who also informs us that his grave is one-half mile east of Dimock Corners. He has a son, Alvin, now living in Rush. Another son, Surzardis, formerly resided in Dimock."[1]

"In 1799, Thomas Giles, from Connecticut, moved in between Colonel Parke's place and Brooklyn. Soon after, his daughter Fanny, aged four years, while gathering chestnuts in the woods near the house, was lost. Many people joined in the search for her. 'On the third day there were persons there who lived thirty miles away. No trace of her was ever found.'"

The Lathrops came from Connecticut and located south of the lakes near the Auburn line. Asa Lathrop began making a clearing on the hill south of the Corners in 1800, but did not bring his family until the following year. After living there a short time he removed to the outlet of the lakes and built there one of the pioneer mills of the county. From this fact his name became fixed upon the locality and was also applied to the lakes. These mills, though several times rebuilt and owned by other parties, are still frequently spoken of as Lathrop's. He died in 1827, aged seventy-two years, and was the father of sons named James, Walter and Asa. The former was the father of sons named Israel B., William F., Austin B. and Charles J., most of whom remained identified with the interests of this part of the county.

In the early period of their residence at this place wild animals were numerous and bold,

[1] Blackman.

and it is related of James Lathrop that, hearing the squealing of pigs, one bright moonlight night, about 1810, he rose, went out, and found a bear had scaled the log fence—five feet high—with a porker weighing two hundred pounds; and had walked off hugging it, and was then in the act of getting over another fence, when, seeing Mr. Lathrop coming and brandishing a bush-hook, he dropped the porker and took to the woods on all-fours.

It is probable that Ezekiel Lathrop came about the same time, or a little earlier than the family of Asa Lathrop, and that his settlement here was induced by the improvements made by Asa the previous year. His location was nearer the Auburn line, on the farm which was later known as the Dyer Lathrop place, who was one of the sons. Other sons were named Spencer, Nehemiah, Ezekiel and John. Several of these became octogenarians. At the house of Ezekiel Lathrop were held the first religious meetings in Dimock, the services being those of the Baptist Church, Elder Davis Dimock and other missionaries being the preachers.

Samuel Robinson, father of John W. Robinson, who was a large land-owner in the township, and lived west of Ezekiel Avery, also came from Connecticut at an early day. John W. Robinson had been in the county as early as 1798, assisting Colonel Ezekiel Hyde as a surveyor. He probably accompanied him to Wilkes-Barre, where he engaged in mercantile business, and was married to a daughter of the revolutionary soldier, Colonel Zeb. Butler. Later he purchased the Wallace interest in lands in Susquehanna County—about eight thousand acres unsold, and all the contracts previously made—and took up his residence in Dimock, to look after his interests. For a home, he bought the house of John Williams, about 1811. The latter had bought it a few years previously of Asahel Avery, one of the first settlers of the township. Robinson found himself unable to raise the mortgages which he had given Wallace for the lands he had purchased, and became financially embarrassed. This was due, doubtless, to the long time he allowed the settlers to make their payments. In the mean time, as he could give no valid deed, there was distrust among the settlers, some of whom were threatened with ejectment by Robinson; but "one morning," it is said, "he found a pail of tar and feathers, and a bag of powder and shot suspended from his door-latch, giving too strong a hint to be disregarded, and within twenty-four hours he left the township."

Nearly all those who had made payments to Robinson were afterwards again obliged to make the same payments to the Wallace estate. Robinson left about 1824, and William D. Cope became the owner of the property first here improved. He was a son of Thomas P. Cope, the land-owner.

Asahel Avery, wife and six children, had come in 1801, from London County, Conn., and occupied a log cabin when it was but two-thirds roofed. The centre only had a floor, made of split bass-wood logs—"The horse and calf on one side of this, and the fire-place on the other." It was necessary to protect the animals, as bears were numerous on the ridge of pines north of this place, and often alarming people by their presence. Mr. Avery was a carpenter by trade, and was building a good frame house opposite his cabin, in 1809, when he sold out to John Williams, and moved to Great Bend, where he died in February, 1813.

Some years later Nehemiah Maine made a clearing on the Baker farm, in this locality, but removed. Isaiah Maine did not come until 1819, when he began improving the farm now occupied by one of his sons, F. A. Maine. Another son, A. W., resides at Dimock village. A daughter, Mary Jane, married William Bunnell, of Dimock.

In 1808 George W. Lane came from Windham County, Vt., and improved a place which was sold to Philander Stephens. Near by he improved another farm, but moved to Montrose, where he died. He was the father of F. S. Lane, the attorney. Philander Stephens settled first in Bridgewater, but spent the latter years of his life in Dimock, his death occurring in July, 1842.

Frederick Fargo.—About the year 1810 two brothers, Elisha and Jason Fargo, left their

native State, Connecticut, and, with all their worldly possessions in a bundle strung on the end of a stick, walked the entire distance to Susquehanna County, and bought sixty-five acres of land near the Elk Lakes, Dimock township, from the Drinker estate, from which they at once commenced to clear the heavy timber. Elisha (1790–1870) married Alice (1794–1874), youngest daughter of Asa (1745–1872) and Abigail Lathrop, who bore James L., now living at East Rush; Norris, living in Bradford County; Asa B., residing in Maryland; Orrin F., a resident of Binghamton; George, making a home at East Rush; Frederick; Charlotte, married Jonathan Bunnell, and resides at Auburn; and Elisha M., now living at Montrose.

Asa Lathrop built the first grist-mill in all this section, located at the outlet of Elk Lake, and carried on that business until he died. Elisha Fargo was a farmer, and both himself and wife died in their eighty-first year. Frederick Fargo, born November 12, 1824, obtained but limited education owing to his strength being required on the farm, where he assisted his father until twenty-four years old, when he married Nancy (1828–84), daughter of Gershom and Sally Bunnell, and took up a piece of land about one mile west of Elk Lake. Their children are Sarah H., married Robert Leebody, of Elk Lake; A. Wilson, married Anna (Broadhead) Porter, and resides at Elk Lake; and Charlotte Francesca, married John Q. Adams, of Auburn Four Corners. The Bunnell family came to the county at an early day, and settled in what is known as the "Beach Woods," Auburn township. One of the first in Rush township to answer the call for troops, made when the government was in jeopardy, was Frederick Fargo, who enlisted August 12th, and was appointed corporal of Company H, One Hundred and Forty-first Pennsylvania



Fred Fargo

Volunteers, and joined the Army of the Potomac, then commanded by General McClellan. With this army he took part in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and was severely wounded on the latter field, where he was left for dead. He was captured by the rebels, and shortly afterwards exchanged and sent home, where his friends had mourned on account of his supposed decease. On recovering sufficiently he joined the Invalid Corps, and was thence transferred to a company of detached cavalry, placed upon scouting duties, with headquarters at Washington, D. C., in which service he remained until honorably discharged, in June, 1865. While engaged in this department he was on picket duty at one of the forts beyond the East River Bridge the night President Lincoln was assassinated, and for the next fourteen days and nights was in the saddle the most of the time, hunting in and around Washington for the assassins. On leaving the army he returned home, and the same season sold his farm and bought a half-interest in the Elk Lake Grist-Mills, wherein, with three run of stones, he made large quantities of buckwheat flour for the New York and Philadelphia markets, in addition to the regular custom work. In 1869 the internal arrangements of the mill were overhauled and material improvements admitted, taking out two overshot wheels and putting in a Leffel's double turbine wheel; also throwing out a rock run and putting in French buhr stones, at a total expense of some two thousand dollars. In this business he continued sixteen years, selling out in 1881 to his partner, ex-Sheriff John Young, and has since engaged in general farming, having purchased the Asa Lathrop farm and, in 1871, a tract of his mother. Interested in political affairs, he has served with satisfaction in various township offices. Mrs. Fargo was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church until her death, and her husband was also connected there. He is a member of H. C. Titman Post, No. 93, of Auburn Four Corners, also of Montrose Lodge, No. 151, I. O. O. F.

On Pine Hill was Avery Bolles, a son of John Bolles, who settled on Montcalm in 1813. Here he made some improvements, but took up his permanent abode on another farm. At an earlier day, about 1808, Samuel Davis and family, from Windham County, Vt., settled in the same neighborhood. In this locality was also Elhanan Smith.

On the steam road between the Corners and Elk Lake, Joshua Smith, from Groton, Conn., settled in 1812, remaining there until his death, December 3, 1840, aged seventy-six. The homestead became the property of Urban, the youngest of eleven children. A few years after their settlement at this place, Silas, one of the sons, at that time about ten years of age, was followed by a pack of wolves to within a short distance of his father's house, barely reaching it in safety.

North, on this ridge, on the Samuel Sherer farm, Jacob Perkins made some good improvements, but later lived farther east, on the turnpike. South, on the same road, was Frazier Eaton, whose farm became the property of Benjamin Blakeslee, who lived and died there.

Samuel Sherer.—His paternal ancester, John Sherer, a native of Scotland, after many years of persecution of the family on account of their religious faith—Presbyterian—crossed the Channel, as thousands of others did, and settled in the North of Ireland. David Sherer (1759–1846), born near Londonderry, Ireland, a son of John and Martha (Patton) Sherer, came to America in 1770, and settled in Derry, N. H. In his eighteenth year he enlisted in the Continental army, and for a year and a half bore arms for his adopted country, participating in the battle of Stillwater and the capture of Burgoyne. In 1789 he married Hannah Youngman (1771–1851), and had the following children: John, who became a Presbyterian minister; David; Hannah (Mrs. John Robertson); William, who practiced medicine in the West; Mary (Mrs. Nehemiah Baldwin); James and Samuel. Late in 1815 the family left New Hampshire and located in what is now Jessup township, this county. David Sherer was a farmer and an active, influential man, an advocate of religion and education, and for fifty-five years a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which society also his family belonged, holding membership at Montrose. The Youngman

family are of English ancestry, their presence in this country dating back to 1684, when Francis Youngman settled in Massachusetts and became a member of Rev. John Eliot's church at Roxbury. Several of his descendants took up arms for the infant colonies and rendered most excellent and loyal service during the Revolution, receiving public recognition therefor. This family name is rapidly dying out, and but few remain to bear and perpetuate the English branch. Hannah was the daughter of Nicholas (1723–1814) and Mary (Wright) (1724–1802) Youngman. Nicholas was the son of Ebenezer (1690-1754) and Mercy Jones Youngman. Ebenezer was the son of Francis Youngman, who died in 1712.

Samuel Sherer was born June 22, 1813, and obtained his education in the district schools, where he afterwards taught for nine or ten winters, spending the summers upon his father's farm. An earnest and painstaking man, his influence and strength of character were recognized by his townsmen, and his services called into use in various public offices. In 1867 he was elected commissioner of the county and served satisfactorily for three years. He strenuously advocated the building of the Montrose Railway, and offered the right of way for the western route of the road, which, however, was not adopted. From early youth to the time of his death he took an active interest in educational and religious matters, and liberally contributed to these interests as well as to all charitable works demanding his attention. He was especially anxious in the matter of giving his own children superior educational advantages, and three of them have been teachers for several years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Montrose, with which his family is also identified, and for three years served as a member of its board of trustees. He met his death accidentally while performing his farm duties, and died August 26, 1886. On June 22, 1837, he married Lucena, daughter of Eldad and Hannah Brewster, who was born in 1816. Their children are Augusta L. (1838–1862) was the wife of Edward Dickerson; Olive T. (1840–70) was the wife of Frank J. Smith; David, resides adjoining the homestead; Sarah A., a teacher in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary and Hannah have also been teachers.

Mrs. Sherer's father, Eldad Brewster (1779–1831), came from Long Island to what is now Montrose, in company with Captain Bartlet Hinds, in 1800, and his farm and that of Daniel Brewster were those since occupied by Thomas Johnson and Horace Brewster in Bridgewater township. In 1813 Eldad Brewster married Hannah (1796–1881), a daughter of Deacon Moses Tyler. At his death he left a widow and nine children, as follows: Tyler (1815–85) was a farmer in Harford township; Lucena, widow of Samuel Sherer; Horace, born in 1818, a farmer in Bridgewater township, has one son, D. Truman, a lawyer at Montrose, and another son, Dr. Fred. D. Brewster, a practicing physician at Tunkhannock; Daniel, born in 1820, a business man at Montrose; Warren (1822–75) was a wagon manufacturer at Tunkhannock; Andrew Jackson, born in 1824, a business man at Montrose; Sarah, born in 1826, is the wife of Salmon A. Hempstead, of Meadville, Pa.; M. Coleman (1828 57) was a carpenter at Montrose; Ann M., born in 1830, wife of Ansel J. Stearns, of Harford, this county.

Jonathan A. Atherton came originally from Massachusetts to Wyoming, thence to Hyde Park, thence to Dimock, where he purchased the old Samuel Bard farm, on which he now resides. Of his children, Henry has been paymaster on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Railroad for twenty-three years; Jerry L. and Bicknel B. have been employed by the same company as foremen of coal breakers; Rosa is the wife of T. H. B. Lewis, of Kingston, Pa.; Florence is the wife of David Sherer, of Dimock, and Sophia is the wife of H. T. Lake.

On the slope south of Elk Lake, Erastus and William Rathbun made a settlement before 1813. The latter was a clothier by trade. In 1817 they sold out to Simon Stevens, who came from Braintrim. He lived here until his death, in 1841, aged nearly sixty-five years. He had fourteen children, some of whom still reside at Elk Lake. Mr. Stevens held important county



Sam'l Shaw

offices and was noted for his strong opposition to Masonry.

In the same locality George Young settled in 1814, moving on a place which had been improved somewhat by Dennison Gere. He died in 1831, aged seventy-two years, and the homestead afterwards became the property of his son John, at one time sheriff of the county. The adjoining farms were owned by Joseph and James Camp, who sold out to David Young, Sr. (a brother of George), in 1815 and left the country. David Young, Sr., died about 1830, but his descendants still live in this part of the township. A few years later James Service settled near Elk Lake.

One-half mile east of Dimock Corners Israel Hewitt settled in 1814, and reared sons named Latham and Israel. They were great hunters and skilled in the use of the rifle. On the Chapman farm, west, Samuel Kellum settled in 1815, but, in 1819, sold out to some Englishmen who were interested in the prospective village of New Birmingham (now Dimock), and who disposed of their interests soon after. At this time, it appears, there were four hundred and fifty thrifty apple trees on the Chapman place.

About this time John Austin located in this neighborhood, but later settled on the I. B. Woodhouse farm, on the Elk Lake road. He was the father of fifteen children. Oliver Scott was on a farm farther east, which was later the home of Samuel A. Brown.

In 1816 Elisha Gates and his son-in-law, John Lewis, from Groton, Conn., settled on the farm north of Col. Parke, on lands still owned by his family. He had sons named John and George. In December, 1886, the latter was living in the township, aged eighty-eight years. In the late Civil War his six sons were in the service and John had three sons in the Union army.

Elisha Gates had the reputation of being the best mathematician in Dimock, and was frequently called on to solve puzzling questions for persons from other counties.

On the Meshoppen, east from this place, settled the Tiffany family, Preston Tiffany locating on the present O. Tiffany farm. Other members were Elisha, Joseph and Horace Tiffany.

In 1819 Alexander Smith, a native of Scotland, came to Dimock and located on eighty acres of land one mile east from the Corners, but did not reside permanently there. While living in Dimock the first twins in the township were born in this family, which received the names of William W. and Christiana.

In 1820 Royal Tyler came from Rhode Island and settled on White Creek, in the southwestern part of the township, where he died in 1842. He had sons named Sylvanus, who lived on the homestead until recently; Moses, who moved to Bridgewater; Royal, immigrating to Kansas; and James became a resident of California.

At a later day the Burdick family opened a farm east from Tyler's, and of the sons reared by Amos Burdick, John remained on the homestead. Nathan settled on an adjoining farm, Matthew on a farm north, and Alpheus on the old Lewis place, in the eastern part of the township, where he still resides.

In the southwestern part also settled George Risley, the father of sons named Dwight, Thomas, Aaron and Frank, most of whom improved farms in that locality or in the northwestern part of Springville.

John Woodhouse immigrated from Otsego County, N. Y., and after living in Bridgewater two years, settled on the farm now owned by one of his sons, F. M. Woodhouse. This was all woods except about three acres, which had been cleared up by a man named Fisk. He died in August, 1864, aged seventy-eight years. Besides the son on the homestead, there were other sons,—A. D., living in Springville; John G., a physician who died in Laceyville; Isaac B., living on the State road in Dimock; and Edward W., of Bradford County.

North of this farm lived Thomas Miles, the father of Wm. C. Miles, of Dimock, and Dr. Jonathan Miles, of Lackawanna County. On the Dolan farm lived Levi Wells, the father of William Wells, of Pottsville.

In 1820 Adam Waldie and his two gifted sisters lived one mile northeast from Dimock, on what became the Murray farm, but after a short residence they moved to Forest Lake.

In the fall of 1821 Joseph Baker, of Chester

County, came to prospect lands, and after looking at a number of locations in Susquehanna County, he bought nearly three hundred acres of improved land at Dimock Corners, to which he moved his family in the spring of 1822. A part of this farm is still the property of his son, Judge I. P. Baker, residing at Dimock village.

The same year Enoch Walker and his son, George, came from Choconut to the farm called "Woodbourne," and which under their ownership became one of the best-known places in the county. A part of the mansion was built by Henry Parke when he occupied this land. In 1822 George Walker had a small store in the room of this house, which afterwards became his library. Enoch Walker came from Chester County with his children, in April, 1820, to the farm, late the residence of Caleb Carmalt, Lakeside, Choconut, where he remained two years, before removing to Woodbourne. One who spent many months, at different times, under his roof, says,—

"His earliest training was under the judicious care of an excellent Christian mother, whose precepts and example were the abiding rule of his life, and enabled him to endure with great fortitude, many and various trials. When young, he appeared as a minister among Friends; and in 1796 spent some time as a missionary to the Oneida Indians, under the auspices of the Yearly Meeting of Friends; and traveled much in the service of the Gospel, and on business, until the close of a long and active life.

"He was ever a pattern of true hospitality, in word and deed; careful in training his children in strict morality and religion, and ever kind and considerate for the happiness of all under his care and influence. He was active in promoting the settlement of the county with worthy and industrious persons, and always evinced a liberal and forbearing spirit towards every sect and denomination, in the fullest sense of a true 'Universal Christian Benevolence.'

"He was returning, 11th mo. 8th, 1853, in his 83d year, from one of his accustomed visits of love and duty, to relatives and friends in and near Philadelphia, and had reached the house of Noah Rogers, Waymart, Wayne Co., in expectation of being at Woodbourne the following day. He spent a cheerful evening, and retired to rest—and to sleep the sleep that knows no waking here." He was buried at Friendsville.

GEORGE WALKER.—During the years next succeeding the first landing of William Penn at Upland, now the city of Chester, Pa., in August, 1682, large numbers of the members of the Society of Friends, anxious to leave England on account of the restrictions placed upon religious liberty by King Charles II, sought the hospitable shores of the New World and made homes within the borders of the Keystone State. Among this number, Lewis Walker, a native of Yorkshire, came, in 1686, and bought from the proprietor, William Penn, a large tract of land near that section of our State since the Revolution known as "Valley Forge," in the beautiful Great Valley, Chester County. This land has since remained in possession of the family, and it was at one time strongly desired by certain members to hold a bi-centennial reunion of the Walker family at that place; this, however, was not carried out, owing to the wide scattering of the descendants. Enoch Walker, the son of Joseph and Sarah Walker, a direct descendant of Lewis, was there born on April 13, 1771, became a leader among the members of the Society and officiated as a minister until coming to Susquehanna County with his children, in 1820. He married Phebe Miller, who was born in 1770, and bore George, born February 16, 1798; Sarah M. (1799–1874), Priscilla (1802–1832), Phebe (1803–1832), Enoch (1806–1828). Lewis, born 1807, died in infancy, followed the next month by the mother.

Robert C. Walker, at one time Secretary of the United States Treasury, was a cousin of Enoch Walker. George Walker spent his early years on the farm of his father in the Great Valley, and was educated at the Westtown Boarding-School, a noted place in early days. His mind inclined to surveying and kindred subjects, and, after leaving school he was placed with John Thomson, the father of Edgar Thomson, the late president Pennsylvania Railroad Company and Joseph Warner, of Philadelphia, to assist in making the preparatory survey for the construction of the Schuylkill Canal, thereby acquiring a practical acquaintance with the profession he has since so successfully followed. In 1820, with his father, three sisters and one brother, he came North and bought land at Lakeside (now the home of James Edward Carmalt, Esq.), eleven miles beyond Montrose, where he entered mercantile business. Two years after,



Geo. Walker

the family removed to a farm some five miles south of Montrose and also engaged in general trade, continuing the two stores for several years. This place they named "Woodbourne," and about 1824 Enoch Walker was appointed postmaster, his son George transacting the duties of the office as deputy.

From this time until his death, in 1853, Enoch Walker gave much attention to the temperance cause, and advocated leaving off, not only all intoxicating drinks, but tea, coffee and tobacco, on the part of all those professing Christianity.

In 1836 George Walker was appointed by Governor Ritner prothonotary and clerk of the courts in Susquehanna County, which position he filled until the passage of the law by the Legislature in 1839, requiring direct election for such offices. During his term of office he was frequently called upon to act as surveyor and civil engineer, and, in 1838, was chosen as arbitration surveyor to survey certain lands on the Wyalusing Creek, in Bradford County, which had been taken possession of by non-purchasers, the title to which was claimed by James Le Ray de Chamont, a French nobleman, who had been compelled to leave France during a revolution, and settled at Le Raysville, Jefferson County, N. Y.

While engaged in this work he was fired upon by the squatters and forced to leave the field. When the matter was submitted to the courts, Le Ray's title was confirmed. From that time he devoted himself to farming and to surveying in Susquehanna, Wayne, Bradford, Luzerne, Wyoming, Lackawanna and Sullivan Counties, and during one summer surveyed thirty-five thousand acres at the head-waters of the Loyalsock and Muncey Creeks, in Lycoming (now Sullivan) County, for Joseph P. Morris, Philadelphia, formerly president of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and the grandfather of Dr. W. F. Morris. As surveyor and civil engineer he was engaged in the preliminary work upon the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, and, on request of Judge Asa Packer, made the first survey for the Montrose Railway.

George Walker has never been a politician. He first voted for John Adams for President, and since that the Whig and Republican tickets. Born a Friend, though not able of late years to associate with the society, he has been a friend to all denominations without regard to sect—a true follower of William Penn in granting liberty of conscience to all professing Christians. In 1876 he sold his farm, "Woodbourne," to Dr. W. F. Norris, of Philadelphia, who had visited him the previous summer. For over forty years he acted as agent for Philadelphia parties, for several thousand acres of land, located in Susquehanna, Wayne and Bradford Counties, and through his judicious sales of land, brought many families to settle upon those tracts.

In 1832 Dimock became a separate civil body. Two years later, in 1834, the taxables wers as follows:

Jacob Ainey.
John Ainey.
Walter Allen.
Rufus Allen.
Benjamin Blakeslee.
Lucius Blakeslee.
Merick Blakeslee.
Luke Blakeslee.
Leland Blakeslee.
Avery Bolles.
George Blakeslee.
Samuel A. Brown.
Lake Bronson.
John Bronson.
Isaac Babcock.
Garret Berry.
Samuel Berry.
Henry Barkley.
Samuel Barkley.
Joseph Baker.
John Baker.
William Baker.
William Baker (2d).
Stephen Bolles.
Andrew Bolles.
John Bolles.
Julius Beach.
George Bagley.
Francis M. Babcock.
William Burhight.
Amos Burdick.
Levi Burdick.
Theron Beak.
Wm. D. Cope.
Thomas Carrier.
Samuel Curling.
John Carmichael.
William Ely.
Simeon Evans.
Charles Eddy.
Robert Eldredge.
James Eldredge.
Orlando A. Eldredge.
Elisha Fargo.
Nehemiah Lathrop.
Dyer Lathrop.
Solomon Lathrop.
John Lathrop.
James Lathrop.
Wm. F. Lathrop.
William Lawrence.
George W. Lane.
Hannah Lane.
John Lewis.
Amherst Lindsley.
John McCarey.
Isaiah Maine.
Henry Mack.
Nathan Morgan.
Albion Moody.
Thomas Miles.
Hugh McCollum.
Adonijah Moody.
Thomas Northrop.
Jason Newton.
Loren Newton.
Thomas Parke.
John Pneuman.
John Reynolds.
Israel Reynolds.
John Rosencrants.
Philemon Robinson.
Perrin Ross.
Mark Raymond.
Joseph Raymond.
Horatio Roberts.
Thomas J. Risley.
Proctor Risley.
George Risley.
Joseph Reese, Jr.
Philander Stephens.
Milton Stephens.
Simon Stephens.
Hubbard Smith.
William Smith.
Joshua Smith.
E. W. Smith.
Richard Stone.

Jason Fargo.	Reuben Spencer.
Jabez Giles.	David Stout.
Thomas Giles.	George Stout.
Daniel Giles.	Preston Tiffany.
Elisha Gates.	Dalton Tiffany.
John Gates.	William Tucker.
Nehemiah Gregory.	Sylvanus Tyler.
George Gates.	Moses Tyler.
Richard Gerritson.	Royal Tyler.
Libbeus Gavett.	Mason Tingley.
Richmond Gavett.	Jacob Vosburg.
Abisha W. Gray.	John Woodhouse.
Abijah Gregory.	Enoch Walker.
Levi B. Gurnsey.	George Walker.
John Goss.	Randall Wilmot.
Latham Hewitt.	Cyrus Whipple.
William Harkins.	Stephen Woolsey.
Israel Hewet.	Gordon Williams.
John Howard.	David Young.
William Hoar.	George Young.
Oliver Heald.	Andrew Young.
Stephen Hazleton.	John N. Young.
Elisha Hazleton.	William Young.
Gideon Hempstead.	Davidson Young.
Asa Lathrop.	

Saw-mills were owned at this period by James Lathrop, Amos Burdick and Elisha Fargo. Asa Lathrop had a grist-mill. The blacksmiths were Gideon Hempstead, Jacob Ainey and Rufus Allen. William Smith was the wagon-maker, and William Young the tanner. John Baker was the inn-keeper.

In 1836 the *Register* mentions Julius Beach as an enterprising farmer who has done much for the introduction of the mulberry into the county. He presented to the cabinet of the Montrose Lyceum a skein of beautiful silk (white)—the first silk manufactured in the county.

(The *morus multicaulis* fever was at its height in the county three years later.)

From a newspaper of the period we take the following:

"Mr. Avery Bolles, of Dimock, in the fall of 1835, procured a kernel of a superior kind of seed wheat, sowed it separately, and in August, 1836, gathered the product and laid it aside. A few days ago he shelled it, counted the kernels, and found them to number one thousand one hundred and ninety-eight."

Dimock Village, the most important business point in the township, is on the corner of the old State road, running east and west, where it crosses the Wilkes-Barre turnpike. From this circumstance it is sometimes called "Dimock's Four Corners." It is also a station on the narrow-gauge railroad. The location is pleasant, but its nearness to Montrose has acted against its becoming a place of great size or business activity. It contains Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, a public-house, three stores, a good school-house and more than one hundred inhabitants.

"About 1819 a number of emigrants, mostly from England, settled at what is now Dimock Corners, which they called New Birmingham. Among them was Thomas Bedford, said to have been wealthy, and to have furnished his reputed brother-in-law, Thomas Emerson, the funds to erect the hotel now standing on the corner. A Mr. Hicks opened a store, and a Frenchman by the name of Major, a cabinet-maker and a local preacher, also erected a house, and carried on business. After a few years most of them sold out and left."[1]

The hotel had a large sign giving its name as the "Birmingham House," and was for many years preserved as a curiosity. The hotel was sold to Joseph Baker, who was succeeded by his son John, who kept it until about 1860. On the breaking out of the war Captain Elijah B. Gates left the tavern to enter the service, and was succeeded by Philander S. Babcock. The house became the property of T. B. Williams and was placed in good repair by him. Among the later landlords have been N. H. Sherman and Thomas Dolan. A second public-house was opened in an old building remodeled for this purpose, before 1837, by Caleb Barnes, and was kept by him a few years. F. M. Babcock, G. W. Lewis, John Foster, Lyman Sherman and J. J. Thompson followed, when it was given over to private use, remodeled and is now the residence of T. B. Williams. Before the building of the Delaware and Lackawana Railroad both those houses enjoyed a large patronage. April 13, 1818, a post-office was established, called *Springville Four Corners*, though the office itself was kept nearly a mile from the Corners, on the next hill north, by John W. Robinson, who afterwards sold to Wm. D. Cope. The house was the one for which Asahel Avery had made preparation; it was burned in 1830, when Mr. Cope lost with it the most of his furniture.

"*Woodbourne*" post-office was a continuance of this, Enoch Walker, postmaster from 1824 until 1830, when it was removed to the Corners, receiving the old name, and Perrin Ross was

[1] Miss Blackman.

appointed postmaster. He kept the office in his residence in the Major house, opposite the hotel, where later lived Dr. Dennison. January 14, 1833, the name was changed to *Dimock*, and December 28, 1833, John Baker was appointed postmaster, and kept the office at his hotel. In 1854 he was succeeded by George W. Lewis, who removed the office to the place kept by him, the lower hotel. Since that time the appointees have been, in 1861, Elisha B. Gates; October, 1861, A. N. Moody; 1862, Philander S. Babcock; 1863, J.W. Carrier; 1864, Alfred Miles; 1874, Daniel T. Handrick; 1885, Harvey T. Allen. The office has daily mails.

In addition to those already mentioned as merchants, Richard Stone had a good store in a large double house, where S. A. Crocker now lives, about 1830–36. He built the store-house which was occupied by L. H. Woodruff after the latter period. The latter came from Bradford County, but had previously been a teacher in Binghamton. After trading here about thirty years, he removed to Wilkes-Barre. That building was afterward occupied by G. W. Struppler, who traded several years. Next came Harvey Allen. The building was burned down January 1, 1884, and the present building was erected on its site by the occupant of the store, Harvey Allen. George Stevens opened a store in the opposite corner about 1840, and sold to Benjamin Thompson, who built the residence adjoining. Here have traded a large number of persons, the last occupant being N. F. Hines, in 1886.

A third stand was established by Hiram Blakeslee, who is still there in trade. For a time he also manufactured clothing. Henry Babcock was in trade in the house now occupied by Charles M. Tingley, and M. G. Shoemaker was at the Wilber shop.

As practitioners of medicine, there have been at this place Dr. Ben Adam Dennison, about 1830, who died in Dimock; Dr. A. C. Blakeslee, a number of years, and with him for a time Dr. P. L. Brush; Dr. J. E. Barnes was in practice at a more recent period, remaining about five years; and Dr. N. C. Mackey, Dr. Foot, Dr. Freeman and Dr. Gulick remained shorter periods.

Joseph Ainey was an old-time blacksmith, and in more recent years C. C. Mills carried on wagon-making quite extensively. The spacious shops he erected are not fully occupied at present.

East Dimock post-office was established June 9, 1862, and George L. Williams was the postmaster. He was succeeded by George C. Giles. The office was intended to serve the Parkvale section of Dimock, and was kept part of the time in Brooklyn township, near that locality. It was discontinued July 16, 1883.

ELK LAKE is a post hamlet in the northwestern part of the township, seven miles from Montrose, and has a fine location south and west of the lakes. It contains several mills, shops, a store, a good school-house and about a dozen residences. The post-office was established August 31, 1842, with the name of ELK LAKE, and Charles J. Lathrop was the first postmaster, who kept it in his store, near the mills. He was succeeded by Orrin F. Fargo, November 13, 1850. On the 15th of December, 1855, the name was changed to LATHROP LAKE, and William F. Lathrop had the office until April 19, 1861, when Philander A. Stephens was appointed, and the post-office again took the name of ELK LAKE, which it has since retained. Stephens kept the office at his house several years; then it was removed to the store, at the Corners, where it yet remains. He was succeeded as follows: in 1866, by William A. Kellogg; 1867, William M. Crane; 1874, George Stephens; and since the fall of 1885, Marion E. Griffis. The office has a daily mail, on the Auburn route to Montrose.

C. J. Lathrop was an early merchant, selling goods several years prior to his having the post-office near the mills. In 1847 Wilson Bard started a store in a building which was changed into a residence for the miller. J. H. Hall and Justus Hickox also traded in a small way. Justus Smith, in 1856, removed to Springville, and was the last at the mills. About 1865 W. A. Kellogg opened a new stand near the Corners, south of the lakes, but, two years later, sold to Leabody & Crane. John Leabody followed, and was succeeded by the firm of Leabody & Stephens. On the death of Leabody, George

Stephens became the sole owner and traded until 1884, when he sold out to Marion E. Griffis, the present merchant.

On the outlet of the lakes is the site of the old Lathrop Mills, which have been operative the past eighty years. The present mill was built soon after 1830, and has had many owners, among them being Searle & Lathrop, W. A. Kellogg, Fargo & Lathrop, Wells & Bard, E. & F. Fargo, John Young, Young & Woodruff, and the present, J. G. Cart. It is still quite a good custom mill. The saw-mills on the stream, above and below the mill, are not now in operation. The upper mill, last owned by E. Fargo, was moved to Rush, where it was carried on by George Fargo. The lower, or Lathrop mill, has been abandoned.

South of the Corners, on the Auburn road, a steam lumber-mill was erected, half a dozen years ago, by J. Estes, who sold one-half interest to Edgar Burdick. Soon after, the latter disposed of his interest to Byron Allen, and the establishment is now carried on by Estes & Allen. It contains machinery to cut lumber, shingles, to plane, and to grind feed. Five men are employed.

Near the head-waters of White Creek, in the southwestern part of the township, Sylvanus Tyler put up a saw-mill, which was operative until 1856, when it was removed to make place for one of the best flouring-mills in the county. Both saw and grist-mills were now operated by water and steam-power, and much business was done. In October, 1883, the property passed into the hands of Jefferson and Francis Dougherty; but the mills were burned down in 1884, and a small feed-mill only now occupies the site. Small saw-mills in this locality have been abandoned.

On the Meshoppen, in the southeastern part of the township, the water-power was improved in the early part of the century to operate saw-mills, which were owned by the Parke family. The country in this section remaining heavily timbered, the water-power was constant, and the place was deemed a good site for more extensive mills. The prospect of having the narrow-gauge railroad built up this valley added to this view and encouraged the Honorable Ben Parke to build the finest flouring-mill in this part of the State. The mills were completed in 1868, at a cost of $30,000, and included first-class milling machinery, saw and lath-mills. The water was carried to the mills through a trunk four feet in diameter and six hundred feet long. The enterprise appears to have been fated to ill-luck from the beginning. Soon after the trunk was completed, part of it was swept away by a freshet. The railroad was built to the west of the mills; the patronage was not large enough to make the investment a paying enterprise, and other circumstances prevented the proprietor from realizing his anticipations. He sold the Parkevale property, including the mills and a large tract of land, to George Keiser. In April, 1882, the mills were destroyed by fire, and the dam was afterwards torn away. In 1886 there was nothing to distinguish Parkevale from ordinary farm property. The locality has romantic surroundings, and while the residence of the Parke family, was one of the best-known spots in the county.

On the Meshoppen, near the Brooklyn line, mills are operated by Eugene Lathrop; and other mills on this stream have passed away. On the outlet of Cope's Pond, whose power had been increased by dams, two saw-mills were operated as the property of John W. Robinson, and were located but a short distance apart. Lower down the stream was a saw-mill owned by R. Gavitt and Samuel A. Brown, which was later the property of Marcus Hinkley. An earlier mill had been carried on by Preston Tiffany. Soon after 1810 a man named Ely had a carding-mill on this stream, taking the water directly from the falls. The machinery was removed, but the building still stands on the E. T. Tiffany farm. The Hinkley mill, on this stream, was first gotten in operation about 1820.

Educational and Religious.— Aside from the interest manifested in common schools, Dimock has had several schools of a higher order, which were well attended and deservedly popular. The oldest of these was Woodruff's Academy, established at Dimock, prior to 1850, by L. H. Woodruff, and conducted by him as a private enterprise. He was himself a success-

ful educator, and taught a few years, occupying a building which had been erected for this purpose. Subsequently young men from college taught, the last instructor being his son, Clarence Woodruff. After this the building was used as a public hall, but it has recently been changed into a tenement.

Prior to the late Civil War the Literary Society of Dimock erected an academy building twenty-two by forty feet and two stories high, in which select schools were taught by B. M. Stone, William H. Baker, H. V. Thompson and others. By arrangement with the trustees of the building, one room was used for public schools, which have been continuously taught in that building since 1860. The Literary Society consisted of fifty-six members, each owning one or more of the five-dollar shares, which created a fund to erect the building and maintain the school. I. P. Baker, B. M. Stone and others were elected trustees, and the property is now held in trust by Judge Baker, the society for many years having only a nominal existence. There were, in addition to the schools in this building, lectures and literary meetings, which moulded and educated public opinion. The upper room of the building forms a hall, in which religious meetings are now held.

It is probable that these schools were at least the indirect means which led many of the young men of the township to engage in professional occupations; and, as a result, Dimock has furnished a larger number of lawyers and doctors, in proportion to its population, than any other township of the county. Among those claimed either as natives or as citizens, who engaged in these avocations, are the following:

Physicians: I. B. Lathrop, of Springville; E. L. Blakeslee, of Montrose; Riley Blakeslee, of Harford; Riley Blakeslee, of Philadelphia; John G. Woodhouse, died at Laceyville; Thos. Harkins, of Iona; A. C. Blakeslee, of Nicholson; Albert Ainey, of Brooklyn Centre; David Ainey, of New Milford; Addison Newton, of Illinois; Jonathan Miles, of Lackawanna County; Edward L. Brush, of Springville; William Dolan, of Scranton; John Dennison, of Wilkes-Barre; Frederick Dennison, of Mehoopany.

Attorneys: William Ainey, of Allentown; William Wells, of Pottsville; E. L. Blakeslee, of Montrose; Nahum Newton, deceased; Miller Allen, of Montrose; Elhanan Smith, of Towanda; Clarence Woodruff, of Scranton; and William M. Main, who had finished his studies as a law student, but died before being admitted to the bar. The township also claims Judge Wilmot, on account of his residence in Dimock for a short period.

The Dimock Baptist Church was organized June 3, 1834, by a council composed of delegates from the neighboring Baptist Churches. Eight males and seventeen females entered into membership, nearly all having letters of dismission from the Bridgewater and Auburn churches. Jonathan Miles was chosen deacon and Elijah B. Slade clerk. Five days later, June 8th, the church received its first addition of membership, when Elder J. W. Parker baptized a number of persons, among them being Mason Tingley, later and for many years a deacon. Then came as preachers at occasional periods Elders Davis Dimock, J. W. Parker, J. D. Jones, J. B. Worden, Elijah Sturdevant and others. Elder Jonathan Melvin was the first settled pastor, coming in June, 1841. Successive ministers of the church have been Elders P. Frink, James D. Webster, Isaac Gray, J. W. Parker, J. M. Barns, H. H. Gray, Wm. Tower, Harvey Kingsbury, John E. Barns, T. F. Clancy. In March, 1867, Elder A. L. Post commenced his ministry, giving the church full time, and continued his service until his death, in 1879. On the 1st of April, 1880, Elder J. A. Eldred entered upon a pastorate which continued a little more than two years. In 1884–85 the pulpit was vacant, but there was occasional preaching by supplies. Since May 1, 1886, Elder S. W. Cole has been the pastor on part time, serving also the church of Auburn.

Though there have been so many ministerial changes, the church has had quite a large aggregate membership, about one hundred and fifty persons in all having belonged. The present membership is seventy-three, and the affairs of the church appear to be in good condition.

Besides Jonathan Miles, the deacons of the church have been William Baker, Mason Ting-

ley, E. G. Baker and Alpheus Burdick. The latter is the present deacon, and has served the church twenty-two years, being for a long time a contemporary of the venerable Deacon Tingley, who, being incapacitated by age, was succeeded in 1875 by E. G. Baker.

The clerks of the church have been, in the order of their election, Elijah B. Slade, Adonijah Taylor, Mason Tingley, D. B. Smith, E. M. Tingley, Alonzo Woodhouse, Urban Smith, M. K. Tingley, and Philip D. Burdick since Nov. 14, 1863.

The church edifice at Dimock was begun by the people of that community without reference to denominational distinctions, each contributor receiving stock in the building. In 1851 members of the church secured the unfinished building, and through the efforts of Deacon Tingley it was completed for the use of the Baptists, though open to all sects for funeral purposes. It is a plain, almost square, two-story building, and, having galleries in the sides, has ample seating capacity. In 1886 it was in a fair state of preservation. The early Baptist meetings of the township were held in the vicinity of Elk Lake, and embraced a number of attendants who did not become a part of the membership of the present church.

The Presbyterian Church of Dimock.—A preliminary meeting having in view the organization of a Presbyterian congregation at Dimock was held Aug. 19, 1854, when it was decided to form a church Sept. 16, 1854. At the designated time the following persons were enrolled as members, most of them having withdrawn from the Montrose Church for this purpose: L. H. Woodruff, Jacob Wallace, Wm. B. Dean, Robert Foster, Charlotte Beach, Caroline Thompson, Eunice Bolles, Helen Bolles, Eliza Scott, Catherine Wallace and Nancy G. Maine.

Meetings were held in the academy building, and April 16, 1855, nine trustees were elected, when the congregation became an incorporated body, with a view of building a house of worship. Various causes acted to prevent, and the congregation became so weak in the course of a few years that, at a meeting held Aug. 10, 1865, but six members attended. Jacob Wallace was elected treasurer and L. H. Woodruff secretary. In 1868 there were ten members in good standing, and E. W. Woodhouse and wife joined at a meeting held this year, when L. H. Woodruff was elected a ruling elder. The Rev. Harrison preached occasionally and was followed by the Rev. George Spaulding. The organization of the congregation not having been kept up, it was again incorporated, with the present name, Nov. 17, 1870, to erect a church edifice on one acre of land, which had been donated for this purpose by L. H. Woodruff. The trustees selected were E. W. Woodhouse, A. W. Maine and J. M. Wallace. In 1871 the present edifice was erected, and was thereafter used as the regular place of worship. It is a neat frame structure with a shapely spire, and in 1886 was under the control of Trustees T. B. Williams and Jacob Wallace. In 1873 the Rev. Arthur Folsom became the stated supply and continued several years. Edward W. Woodhouse and Asa Dewey were elected elders, but removed, and in 1886 the congregation had no elders and but half a dozen members. The affairs of the church sadly need reviving.

Methodist meetings have been held in Dimock almost since the period of its settlement, but no house of worship has been provided nor a permanent organization established. Near the centre of the township several classes have existed for a period of years; but, yielding to the influences produced by the changes of population, they have gone down, to be revived at some future period. The present class was organized in 1875 by the Rev. H. G. Harned, preacher in charge of the Springville Circuit, with twenty-five members, and H. F. Newton class-leader. Meetings were held in the Presbyterian Church at Dimock until the spring of 1886, since which time they are held in the Literary Academy building. Norman E. Travers is the present leader of the class, which has twenty members. The members continue to be a part of Springville Circuit.

At Elk Lake an appointment was taken up during the pastorate of William Shelp, and while the Rev. F. A. Doney was the preacher in charge, in 1876, a great revival occurred, continuing for a period of six weeks, and re-

sulting in eighty conversions. In July, 1876, a large number were baptized and added to the church, and meetings have since been regularly held. The school-house has been supplied with a pulpit and an organ, which are the property of the class, which meets there for preaching services every two weeks. The members number twenty-four, and belong to Rush Circuit. A Sabbath-school of fifty members is maintained.

Near Dimock Station are the camp-meeting grounds of the Wyalusing Camp-Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church—a body which became incorporated August 15, 1877, on the petition of the following persons: I. P. Baker, C. S. Gates, H. Crocker, Jr., G. W. Sterling and A. W. Tiffany. The association has thirteen directors who control its affairs. The capital stock is limited to twenty thousand dollars, divided into shares of ten dollars each. The grounds were located in 1875, and consisted of twenty-three acres, about twenty acres being shaded by young and thrifty trees, on a gentle hillside. Here is an unfailing spring of pure water, and other natural advantages make it a desirable location. The grounds have been improved by the erection of two hundred and forty cottages, a chapel thirty by fifty-eight feet, and a new boarding tent. The meetings are held annually for a period of eight days and are occasions of great interest.

The cemeteries of Dimock are located with reference to the convenience of the different sections of the township, and are small plots of ground, preserved and improved by the people living in their neighborhood. The land for the one at Dimock was donated by Mason Tingley. Other burial-grounds are in the northeastern part of the township, at Elk Lake, and in the southwestern part, in the Tyler neighborhood.

JOHN L. LAKE.—His grandfather, John Lake, of Hunterdon County, N. J., had an extensive business as auctioneer, was a farmer and a prominent politician and served as sheriff of the county. His father, Abraham (1796–1874), married Susan Garrison (1793–1861), was a farmer and a large dealer in horses and stock. He was reputed to be a good judge of horses, and his opinion was sought in their sale by men far and near. He removed with his family to Knowlton township, Warren County, N. J., where he purchased a farm, which, with the assistance of his sons, he cleared of debt. Subsequent to the removal of his son, John L. Lake, to Dimock township, this county, he also settled here, where he died. The Garrison family were settled near Phillipsburg, N. J. The children of Abraham and Susan Lake are Elizabeth, born in 1819, wife of Jacob J. Beck, resides at Hainesburg, N. J.; John L., born in Hunterdon County, September 20, 1828; William G. (1822–60) was a farmer in Auburn township, this county, where he died; Mary Jane, born 1825, is the wife of E. L. Cool, a farmer in Bridgewater; Rachel, born in 1827, the wife of Ira K. Raub, a farmer in Springville; Dian (1830–54); Abraham (1832–48); Isaac G. (1834–82) was a farmer and stock dealer in Bridgewater, and was accidentally killed. One of his sons is of the firm of E. C. & M. L. Lake, merchants at South Montrose.

John L. Lake rendered great assistance to his father in paying for his farm in Warren County, and in early life learned the necessity of industry and economy, the sure road to a successful business career. He had limited opportunities for obtaining an education from books in boyhood, but became inured to hard work and gained practical lessons therefrom. In 1856 he came to Susquehanna County, and purchased one hundred and six acres of land in the southwest corner of Dimock township, to which he has added until he is the owner of four hundred and twelve acres, nearly all in one tract. He bought the Newton saw-mill, on White Creek, in 1878, which he has conducted since. Naturally taking to the stock business, he began in 1876 buying stock, and marketing in the coal regions, and subsequently in New York, Scranton and Newark. He has been succeeded in this business by his son, William L. Lake, who buys and ships large herds of stock from this county, Buffalo and other places, to New York and other Eastern markets. Mr. Lake, with the assistance of his sons, manages this large farm successfully. He has been active in local politics, and has served as supervisor and

path-master for over twenty years. He is temperate in his habits and never tasted either liquor or tobacco. He is prompt in business matters, and known for his integrity in all the relations of life. He married Joanna Hay in 1861, who died ten years afterward, leaving three children—William L., George M. and Charles H. Lake. His wife was a daughter of Peter and Susan Hay, of Warren County, N. J., who settled at Auburn Corners, this county, about thirty-five years ago, and were farmers. His second wife, whom he married in 1873, is Mrs. Mary C. (Raub) Vough, who was born October 5, 1829. She is a daughter of Michael (1792–1869) and Mary (1796–1863) (Read) Raub, who were farmers near Blairstown, N. J., where the family of Raub have resided for several generations. Her grandfather, Michael Raub, was a soldier in the Revolution. Mrs. Lake had one child by her first husband, Mary, whose first husband was Minor Stephens, by whom she had one child, Jacob B. Stephens, and for her second husband, she married Alfred L. Risley, and resides at Springville.



I L Lake

B. L. Brush.—The first representatives of this family in Susquehanna County settled in Oakland township in 1820, came from Connecticut and founded the settlement known as Brushville. Lewis Brush, one of the sons, located for a time in Bridgewater township, in the Watrous district, and thence removed to Dimock in 1838. He was a Representative to the Legislature during 1843–44 for the district composed of Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties, and received his nomination from the Democratic party. He subsequently served as justice of the peace for many years, and his judgment and counsel were accepted and relied upon. Hon. Lewis Brush married Lucy Ann Williams, also from Connecticut stock, who bore the following living children: Dr. Platt E., who studied medicine and practiced several years successfully; was a surgeon during the

Rebellion, and now resides at Springville; Bruce L., born 1838, subject of this sketch; Helen M., married T. B. Williams, Esq., of this township; Eugenia, married Theodore Baker, of Dimock township; Moselle, married, first, James Rymer, and, second, a Mr. Willman, now living at Jermyn, Pa. Mr. Brush died in this township in 1866. Bruce L. Brush obtained a good education from books in the district schools, the Montrose Academy, the Harford Academy and the Woodruff Academy, in his native town, under the tuition of Hon. William H. Ainey, now of Allentown. He afterwards taught in the district schools several winters and worked upon his father's farm during the summer seasons. When the first draft of men for the war was made he was one of those upon whom the lot fell, and expected to be engaged for the next nine months, but, on reaching Harrisburg, was exempted on account of physical disability. In 1860 he bought the farm beautifully located between the two Elk Lakes, and in 1878 erected the present home. A farmer, he has given but little attention to other matters than the science of farming, though he has been somewhat active in the laudable Grange movement and Odd-Fellowship. His fellow-townsmen have recognized his stanch and honorable character by election to various offices, and he has accept-



B. L. Brush

ably served as school director, constable, assessor and supervisor. When the Montrose Railway project was under way he gave the right of way to the company through his portion of his deceased father's home farm, and has always exhibited an interest in matters of public improvement. He married, January 7, 1863, Sabra A., the adopted daughter of David and Sabra (Smith) Young, born 1840, and has children,—Viola A., the wife of C. W Stedman, a farmer of

Rush; and Lizzie P. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Young were Edward, Mary and Henry, the latter of whom is now a resident of Washington Territory. The Young family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and settled in what is now Dauphin County, Pa., at an early date, and came to Susquehanna County in 1815. The late ex-Sheriff John Young was a cousin to David Young.

JUDGE I. P. BAKER.—His grandparents, John and Hannah Baker, were natives of and resided in Chester County, Pa. Their son Joseph (1768–1837) married Elizabeth (1769–1843), a daughter of William and Deborah Baldwin, who bore him the following children: John, born in 1788, married Emily Johnson, who resides in Dimock township, being now in her eighty-fifth year; Deborah, born in 1790, married Amos Baldwin, of Chester County; Hannah, born in 1791, wife of Abraham Bailey, of Dimock township; William, born in 1793; Mary, 1794, became the wife of Lewis Bailey, of Chester County; Joseph, 1797; Eli, 1799; Eliza, 1801, married Samuel Woodward, of Brooklyn township; Margaret, 1802, wife of Ezekiel W. Harlan, of Mauch Chunk, Pa.; Julia, 1804; Elizabeth, 1806; married George Gates, of Dimock, now in his eighty-ninth year; Abeline, 1810, is the wife of Urbane Smith, a justice of the peace in Dimock; and Judge Isaac P. Baker, who was also born in Chester County, February 7, 1812. Joseph Baker was a thorough-going and enterprising business man, and while a resident of Chester County carried on a grist-mill, saw-mill and nail-factory on Brandywine River, until the great flood came and destroyed his entire property, even washing away his books and papers. In 1821 he purchased some three hundred acres of land at Dimock Four Corners, this county, and the following spring removed thence with his family, excepting his eldest daughter, Deborah, who remained in Chester County. He largely improved this property while good health lasted, but a stroke of paralysis made him an invalid for several years before his death. His mother was a niece of Daniel Boone, and the family is of Quaker origin. Isaac P. Baker, the youngest child, remembers attending school at the old log school-house several miles distant from their home, to which he walked through woods and over streams. Upon reaching his majority he spent one year in boating coal from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia, and was often brought in company with the late Judge Asa Packer, who began the same business at the same time. Returning home, he managed his father's farm for two years, and in 1837 he began buying cattle in various parts of the State and driving them to Eastern Pennsylvania markets for sale. This business proved to be his principal life-work. He continued to buy stock in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio for market in the eastern part of this State, and for about five years was associated with Squire Urbane Smith, and during the last few years shipped them by carloads from Buffalo and central points in Ohio until 1872, when he retired from the business and located on the farm which he had all these years heretofore carried on himself. Here he resided until 1884, when, being succeeded on the home property by his son, Theodore H., he settled at Dimock Four Corners, where he has since resided. Judge Baker has been an active business man, and, together with his other affairs, was a promoter of the Montrose Railway. He early took an interest in political circles, was a member of the old Whig party, and upon the organization of the Republican party, in 1856, was one of the first to advocate its principles and assist in its formation. Notwithstanding his large business operations in the West, he has invariably exercised the right of suffrage at home, and strenuously upheld as a leader, by every honest measure and reasonable effort, the principles of reform in the Republican party. In 1861 he accepted the nomination of his party for associate judge, was elected and, with the late Judge Charles F. Read, served for a term of five years. He sat on the bench with Judge Mercur for four years, and with the late Judge Farris B. Streeter for one year. Together with his wife and many others, he became a member of the Baptist Church at Dimock during a series of revival meetings held there in 1841, by Elder A. L. Post. He married, in 1839, Annis H., a daughter of William G. and



L. P. Baker

Elizabeth (Carrington) Handrick, of Middletown, this county, who was born August 15, 1814, a woman well known for her intelligence, hospitality and womanly virtues. Their children are Elizabeth M. (1842–68), was the wife of L. W. Hamlin, of Salem, Wayne County, Pa.; Theodore H., born in 1844, married Eugenia B., a daughter of the late Hon. Lewis Brush; Lillie A., born in 1847, is the wife of Dr. Lee Hollister, of Wilkes-Barre; Isabella E., (1851–64); William J., born in 1853, married Ida, a daughter of Friend and Hannah Hollister.

WILLIAM BUNNELL.—His paternal grandfather, James (1768–1841), a native of Litchfield County, Conn., married Azuba Carter (1768–1816); was a blacksmith by trade and died in Southeast Bridgewater, this county. Their children were Ephraim K. (1798–1881) died in Bridgewater; Avis (1800–82) married Daniel Landon and resided in Susquehanna County at one time and died in New York State; Elijah (1803–72); Dotha, born in 1810, married a Mr. Tooley and resided in Tennessee, where she has a large family; James A. (1813–86) settled in Dimock in 1849, where he died thirty-seven years afterwards; Lucy, born in 1805, the wife of Charles Farnham, resided in Massachusetts; Matilda (1807–53), wife of Harry Stone, resided and died in Litchfield County, Conn., where also Samuel Bunnell (1816–84), the youngest child, lived and died. Elijah Bunnell married Lucy (1804–64), a daughter of Apollos and Eunice (Throop) Stone, of Litchfield County, who were of Scotch origin. Their children are Kirby, born 1827, a farmer in Bridgewater township; William, born February 27, 1829; Dotha Ann (1831–38) and Truman S. (1834–38)—both died of an epidemic, scarlet fever, the same year; Lucy J., born 1836, married Henry Rogers, now of Lawrence, Kan.; and Harry, who died young. Elijah Bunnell came to Susquehanna County in May, 1833, driving through by the Newburg turnpike, and settled on the farm where his son Kirby now resides. He was known as a great hunter, and supplied his table largely with choice wild game, besides disposing of his surplus meats to his neighbors. He ran in debt for his farm, from which he was only released after twenty years of industry and toil and the hearty assistance of his sons.

William Bunnell was four years old when his parents settled in Bridgewater. In youth he was a close student of books and completed his education under Dr. Lyman Richardson, at Harford, and under Elder Gray, at Montrose Academy. He was a teacher for two winter terms, but from 1854 to 1858, as a traveling salesman, made a series of tours through Mississippi and other Southern States. On December 21, 1858, he married Mary J., a daughter of Isaiah (1785–1858) and Polly (Williams) Maine (1792-1878). Her father was in the War of 1812, and came to Dimock from Groton, Conn., in 1818, settling where his son, I. A. Maine, now resides. His purchase being made under the Connecticut title, he was compelled to pay for a second time. The children of Isaiah Maine are Alanson, a retired farmer at Dimock Corners; Isaiah A., a farmer in Dimock; William (1820-41) read law at Montrose, but died before being admitted to the bar; Thomas, a farmer in Dimock, died in 1883; Mary J., wife of William Bunnell, whose children are Alice (1860-86); Lucy Jane, a graduate of Mansfield Normal School, is a teacher in Bridgewater; Fanny L. and Willard M. Bunnell. Mr. Bunnell has been a farmer and a merchant; he has been prominent in local politics; was a War Democrat and has served his township in various capacities officially. In 1880 he espoused the principles of the Greenback party, and advocated measures adopted by both branches of Congress in 1862, whereby all money furnished by the government should be a legal tender for all debts, both public and private. In the fall of 1881, in company with T. B. Williams and S. J. Northrop, he established the *National Record* at Montrose, which was devoted to the Greenback sentiment. He took charge of the outside work until the patronage of the paper reached eighteen hundred subscribers. Mr. Bunnell sold out his interest in the newspaper in the fall of the same year.

He was one of the early promoters of the Grange movement in the county, one of the men

to bring about its resuscitation, and is an active member of Susquehanna Grange, No. 74. He was one of the promoters of the Montrose Railway and was active in the establishment of the Farmers' Institute, in 1886. Mr. Bunnell has been frequently invited to deliver addresses upon various topics, and his earnest advocacy of the principles of his theme, his wide range of thought and common-sense ideas have won for him no little consideration among his fellowmen.

JAMES A. BUNNELL, son of James and Azuba Bunnell, owned the Hoar farm, and spent the remainder of his life there after settling in Dimock from Connecticut. He was born in Litchfield County, and his wife, Mary Ann Hall, born in New Haven County in 1815, survives, in 1886, residing with her children. The eldest, Frederick Hall Bunnell, was born in Waterbury, Conn., January 12, 1840; Robert O. is a farmer and carpenter in Dimock; Lyman W., also a farmer in Dimock; and Welcome L., a farmer in Springville.

FREDERICK H. BUNNELL was nine years old when his parents came to Susquehanna County. He was raised on the home farm, and obtained his education at the district school and at the Dimock Academy. For three terms he was a teacher. In 1863 he went to Chicago, and on September 1, 1884, enlisted at Grand Rapids, in Company A., Twenty-first Michigan Regiment of Infantry. He was first employed in an Engineer Corps on the hospital buildings at Lookout Mountain, and subsequently sent to Alabama under General Rosseau. Returning to Chattanooga, his regiment (Twenty-first Michigan) was ordered to Dalton on guard. After one week there they marched to Atlanta, Ga., where they arrived in November, and found the city on fire. Here they were assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, under General Sherman. The next day they started through Georgia, went to Savannah, and threw up breastworks, but the city having been taken by the navy, and Fort McAllister surrendered, they marched into the city without fighting, on December 21st. In January they left and marched through Lexington and Columbia, then on fire, and were engaged in the battles of Adairsville and Bentonville in March, where they lost seventy men. On March 24th Mr. Bunnell was detailed to serve as hospital guard at division headquarters, which position he filled until the war ended. He was discharged at Washington, June 8, 1865, and went to Detroit, where the regiment was disbanded. Returning home, he married, the same year, Harriet, a daughter of Jacob B. and Catherine (Sherman) Wallace, by whom he has children,—James Wallace, Francis Elmer, Lettie Mary, Irene Estella, Byron Bruce and John M. Bunnell. The fourth child, Kirby, died young.

Since the close of the war Mr. Bunnell has been a farmer in Dimock. He was one of the charter members of Susquehanna Grange, P. of H., and its first regularly initiated member, and has been identified with the Grange movement since. He was elected Overseer of the Pomona Grange in December, 1885, the same month elected Master of Susquehanna Grange, and on June 1, 1886, he was appointed by the State Grange Deputy of the south part of Susquehanna County. Since holding the office he has organized Elk Lake Grange, No. 806, with twenty-nine charter members, and in December, 1886, reorganized Union Grange, No. 152, with thirteen members. By virtue of the last two offices he is a member of the State Grange.

CHAPTER XXIV.

SPRINGVILLE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was erected in April, 1814, out of the southwestern part of the old township of Bridgewater. At the same time the southeastern part of that township was erected into the old township of Waterford (including Lathrop and Brooklyn), which became the eastern boundary of Springville. The northern limits of the new township extended within five miles of Montrose, including the greater part of what became Dimock in 1832. Wyoming County lies south, and west were Auburn and about one mile of Rush, until after Dimock was



Wm. Burnell

erected, when that township became the northern boundary of Springville, whose area was now reduced to about thirty square miles—six miles along the Wyoming line and five miles north and south.

"At different periods since the erection of Susquehanna County there has been more or less disquiet among the residents remote from the seat of justice, and those of Springville have been of the number. As early as 1839 the matter of annexing Springville and Auburn to portions of Luzerne and Bradford, to form a new county, with Skinner's Eddy for a county-seat, was openly agitated. Again, in 1842, it was only vigilance on the part of some that prevented their loss to Susquehanna, when Wyoming County was organized. To this day there are those who contend that the township, for half a mile within its southern border, belongs of right to Wyoming, since the line dividing them is the unrectified one of 1810–12. This should have been due east from Wyalusing Falls, and was so run by the surveyors going east; but the party from the east line of the county, on account of some variation understood by surveyors, failed to meet those from the west, being considerably south of them. The matter was finally compromised by making the line *not* "due east and west," as directed. This had so long been acquiesced in, and farms and town arrangements were so well established in 1842, it was concluded best to make no changes."[1]

The lands of the township are elevated and slope well towards the south, the general level being broken by high ridges along the water-courses. Most of the streams drain southward, the principal one being Meshoppen Creek. It enters the township at the northeastern part, and, after taking the waters of Pond Brook, passes out of it east of the centre. In the southwestern corner White Creek passes into Auburn, draining that part of the township. In all parts of Springville good springs abound, and in the eastern section there are several small lakes or ponds. The streams have enough fall to afford mill-sites, but lack the volume to make the operation of machinery profitable. The low lands are limited, but in several sections the uplands are handsomely located, and, having a soil naturally fertile, some of the finest farms in the county have there been made since the timber growth has been removed. The higher parts were once covered with beech, maple and hickory, and the hillsides and lower lands with elms, basswood and hemlock. But few pines and scarcely any oak were found in the township. The cereals do well, but dairying has become the principal occupation of the people.

[1] Miss Blackman.

The Pioneers.—Not possessing so many inviting natural features as some other townships in the county, settlements in Springville did not antedate the century. The first clearing was made in the fall of 1800, near where the Presbyterian Church was afterwards built, by Captain Jeremiah Spencer and his sons, who put in six acres of wheat. He was a native of New Hampshire, and had served in the Revolutionary War, but lived in Rensselaer County, N. Y., prior to his coming here. Captain Spencer and his brother Samuel had come to this section to survey a township six miles square, for Oliver Ashley, of Connecticut, who had bought such a tract of land of the State, for a half-bushel of silver dollars, and to which he gave the name of "Victory." On an old map such a township appears, having an irregular shape, whose southern line ran near where is now the hamlet of Lynn. It embraced in the main what is now Springville township and a part of Auburn. The family of Captain Spencer came in 1801, and consisted of his wife (who was a sister of Judge Ashley), sons named Daniel and Francis B., and five daughters. Captain Spencer died in 1825, aged seventy-five years. He was interred in the cemetery for which he donated the land, as were also some of the members of his family. Francis B. Spencer lived at Springville, being the first postmaster at that place, in 1815, and was well educated for those times. He died at Factoryville, January 1, 1869. Daniel Spencer was widely known as a great hunter, and some remarkable stories of his skill are related.

"*Hazard's Register* contained a notice of Daniel Spencer's wonderful pound of gunpowder, entitled, '*Susquehanna County against the world!*' 'In the early settlement of this county, Mr. Spencer, of Springville township, killed, with *one pound of powder*, one hundred and five deer, nine bears, three foxes, one wolf, three owls and a number of partridges and quails. Mr. Spencer has killed upwards of fifteen hundred deer since he came to reside in this county.'

"The following is the testimony of one of his former neighbors: 'He was out one day in the fall of the year, when the bucks frequently get into a family quarrel, as in this case. He found two lusty bucks that had been fighting, and in the battle their horns, being long and prongy, became locked together so firmly that they could not be separated by any effort they could make, and one of them died either in the battle or by starvation, and the other had dragged his dead comrade around until he was just alive and had become a mere skeleton.'

"The road from Colonel Parke's to Springville Hollow was opened in 1803 or 1804 by the Spencers. Previous to that, only marked trees and a bridle-path had guided the traveler to the Susquehanna River at the mouth of the Meshoppen."

Samuel Spencer, the brother of Captain Spencer, bought five hundred acres of land in the present Lymanville neighborhood, south of the Connecticut township of *Victory*, for which he paid Colonel Jenkins, of Wyoming, a horse and saddle. Returning to New Hampshire, Spencer sold this land to his brother-in-law, Gideon Lyman, of Wethersfield, Conn., for five hundred dollars, but who did not occupy it until 1803. In March of that year he came, with his wife and eleven children, and made a temporary home on the place which afterwards became the farm of Justus Knapp, on account of its nearness to Captain Spencer, who returned with them from the East, where he had been on a visit. As soon as he could prepare a house, Gideon Lyman moved his family to the land he had bought of Samuel Spencer—to the locality which has ever since been known by his name.

Owing to his generosity while on the way hither, in relieving a friend pressed by a creditor, Mr. Lyman had only fifty cents in his pocket when he reached his destination. The house he occupied was built by felling basswood trees, splitting them open, and laying them up with the flat side inward. It was probably eighteen by fourteen feet, and had to accommodate thirteen persons through the summer. The roof was made of white ash bark, but the floor was of the same material as the sides of the building. Two barrels of pork constituted the stock of provisions, and Mr. Lyman was obliged to go to Exeter, near Wilkes-Barre, and sell a horse to get grain for bread. This left him only one horse. He sold a bed to buy a cow. To crown his discouragement, he found he held a worthless title, and had eventually to buy of Mr. Drinker, recovering nothing of what he had paid in good faith to the claimant under the Connecticut title. But he had been a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and was not easily daunted. His first house was built about ten or twelve rods from one of the most bountiful springs in our country; but this was so concealed by laurels that he had lived upon the place several years before it was discovered. Subsequently he built nearer it, and the house is now occupied by his grandson, James H. Lyman. The spring supplied him, and many of the neighbors, with an unfailing stream of pure, cold water during protracted drouths. Here he lived until his death, in May, 1824. His children all lived to old age, and all but one "were present at his funeral. His sons were Elijah, Gideon, Joseph Arvin, Samuel, John and Prentiss. Elijah is still living (September, 1869), in Allegany County, N. Y., aged eighty-seven. His sister, Dolly Oakley, is eighty-five. Gideon, a twin with the latter, died when fifty-five years old. Naomi Spencer died when sixty-nine; Samuel when seventy-one; Joseph Arvin in his sixty-second year. The five others are living, the youngest being seventy-one."

Having such a large family, and being so far removed from the sources of supplies, with few means to procure what was obtainable, the Lymans suffered many hardships, which were shared by other families in this locality.

"One summer there was a scarcity of bread. A crop of rye was growing, and as soon as it was full in the head it was cut in small quantities, and when dry, was taken out of the straw, cleaned, and set before what was called a Dutch fireplace, and kiln-dried; it was then ground in a coffee-mill, the hopper of which would not hold more than a pint, then sifted and made into something called bread.

"Gideon Lyman one Sabbath morning, searching for his cow, found some raspberries; anything so gratifying and exciting he did not think it right to tell his wife during *holy time*, and so waited until evening, when custom closed its observance. His wife was then unable to sleep for joy. In the morning, pails of berries were secured.

"A few years later Mrs. L. and a young woman

set out with a lantern one evening, to go about a mile and a half to watch with a sick neighbor. Starting from a house where they had been visiting in the afternoon, they lost their way, and spent the night in the woods. A brisk snow-storm added to the unpleasantness of the situation, but they made a fire, and as they had a hymn-book, they passed the time in singing hymns. In the morning they proceeded on their way and crossed a wolf's track in the snow before they reached the small stream which they followed to their destination."[1]

In 1801 Ezra Tuttle, a neighbor of Gideon Lyman, came and settled on what afterwards became known as the Packer farm, north of Captain Spencer. He had bought three hundred acres of land under the Connecticut title, paying one dollar an acre therefor to Colonel Ezekiel Hyde, of Rush; but to perfect the title he was obliged, afterwards, to pay the Pennsylvania claimant, Henry Drinker, an additional five hundred dollars. He built the first frame house in the township, and he and his sons cleared up two hundred and fifty acres of land. They also constructed a large part of the turnpike from Montrose to Tunkhannock, in 1815, and opened other roads in the township. Some of his other early improvements are also well remembered. His death occurred in 1826, and he was interred in the cemetery near the homestead. His son Myron was the first child born in Springville. and after residing here many years he removed to the West in 1846. Of the other six children composing the family, two were sons and four daughters. The latter married,—Sylvia, Wells Carrier; Sabina, Benajah McKenzie; Betsey, Samuel Sutton; Achsa, George Strickland. Benoni Tuttle, one of the sons, died in the township many years ago. Abiathar Tuttle, the other son, and the oldest of the family, was thirteen years old when his parents came to reside in Springville. He became a carpenter, and helped to put up many of the buildings occupied by the early settlers. In later life he resided on the farm now occupied by John Tuttle, north of Springville village. For more than sixty years he was an exemplary member of the Methodist Church, and also became a Free and Accepted Mason at an early day. He died March 7, 1879, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, having retained his physical and mental powers to the last. He was interred at White Haven, Pa.

In 1800 Salmon Thomas came from New Hampshire, made a small clearing, sowed wheat and returned to his home. In 1801 he came back, accompanied by his father and brother Charles. Both of the former took up one hundred acres of land on the hill southwest of Spring Hollow. The sons being single, lived with their father, Samuel Thomas. In 1805 Salmon married Rosalinda, daughter of Ezekiel Lathrop. They reared sons named Reuben, Benjamin, Dennison, Salmon, Davis (still living on the homestead) and Edwin. Charles Thomas married Phœbe Sutton and settled on a farm adjoining the homestead. Their children were seven sons and one daughter, namely: Eri, Francis, John, George, Charles, Daniel, Almeda, and Samuel S. The latter is a resident near Lynn Station, and is a teacher of more than thirty years' standing. Samuel Thomas, Jr., a brother of Salmon and Charles, came at a later day, and after living near the north line of the township some years, removed to Connecticut.

Hon. Asa Packer, son of Elisha Packer, of Groton, New London County, Conn., was born in that town on the 29th day of December, 1805. As soon as he was old enough to do for himself, a situation was procured for him in the tannery of Mr. Elias Smith, of North Stonington. In the year 1822, when but seventeen years of age, he set out on foot, with a few dollars in his pocket and his worldly goods comprised in a knapsack, for Susquehanna County, Pa. Here he apprenticed himself to the trade of carpenter and joiner in Hopbottom, (now Brooklyn). While so engaged, he went with his employer to Springville, to build the mansion of the late William Drinker, Esq. on the place recently occupied by Thomas Nicholson, Esq., and since purchased by Mr. Packer himself. It was here also that he first met the daughter of Zophar Blakeslee, Sarah Minerva, who afterwards became his wife. He heard of the Lehigh Valley as affording greater remuneration for labor, and superior opportunities for advancement. He

[1] Blackman.

was induced, therefore, to remove thither, and in the spring of 1833 located at Mauch Chunk. He brought to his new home but a few hundred dollars, his capital consisting rather of his active mind, strong arms and industrious habits. His first and second summers were spent in boating coal from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia, himself acting as master of his own boat. The energy and capacity which he displayed while thus employed commended him to the favorable notice of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, with whom he afterwards formed a profitable connection, which lasted a number of years.

He subsequently formed a partnership with his brother under the firm-name of A. & R. W. Packer. They did a large business at Mauch Chunk, took contracts for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and were the first through transporters of coal to New York market. In 1851 Judge Packer purchased nearly all the stock of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and afterwards became its president. Under his management the road, in connection with vast coal interests, became a great success, and Mr. Packer became the wealthiest man in the State. He was twice a member of Congress, Democratic candidate for governor in 1859 and undoubtedly elected, but counted out in Philadelphia. He founded the Lehigh University in 1865, assisted very materially in building the Montrose Railway in 1871. He died May 17, 1879. (For further account see Lehigh and Carbon history.)

Blakslee.—Zophar, Benjamin and Aaron Blakslee came from Connecticut in 1801 and settled in Springville. Aaron,[1] the youngest (1784–1859), settled where H. K. Sherman resides, north of Springville, which was his home until his death. He married a sister of Freeman Lane. He was a leading member of the Methodist Church, and contributed largely to the erection of the church edifice at Springville. His house was the welcome stopping-place for itinerant clergymen. He had two sons—Erasmus Darwin (1818–47) and Rev. Geo. H. Blakeslee (1817–76), the latter a Methodist minister, thirty-five years a member of Wyoming Conference, married the daughter of James Cargill, of Jackson. His daughters were Mariah, 1812, widow of Dwight Risley, now residing in Springville; Angeline (1813–70), married Charles Keeney, of Braintrim; Eleanor, 1822, married A. D. Woodhouse, of Springville; Miranda (1828-81), married Oscar Marsh, and after his death became the wife of Stephen Clark, of Carbondale. Benjamin lived and died in Dimock. One son of his, Lyman, resides at Lynn, whose daughter is the wife of James M. Jeffers, a merchant of that place. Another son is Hiram, of Dimock. Zophar Blakslee (1776-1836) occupied the hollow now covered by the village of Springville until 1829, when he subsequently removed to near the Auburn line and settled on a farm, where he died. His widow remained on this homestead for nearly thirty years after his death. His first wife was Clarinda Whitmore, who died prior to 1810, leaving children—Lucius, a merchant and contractor, who lived and died in White Haven, Pa.; Sarah Minerva became the wife of Judge Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk; Hannah was the wife of Charles Ashley, of Springville, and died on her way to California; Clarinda married William Baker; and Fanny was first the wife of Caleb Barnes, of Springville, and after his death married William Cooley, of Auburn. His second wife, Abigail Taylor (1777-1864), bore him children—James I., born in 1815, president of the Montrose Railway, trustee of the Packer estate, and a prominent railroad and coal man, resides at Mauch Chunk; Benjamin Franklin, March 3, 1820; William W., a merchant at Wetherly, Pa.; Lucinda, the wife of Abram Luce, resides at Lynn; Eunice, wife of John Crellin, of White Haven, Pa.; Gibson lived and died on the homestead; Eliza, first the wife of Franklin Griswold and second of Lafayette Safford, of Auburn; Marion is the wife of Charles O. Skeer, of Mauch Chunk; Lemuel, born May 3, 1831; and Betsey Mariah, married Lyman G. Cogswell, of Lynn.

Benjamin F. Blakslee was sixteen years old at the death of his father, and took charge of the home farm until he reached his majority,

[1] This branch of the family spell the name Blakeslee.

when he purchased a part of it, and there carried on general farming until 1874. At this date he settled at Lynn, where he has since resided and continued the management of his farm. Although his opportunities for book-knowledge were limited in boyhood, yet his home training and early farm experience gave him practical ideas of a business life. In common with other citizens, his desire for an outlet by railroad to the county-seat, connecting with lines reaching to the sea-board, whereby the products of this section of the county might be



B. L. Blakslee

placed in the best markets, led him to be one of the first to agitate the subject of a railroad connecting Montrose with the Lehigh system. When the matter assumed practical shape, he was made one of the executive committee at the first meeting held at Montrose for the organization of the Montrose Railway, and was one of the board of commissioners prior to the election of directors. He was sole solicitor for stock for the new road along the route and elsewhere, collected the same, and to his persevering efforts in both of these departments may be largely attributed the success of the enterprise. He has been a director of the road since its organization. Mr. Blakslee has taken little interest in politics, save to exercise the right of suffrage, yet has served his township as supervisor and collector. He married, in 1840, Eliza Mack (1818–75) a daughter of Elijah Mack, an early settler of Brooklyn. Their children are Edward M., a farmer and merchant at Lynn, the mercantile business being a partnership under the firm-name of Greenwood & Blakslee; Sarah A., first married Samuel Tyler, of Dimock, and after his death married William Low, of Auburn; Mary L. is the widow of the Rev. Wm. H. Gavitt, a Methodist clergyman and now residing in Springville; Lucy M., wife of J. Cokely, of Springville; and Dore and Lizzie, dressmakers, residing at Lynn. For his second wife, Mr. Blakslee married, in 1878, the widow of Charles H. Silkman, a lawyer of Scranton, formerly Mary E. Rogers, the daughter of Noah (1794–1855) and Lucy Bidwell (1805–74) Rogers, who were early settlers of Waymart, Pa. This Noah Rogers was a prominent and influential citizen of Wayne County, and one of the projectors of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Mrs. Blakslee has been an earnest worker in the church and Sunday-school since the age of fourteen, has written religious articles for publication, and essays to read in public. She has fine musical talent, having composed several pieces of music, and for many years was a successful teacher of instrumental music. In 1857 she was organist at the Adams Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and twenty years after at the Park Place Methodist Episcopal Church, both of Scranton, Pa. She has three sons—Warren D. and Lewis P. Silkman, and Franklin A. Blakslee. One of her brothers, A. N. Rogers, since 1865, has been superintendent and general agent of the Bobtail Gold-Mining Co., of Central City, Colorado. Another brother, William E. Rogers, M.D., was a practicing physician in Scranton (1856–60), but most of his time since 1861 was spent in the Eastern States. He died in Concord, N. H., in 1886.

Lemuel Blakslee, youngest son of Zophar Blakslee, was five years old when his father died, and at the tender age of eleven years left the parental roof and went out into the world

to carve out a home and competence for himself. From that time until seventeen years of age he worked out by the month. He then took his first trip from home, visited Mauch Chunk, and saw for the first time the operations of coal-mining. The next year he returned to that place, and for two years worked for his brother-in-law, Asa Packer. For one year following he farmed it in Jessup, when, upon reaching his majority, he began working at the carpenter's trade, which he continued until six years after his marriage. In 1856 he built a house on his own account, on the homestead,

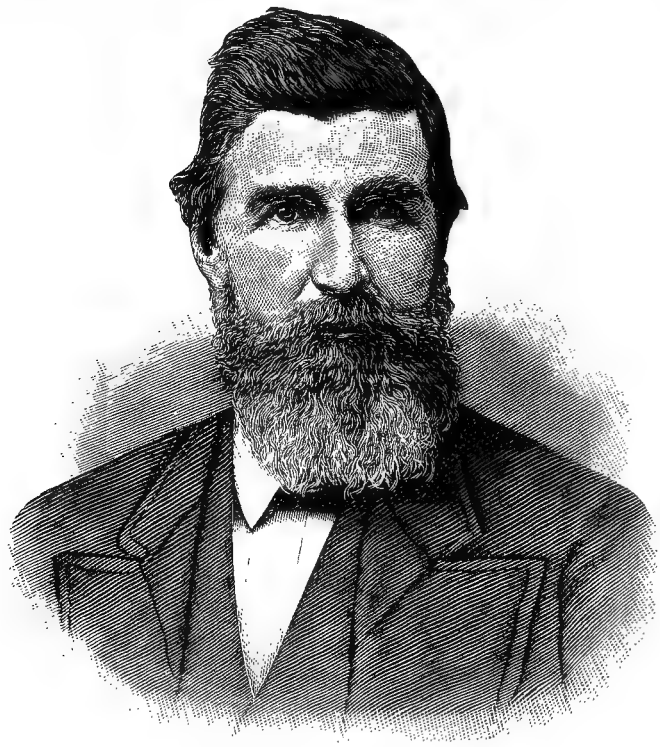


Lemuel Blakslee

for his mother, and there himself resided also until 1862. For two years following he farmed it in Auburn township. For six years thereafter he resided on the Packer place, in Dimock; owned a farm at Kasson Corners for one year, and then purchased one on the Montrose and Tunkhannock turnpike, known as the "Porter place," which he still owns, adjoining the village. Mr. Blakslee has always exhibited a commendable enterprise, and he has evidenced his public spirit in several instances to the benefit of his fellow-townsmen. The depot building at Springville is owned by him, which he erected in 1876, and his present residence, on the west part of the Porter farm, near the depot, he built the year following. He also laid out and opened the street known as Depot Street, and donated the land upon which the graded school building is erected, situate on that street. He has been station agent at Springville since 1877, and during the construction of the road assisted in building its water-tanks. Depending upon his own resources from boyhood, by self-reliance and a laudable ambition, he has, by honorable methods, made a competence for himself and family; and besides his present property, is a half-owner with his brother, James I., of the Asa Packer place, one mile northwest of Springville. He married, in 1855, Charlotte Lane, who was born in Springville March 15, 1837. She is a daughter of Thomas (1791-1852) and Sarah Harkins (1794-1880) Lane, who resided one mile northwest of Springville village. Sarah Harkins was the daughter of Jeremiah Harkins, who was an early settler in Springville. Thomas Lane was the son of Gershom Lane, who settled in Springville about 1808. The children of Thomas Lane are Rouetta, 1820, wife of Joseph Bramhall, of Wyoming County; Hannah, 1824, married Jackson Lewis, of Bradford County; Clementine, 1829, wife of Aaron Bunnell, of Wyoming County; Anna Maria, 1833, wife of Lucius Williams, of Newark Valley, N. Y.; and Charlotte Lane (Mrs. Blakslee). Lemuel and Charlotte Blakslee's children are Jessie M.; Louise E.; Robert L.; Sarah M., who died young; James A.; Lottie C.; Marion C.; and Kate H. Blakslee.

HARVEY K. SHERMAN.—His grandfather, Christopher Sherman (1758–1835), was a native of the island of Rhode Island, where he married Patience Childs. He was by occupation a farmer, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Their children were Jonathan Childs, Hiram, Jesse and Abel. Of these, Jesse settled in what is now Jessup, and raised a large family. He afterwards removed to the State of Indiana, where he died. Abel also came and settled in Jessup, reared a large family,

and resided there until his death. Jonathan Childs Sherman was born in Portsmouth, R. I., October 30, 1785. When about twelve years old his parents moved to Washington County, Vt. Here he learned the trade of a cloth-dresser, at which he worked until 1809, when he came to Bridgewater (now Jessup), and purchased a tract of two hundred acres of land, upon which a small clearing had been made by Elisha Griffis.



H. K. Sherman

Here he remained until fall, cleared up a piece of land, put in a crop, erected a log house, and then returned to Vermont, where he worked at his trade during the winter. In the spring of the following year he married Abigail Cornell (1792–1822), and with his bride came to their wilderness home in Jessup, and commenced housekeeping amid the discomforts and privations of pioneer life. They had children,—David C. (1811–85), who for a number of years resided in Jessup, but afterwards removed to Bradford County, Pa., where he died; Rebecca S. (1814–78), was the wife of William B. Handrick, late of Springville; Lillis (1816–40); Avilda (1818–52), was the wife of Ralph S. Birchard, late of Jessup. In 1823 he married, for his second wife, Comfort (1795–1872), daughter of Luther and Amy Kallum, born in New London, Conn., from which place her parents removed to Bridgewater (now Forest Lake), where she married Mr. Sherman. Luther Kallum was a soldier of the Revolution. Their children are Harvey K., 1826; Amy A. (1827–70), was the wife of Andrew Blaisdell, late of Montrose; Comfort C., 1829, widow of Nelson Bolles, late of Jessup; Samuel H. (1830–64), resided in St. Louis, and enlisted under the first call of President Lincoln for troops; Ruth, 1832, wife of Chester Wright, of Forest Lake; Perry C. (1834–62), was a member of Company H, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, and was killed at the battle of Charles City Cross-Roads June 28, 1862; Mortimore O., 1836, now residing in Colorado. In 1811 Mr. Sherman was commissioned by Governor Simon

Snyder a lieutenant of the Seventh Company, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment of State Militia, for four years. In 1828 he was appointed, by Governor Andrew Schultz, a justice of the peace for the township of Bridgewater, which office he held for a long term of years. He was known and designated for many years only as "Esquire" Sherman. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat, held the office of collector, and was elected one of the commissioners of the county. He was a prominent Mason, and for one or two years Lodge No. 206, of which he was a member, met at his house in Jessup. He left among his papers a certificate and traveling card from the Grand Lodge, at Philadelphia. He died esteemed and respected by his neighbors and all who knew him.

Harvey K. Sherman was born in Bridgewater (now Jessup) March 5, 1826. His boyhood was spent on his father's farm, and he had the usual advantages of the district schools. He remained with his father until he was twenty-one, and then worked out for a year for B. H. Mills. The following year he worked the homestead farm on shares. In 1848 he married Eunice (1823–51), daughter of Samuel and Eunice Backus, of Bridgewater, Pa. The same year he purchased seventy-five acres of the home farm, and the following year commenced farming for himself, built a barn and made other improvements. In 1853 he married, for his second wife, Amy, 1828, daughter of Asahel B. and Melinda Prichard, who came from Connecticut and settled in Springville in 1817. (For history of Prichard family, see sketch of Orrin Prichard.) After his marriage he returned to his farm in Jessup, where he remained until 1856 (the year his father died), when he removed to the homestead. After his father's death he purchased it of the heirs and remained on it until 1864, when he sold it to Jasper Rundell, and came to Springville. Here he purchased a farm of one hundred acres, known as the Aaron Blakeslee farm, upon which is still standing the house in which Judge Asa Packer and wife first went to housekeeping. To this farm Mr. Sherman has added sixty-eight acres, erected new barn and commodious out-buildings, and all the appointments of his farm evidence the handiwork of a practical and intelligent farmer. Their children are Earnest P. (1858–63); Morton R. (1859–63); Edward H., 1865, educated at the district and graded schools, and is now a student at the Mansfield Normal school, in the graduating course. Mr. Sherman has been identified with the Republican party since its organization, and has been active in support of its principles and in aid of its success. He was a stanch Unionist during the Rebellion, and from his home three young men enlisted and gave their lives to their country—his brother, Perry C., Albert P. Birchard and George Eckhart, while another, Samuel Tarbot, was seriously wounded. He served the township of Jessup as constable and collector and school director for five years, and has served three terms as assessor since coming to Springville. In 1849 Governor Johnson commissioned him a captain in the Susquehanna Troop of the Third Cavalry Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church of Springville. When the Montrose Railroad was first talked of, Mr. Sherman took much interest in the enterprise, and, with others, was instrumental in securing its successful accomplishment. He is a stockholder in the road, and has been a member of its board of directors since the company organized.

In 1802 Myron Kasson, a native of Litchfield County, Conn., came from Auburn, where he had begun to make a clearing in 1799, but which he exchanged for a tract of land in Springville, which had been purchased by Chester Adams, but not improved by him. This place, located in the northwestern part of the township, Kasson cleared up, and lived there until his death, in 1859, three months after the decease of his wife. He was the father of George and Jabez Kasson, who moved to the West, and of James Kasson, residing on the homestead. The latter is the father of Myron Kasson, of Montrose. Daughters of Myron Kasson the elder married John B. Beardsley, of Auburn, and Lyman Blakeslee, of Lynn. Myron Kasson was one of the most prominent men of the township in his time and also figured in the affairs of the county with credit to his townsmen and honor to himself.

In 1802 or 1803 Reuben Spencer, a brother of Jeremiah and Samuel, came to Springville, but died in 1804. The same year Eunice Spencer became the wife of Abel Marcy, of Tunkhannock, which was the first marriage in the township. With Reuben Spencer came Daniel Brewster and Aaron Avery, who became discouraged in the course of a few years, and fearing starvation, removed to New York. Avery afterwards came back and remained in the township many years.

In 1803 Frazier Eaton and family came, settling in the northern part of Springville, and the following year Thomas Cassedy, wife and two children settled in the neighborhood of Capt. Spencer's place.

In 1806 Pardon Fish, Ebenezer Fish and John Bullock, with their families, came from Saratoga County, N. Y., and found a temporary home in the house which Gideon Lyman had occupied just below Capt. Spencer's, in the summer of 1803. They soon after secured more comfortable homes, and most of them became permanent settlers. Pardon Fish, Sr., died in the township, after 1850, in his ninety-ninth year. Descendants of the family are still in Springville. With this company came Justus Knapp, at that time in his seventh year, who remained in the township continuously until his death, in December, 1870. He had a family of nine children,—five sons and four daughters,—most of whom died before their father. The last son was killed at Gettysburg July 2, 1863. Justus Knapp was for many years a justice of the peace, taking that office in 1846. When he came to Springville the improvements at Montrose consisted of two log houses, and of the settlements south, to where he located, he said, in 1870,—

"There was a log house near where the Widow Isbell now lives, accupied by Dr. James Cook; the next house south was Roberts'; the next what is called the Raynsford house; the next Deacon Wells' and Deans'; the next was where Friend Hollister now lives, near the north line of Dimock township, that being the last place where we stayed overnight till we arrived at our place of destination.

"Near Dimock Corners Captain Joseph Chapman lived; the next house was occupied by Martin Myers; the next by Benjamin Blakeslee; the next by Frazier Eaton; the next by Samuel Thomas; the next by Ezra Tuttle; the next by Captain Jeremiah Spencer."

Aaron Taylor, a native of Connecticut, settled on the Susquehanna in 1796, but, in 1806, came to the southwestern part of Springville, having a farm on the turnpike. He was the father of Aaron Taylor, Jr., who afterwards settled in the Kasson neighborhood. The same year Wells Carrier came to the township.

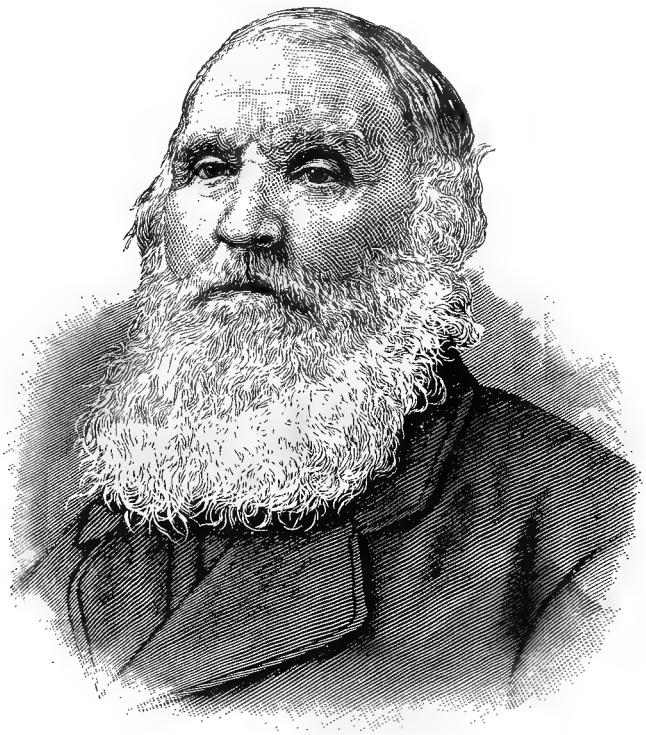
In 1807 Jeremiah Rosencrants came from the lower part of the State and made a clearing in the township northeast of Spring Hollow. He was married to Sally Strickland, whose family came a few years later. They had sons named Jeremiah and Samuel, and daughters who married Abiathar Tuttle, Benoni Tuttle and Oliver Gray.

STRICKLANDS. — Jonathan Strickland, Sr., came from Waterbury, Conn., in 1808, and settled on the Meshoppen Creek, in the eastern part of Springville, the present residence of his grandson Theron, where he died in 1816, his wife, Susanna, having died the year previous. Two of his sons stopped at Easton, Pa.; another son, Jonathan, Jr. (1773–1853), married Polly Sutton (1772–1866), sister of Samuel Sutton, Sr., an early settler of Springville, and in 1812 came from Russell Hill, Wyoming County, and settled on the farm where Samuel Shook now resides, with a family of eight children. Two of his daughters also resided in Springville; one married Samuel Sutton, Sr., and the other was the wife of Jeremiah Rosencrant. His youngest son, Sylvester, came with the parents to this homestead.[1]

Sylvester Strickland (1791–1876) married, in 1811, Rachel Taylor (1792–1868), daughter of Obediah and Rhoda Taylor, the former of whom died in 1830, and the latter in 1855. Sylvester was pleasant and genial in his manner, social in his disposition, rather easy-going in business matters, but possessing sound judgment and discretion. His wife was a woman of great strength of character, sterling sense and strong mind, yet possessing the kindest of hearts and an affectionate disposition. She was a great worker, and the trials and discomforts of a

[1] The political affiliations of the Strickland family to the present generation have been with the Whig and Republican parties.

pioneer life were met with an energy and zeal that have left their lasting impress upon her children. She was the counselor of the family and neighborhood, and "Aunt Rachel," as she was called, died respected and beloved by all who knew her, and her wise counsel and advice was remembered and followed long after her decease. Their children were Harriet C. (1812–79) married Calvin Rogers, of Springville; Ezra, born July 19, 1814; Isaac (1816) married Rachel Jayne, a daughter of Judge Jayne, of Wyoming County (he was a soldier in the late war, was a member of Company E, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and died in the service, leaving a family of children); Susanna A. (1819), the widow of Theron Marcey, of Tunkhannock; Rhoda E. (1820–87) was the wife of Joseph W. Fisk, a native of Springville, where he kept a hotel for a time, and afterwards removed to Whiteside County, Ill., where she died (they had seven children); John, 1822, married Mary C. Kintner, has a family and is a farmer, residing in Springville; Alfred, 1824, now residing in Kansas; Philander, born March 3, 1826; Ruth Ann, 1827, wife of Elder P. T. Maryott, a retired Baptist clergyman, residing in Springville, and their children are Calvin, Hattie, Clifford, Frederick, Philander, Rachel, Vernie and Florence Maryott; Theron, 1830, married Susan Shook, 1843, a daughter of John and Lydia (Albert) Shook, of Northampton County, Pa. (he succeeded to the homestead farm, where he now resides; they have children,—Allie, Jennie, Clark and Jesse); Clarissa (1831–83) was the wife of Martin Park, and resided near Nivin, in Springville township



Ezra Strickland

The old house erected by Sylvester is still standing, although a commodious farm-house was some years ago erected by his son Theron. He and his sons mainly cleared up the farm, and the family circle of the children remained

unbroken by death for a period of thirty-three years.

EZRA STRICKLAND, the eldest son of Sylvester and Rachel Strickland, was born in Springville, and, when old enough, attended the private school taught by Hannah Parke in the log house of her brother, Colonel Thomas Parke, situated at what is now called Parke Vale, to reach which he had to travel two miles through the woods. He next attended a school taught by Esther Prichard in his father's log house. He was a hardy young man, of robust constitution. As soon as old enough to wield an axe he assisted his father in felling the forest and clearing the land. Thus he was early inured to hard work, and life at this time presented only its practical side; but the lessons of industry, perseverance and economy that he then learned were most valuable to him in after life. At the age of seventeen he purchased his "time" of his father for forty dollars, and afterwards took large contracts of wood-chopping and clearing of land. Though his educational advantages were limited, he made good use of his time while at school, and afterwards added to his book-knowledge by home study. After leaving home he taught school several winters, and for a time was engaged in lumbering on the Lehigh River. In 1834 he bought a woodland tract of fifty acres of Colonel Parke, which he cleared up and which he now resides upon, although he has added to his original purchase considerable real estate. In 1839 he married Eliza Ann Parke (1806–81), daughter of Colonel Thomas Parke (1769–1842) and Eunice (Champlin) Parke (1768–1857), who came from Newport, R. I., in 1796, and were the first settlers in Dimock. Mr. Strickland, although past his three-score and ten, is still the active manager of his farm, and during the years of his busy life has cleared nearly three hundred acres of the native forest, and his home-farm attests his industry and farmer-like care. His business methods and business transactions evince good judgment and sound financial views. He has not sought office, but has served his township as auditor and supervisor. His wife, although of delicate health, was a lady of rare intelligence and Christian excellence, and was a member of the Episcopal Church at Springville. No children blessed their marriage, but Mr. Strickland is assisted in the care of his home by his niece, Miss Florence Maryott.

PHILANDER STRICKLAND was born at the homestead in Springville, and with the other sons assisted his father in clearing up the farm and improving the home until he was twenty years of age. His early educational advantages were limited and meagre, but what book-knowledge he gained he afterwards added to by observation and experience. He early learned that life's duties were practical, and to successfully meet them required perseverance and pluck. He worked out by the month the year before coming of age, and upon attaining his majority, in 1847, he purchased one hundred and ten acres (part of Drinker's Meshoppen tract) and began life for himself. This farm, which is his present homestead, was at that time only a farm in name. There was only about four acres cleared, and the purchase money (five and a half dollars per acre) was mainly in his own two willing hands. But energy, perseverance, industry and economy are bound to succeed, and with these he was well stocked. To get money to pay for his farm he worked out during the farming season, and in the winter he made from the white ash, which here abounded, boat oars, and in the spring following would market them in Baltimore. He erected a house the year he bought the farm, which he occupied until 1868, when he built his present pleasant and commodious residence. In 1852 he married Susannah Johnson (1831–75), daughter of Benjamin A. and Zeluma (Lindsley) Johnson, who first settled in Bridgewater, but subsequently removed to Springville, where they died. Their children were John H., 1855, a farmer of Lathrop, who married Nancy Parmenter, of Springville; Phebe A., 1862, wife of D. T. Eastman, of Lathrop. In 1877 he married his present wife, Celia B. Pierpont, born in 1834, a daughter of Rufus Pierpont, of Lathrop. After the decease of her father her mother married Levi Lindsley, of Easton, Pa. Miss Pierpont's sisters are Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, of Waterbury, Conn.;

Abigail, wife of William Shelp; and Mary, who was the wife of John H. Ainey, of Springville. Her half-brothers and sisters are Rachel, wife of Dennis Johnson, of Springville; Levi, a merchant of Scranton; Rufus, who farms the homestead in Lathrop; and Fanny, wife of Wm. L. Beardsley, of Kansas. Mr. Strickland is one of the representative farmers of this county, and his buildings and all the appointments of his farm give evidence of industry and thrift and intelligent management. He has served his township for two terms as assessor and also as auditor, supervisor and school director. Both himself and wife are members of the Springville Methodist Episcopal Church.



Philander Strickland

IRA A. STRICKLAND is the grandson of Jonathan Strickland, Jr., whose children, besides Edward (1808–78), the father of Ira A., were Asa, who resided in Lathrop, where he died at the age of seventy; George, resided on a part of the homestead in Springville and died in 1876; Amanda, married Hiram Osterhout, and moved to Missouri; Mahala, married for her first husband James Ball, of Springville (her second husband was a Mr. Rhinevault, of Forest Lake, and after his death she married Jeremiah Rosencrant, whose first wife was her sister Eliza—she died at New Milford, nearly ninety years of age); Rebecca was the wife of Leonard Prichard, of Springville; Elisha, now seventy-five years of age, a farmer of Springville; Jonathan, died in Iowa; and Seth, residing in Bradford County, Pa. Edward Strickland married, in 1835, Mary Knights (1810–77), daughter of Amasa Knights, who married a Quaker lady named Aldrich, and came to Lathrop in 1816. Her parents afterwards removed to Illinois, where they both died—the father of cholera and the mother of small-pox. Their children are Ira A., born January 13, 1838; Orrin, 1840, resides at Maynard, Iowa; Emma, 1845, widow of Wil-

lard Root, of Waterville, Conn.; Eliza, wife of M. F. Button, of New Milford. Before his marriage he purchased a woodland tract of ninety acres, adjoining the Strickland homestead, erected a house and moved into it the spring following his marriage. This he cleared up, improved, and in 1859 erected the present dwelling-house. He was a careful, industrious farmer and a man of sterling integrity in his business relations; his wife was a member of the Christian Church of Springville.



Ira A. Strickland

Ira A. was born at the homestead, where his boyhood was spent in attending the district school and assisting on the farm. He taught school one term, but his natural inclinations and tastes were for agricultural pursuits, and he afterwards remained on the farm. After his father's death he purchased of the other heirs their interest in his estate and succeeded to the homestead, which is now, and always has been, his home. He has added, by purchase, 135 acres to the original farm, and he manages his extensive farming interests in a practical business way, that indicates that he has not mistaken his calling. In 1861 he married Elizabeth McCracken, born in Lemon, Wyoming County, Pa., in 1842, and was the daughter of Peter McCracken, a native of Scotland, who married Useba Avery (1815–1879), and died at West Nicholson in 1846. Their children were Henry, Otis, Charles, Elizabeth, Daniel and Volney McCracken. These five brothers were all soldiers in the late war, and it is said that Daniel McCracken was the first soldier to enlist from this county. Elisha Strickland had two sons in the army,—Peter B. and William; the former was wounded and died before Richmond. Ira A. has two children, Daniel M. and Walter, the former born in 1865, and the latter in 1869. Mr. Strickland has served his township as auditor for two terms, has been deeply interested in educational matters, is serving his third term

as school director and has satisfactorily discharged the duties of treasurer of the School Board for six years.

THE TAXABLES in 1815, when what is now Dimock was still a part of Springville, were as follows:

John Austin.
Elijah Avery.
Aaron Avery.
Chas. Ashley.
Chas. Butterfield.
Zophar Blakeslee.
Merritt Blakeslee.
Benj. Blakeslee.
Aaron Blakeslee.
Leonard Blakeslee.
John Bolles.
Andrew Bolles.
John Bullock.
Samuel A. Brown.
Thos. Brown.
Amos Bronson.
John Bronson.
Joel Brooks.
Leonard Baldwin.
Dennison A. Babcock.
Isaac Babcock.
Ezekiel Babcock.
Gideon Bailey.
Henry Barkley.
John W. Camp.
Samuel Curling.
Thos. Cassedy.
Josiah Crumpton.
Aug. W. Carrier.
Joseph Cooper.
James Cotton.
Wm. Drinker, Jr.
Mason Dennison.
Thos. Emerson.
Joseph M. Ely.
Asa Fisk.
Pardon Fish.
Caleb Fish.
Nehemiah Fox.
Elisha Gates.
Spencer Hickcox.
James Hickcox.
Levi Hodges.
Hiram Hudson.
Latham Hewitt.
Israel Hewitt.
Israel Hewitt, Jr.
Thos. Johnson.
Myron Kasson.
Samuel Kellam.
Wm. Lawrence.
Allen Lawrence.
Walter Lathrop.
Asa Lathrop.
James Lathrop.
Spencer Lathrop.
Ezekiel Lathrop.
Dwyer Lathrop.
John Lewis.
Geo. W. Lane.
Thos. Lane.
John Lyman.
Gideon Lyman.
Samuel Lyman.
Jos. A. Lyman.
Benj. Lull.
F. Nickerson.
Israel S. Otis.
Chas. Otis.
John Oakley.
Seeley Oaks.
Jos. Passmore.
Henry Park.
Thos. Park.
Isaac W. Palmer.
Isaac Porter.
Benj. Prichard.
Asahel B. Prichard.
Samuel Platt.
James Russell.
Jeremiah Rosencrants.
Jeremiah Rosencrants, Jr.
John W. Robinson.
Daniel W. Robinson.
Wm. Reynolds.
Albert Rusco.
Geo. Risley.
Edward L. Randall.
Wm. Smith.
Joshua Smith.
Joshua Smith, Jr.
Thos. Smith.
Thos. A. Smith.
Elkanah Smith.
Simon Stephens.
Sylvester Strickland.
Jonathan Strickland.
Jeremiah Spencer.
Daniel Spencer.
Francis Spencer.
Samuel Sutton.
Samuel Sutton, Jr.
Archibald Sheldon.
Jesse Scott.
Titus Scott.
Walter Scott.
James Service.
Abigail Thomas.
Chas. Thomas.
Salmon Thomas.
Samuel Thomas.
Wm. Taylor.
Ezra Tuttle.
Abiather Tuttle.
Benoni Tuttle.
Wm. Tucker.
Royal Tyler.
Jonathan Taft.
Aaron Taylor.
Preston Tiffany.
Lewis Tiffany.
Joseph Wheeler.
Allen Watson.
Wm. B. Welch.
Salmon Whitcomb.
Polly Walter.
Wm. White.
W. Wilson.
A. R. Tyler.
Arad Wakelee.
David Young.
David Young, Jr.
Geo. Lagro.
Chas. McClosky.
Jas. Meacham.
Augustus Meacham.
Edward H. Meacham.
Edward Milnor.
Abel Marcy.
Isaiah Main.
James Major.
Geo. Young.
Daniel Yeoman.
Edward Goodwin.
Samuel Quick.
Martin Park.
Wm. B. Welsh.
Robt. Smales.
David Rogers.

Samuel Sutton lived east of Spring Hollow, and died on the place which was afterwards occupied by Samuel Sutton, Jr. The latter died in 1876, aged eighty years; his wife, Betsey, 1885, aged eighty-eight. His brother, Silvester, moved to the West. His sisters married,—Phœbe, Charles Thomas; and Sally, George Watson. The rifle of Samuel Sutton, Jr., is now the property of his grandson, William W. Prichard. It is an heirloom more than one hundred and fifty years old.

Amos Prichard came from Connecticut and settled on the hill northwest from Springville. He had sons named Asahel B., Marshall, Erastus and Isaac. The first-named was a carpenter at Springville village, living in the Henry Williams house. He was the father of sons named Miles and Orrin, and daughters who married,—Amy, H. K. Sherman, and Roxanna, Fred. Muzzy.

Benjamin Prichard, also from Connecticut, but not relative to the above, was a pioneer blacksmith at Spring Hollow, living on the M. Riley place.

In 1815 Titus Scott came from Waterbury, Conn., and located on the hill east of Spring Hollow. In May, 1816, he brought his family and lived at this place until he was more than ninety-five years old. In 1817 Jesse Scott, a brother of Titus, came, settling in the village, where he carried on his trade as blacksmith. He also became more than an octogenarian. Mark Scott, a third brother, came in 1822, and lived on the farm now occupied by his son, Lucius. He died in 1860, aged seventy-seven years.

In 1814 Arad Wakelee came from Waterbury, Conn., to the Barnum place, in Franklin, but three years later came to Springville and purchased a farm which had been improved, to some extent, by Samuel Pierpont. He was a public-spirited man and became very aged, dying June 6, 1879, in the ninetieth year of his

age. The homestead is now occupied by David Wakelee, his son. His daughter Mary married Henry J. Webb; and Sarah M., the Rev. Luther Wolcott. On an adjoining farm lived David Wakelee, the father of Arad, and of daughters who married,—Miranda, Philander Stevens; Esther, Horace Spafford; and Eliza, A. Smith.

"[1] Augustine Meacham and wife came from Claremont, N. H., in 1818 or 1819, and resided here until both died in old age. William Drinker, agent of the Drinker estate, and an older brother of Henry Drinker, of Montrose, located in Springville some time between the years 1817 and 1820. He built the house where Thomas Nicholson lived many years, Hon. Asa Packer being one of the workmen. He had previously been married to Eliza G. Rodman, of Philadelphia. Upon leaving Springville he came to reside in Montrose, and occupied the house built by Charles Catlin, the present residence of H. J. Webb, Esq. He lived for a time in Union, N. Y., and afterwards in the 'Bowes Mansion' at Great Bend. He died at the West, about the year 1836. William Drinker, a bachelor uncle of William, the agent, came and resided with the latter in Springville. He had a fondness for literature, a good knowledge of conveyancing, and was a skillful draughtsman; many of the maps of the Drinker estate were prepared and drawn by him. He died while on a visit to Philadelphia in 1822."

In 1835, after Dimock had been set off and numerous changes had taken place, *The Taxables* were as follows:

Aaron Avery.
Ira Avery.
Edward S. Avery.
Volney Avery.
Daniel B. Avery.
William Avery
Willis Aldrich.
Isaac G. Aldrich.
Alva P. Aldrich.
Charles Ashley.
Nathaniel G. Ashley.
Holmes Atwood.
Harvey Buck.
John Bullock.
Elijah Burdick.
Aaron Burdick.
Zophar Blakeslee.
Aaron Blakeslee.
John Oakley.
Selah Oake.
Joshua Odle.
John Potter.
Isaac W. Palmer.
Martin Parks.
Thomas Parks.
Asahel B. Prichard.
Hector Prichard.
Benjamin Prichard.
Joseph B. Prichard.
Leonard Prichard.
Isaac Prichard.
Asa Packer.
Isaac Porter.
Jonas Philips.
Willlam W. Pride.
Lyman Prosser.
Ichabod Prosser.
Samuel Quick.
David H. Quick.
Enos P. Root.
Artemus Rosencrans.
Jeremiah Rosencrans.
Jeremiah Rosencrans, Jr.
David Rogers,
Calvin Rogers.
Silas Rogers.
E. G. Risley.
Thomas P. Risley.
George Risley.
James Russel.
Francis Spencer.
Benjamin Sheldon.
Cyrus Smalling,
Arnold Smith.
Justus Smith.
Justus Smith, Jr.
Titus Scott.
Henry Scott.
Jesse Scott.
Frederick Stephens.
Lawrence Stephens.
Daniel Spencer.
Jeremiah Spencer.
Archibald Sheldon.
Nathaniel Sheldon.
Milton Sheldon
Asahel Strickland.
Jonathan Strickland.
Sylvester Strickland.
Edward Strickland.
Elisha Strickland.
Ezra Strickland.
Samuel Sutton, Jr.
Sylvester Sutton.
Samuel Sutton.
Elijah B. Slade.
Jacob Shibley.
Samuel Stark.
Seth Stark.
Myron Tuttle.
Ezra Tuttle.
Jonathan H. Taylor.
Edmund Taylor.
Halsey Taylor.
William Taylor.
Aaron Taylor.
David Taylor.
Gideon L. Taylor.
Abiathar Tuttle.
John Tuttle.
Salmon Thomas.
Charles Thomas.
Benjamin Thomas.
Dennison Thomas.
Reuben Thomas.
George Watson.
Amos Williams.
Bradley Williams.
William B. Welch.
William White.
Arad Wakelee.
David Wakelee.
Amos Wheeler.
Williams & Stephens.
Orrin Baldwin.
Thomas Bagley.
Albert Beardsley.
Daniel B. Brooks.
Peter Brownal.
Daniel Brownal.
Erastus Brown.
Sidney Bullock.
Ziba Bullock.
Caleb Barnes.
Archibald Blandtine.
Robert Blandtine.
James Button.
Amariah Bartholomew.
Thomas Cassedy.
John Cassedy.
Abel Cassedy.
Thomas Cassedy, Jr.
Joseph Cooper.
Joseph Cooper, Jr.
Samuel Carlin.
Philip Conrad.
Enoch Davis.
Jonathan Edwards.
Pardon Fish.
Pardon Fish (2d.)
Caleb Fish.
Ezekiel Fritz.
Benajah Fowler.
Ansel Gay.
George H. Giles.
George H. Gardner.
George Gardner.
Peter Hollenback.
James W. Hickox.
Spencer Hickox.
Hiram Hudson.
Nathaniel V. Hobbs.
Amos Hall.
Jacob Hollenback.
Comfort Hubbell.
Peleg Hoadley.
William Harkins.
John Harkins.
John Hudders.
Hiram Jones.
Minor Kelley.
Myron Kasson.
George T. Kasson.
Stephen Lott.
Spencer Lathrop.
Samuel Lyman.
John Lyman.
Prentice Lyman.
Gideon Lyman.
Joseph A. Lyman.
Charles F. Loomis.
Porter Loomis.
John McLaughlin.
Sylvester Mayo.
Joseph L. Meeker.
James Meacham.
Augustine Meacham.
Samuel Monroe.
Anson Monroe.
Lewis Moody.
Abraham K. Miller.
Jonathan Nutt.
Thomas Nicholson.

ALBERT BEARDSLEY.—His paternal grandfather, Ephraim Beardsley, lived and died in Kent, Litchfield County, Conn., where for many years he was the hospitable landlord of the

"inn of olden time." Philonus, son of Ephraim, left Kent in 1816 and came to the new country of Susquehanna County, then almost wholly a wilderness, and bought of John Passmore, in Auburn township, the farm now occupied by his son, John B. Beardsley, which he greatly improved before his death and made his homestead the remainder of his life. His wife was Mary Beach, whom he brought to their new home in 1817, with their family of four children. They were early identified with St. Andrew's Episcopal Church at Springville, and attendants there with their family. Their children are: Albert, born May 8, 1800; Susan married Andrew Bolles, of Dimock, and is now his widow; Charles resided in Montrose for a time, and later established an extensive carriage manufactory in New York City, and John B. Beardsley succeeded to the homestead. The father died in 1833, aged sixty-four. Albert Beardsley, eldest son, was born in Kent, and was seventeen years old when his parents came to Pennsylvania. He was educated in the home district school at Rush, and at Montrose Academy. He was a teacher in Springville, Tunkhannock, and for four terms he taught school in the vicinity of his birth in Connecticut. It was during these years that he formed the acquaintance of Eliza Gere, a native of an adjoining town to Kent, a woman of refined tastes, hospitable and genial, who has been the faithful wife and partner of his life now for over sixty years. She received an academical education and was a teacher for several terms prior to her marriage. She was born in Washington, Litchfield County, Conn., March 10, 1803, and they were married in 1826.

Some time after their marriage, in 1827, this couple settled in Springville, and the same year built their present residence, in which, in 1876, many friends met to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, and made them happy with kindly greetings and tokens of esteem. In 1827 he taught a winter term of school in Connecticut, and in 1828 he was the teacher at Springville.

In 1830 Mr. Beardsley was appointed a justice of the peace by the Governor, and by appointment and election held the office for some twenty years in succession. Now, at the age of eighty-seven years, Esquire Beardsley narrates that in his entire time as Justice, judgment was affirmed by the higher courts in every instance, save one, when appeal was made—a high compliment to his ability, discrimination and sound judgment as a jurist. He was a warm admirer of Henry Clay, was formerly a Whig, and upon the organization of the Republican party in 1855–'56, he was one of the first to endorse its principles and advocate its measures. He has been identified further, officially, in the public affairs of Springville in serving as town clerk and treasurer for the township and schools. In business matters, by judicious management and economy, he has made a fair competence, and many years of his life have been spent in the capacity of a private broker.

Their only surviving child is Ellen, born in 1840, married in 1864 George A. Jessup, born in 1838, the son of the late Judge William Jessup of Montrose, who was educated at Montrose Academy and at Homer Academy, N. Y., now vice-president and cashier of the Scranton City Bank. Their children are: Eliza B., Albert B., Amanda Harris and George Maxwell Jessup. Mrs. Beardsley's parents were Deacon David (1767–1857) and Cynthia (Park) Gere, the latter dying before her husband at about eighty, and both natives of Litchfield County, Conn. David Gere was for twenty years a deacon in the Presbyterian Church at Kent, Conn., and settled at Montrose about 1829, where himself and wife spent the remainder of their lives. Their children were: Sally, wife of Orrin Clemens, resided in Bridgewater and Great Bend, died at the latter place, leaving eleven children; Welcome, married and resided in Kent, where he died, leaving seven children; Pamelia, wife of Benjamin Hitchcock, a merchant at Montrose, removed to New York, where both died, leaving two sons; Eliza (Mrs. Beardsley); Cynthia, 1806, the widow of Holdridge Dewey of New York, resides in Jersey City and is now eighty-one years of age; Armaluna married a Mr. Park, and is now his widow, residing at Montrose, having one daughter, Janette; Azuba, married James Helm of Wilkes-Barre, where both died, leaving two



Albert Bierdsley

daughters; Phebe Ann was the wife of O. P. Townsend, a book-keeper in the *Evangelist* office, New York, for forty years, and died leaving a large family.

Business Interests.—The people of the township are mainly agriculturalists, but soon after its settlement small business centres were established, which have increased in importance as the surrounding resources have been developed. The oldest and largest of these places is

The Village of Springville, now located in Spring Hollow, in the most northern part of the township, west of the centre. It is one of the best-known places on the old Wilkes-Barre turnpike, south of Montrose, and is also an important station on the Narrow-Gauge Railroad. Since the completion of the latter thoroughfare the village has had its business life quickened, and its general appearance has been much beautified. In 1886 it had Methodist and Episcopal Churches, a fine school building, four stores, a large public-house, shops, post-office, and one hundred and seventy-five inhabitants.

The Blakeslees, Scotts, Prichards, Pierponts, Wakelees, Hickoxs and Baldwins were the early settlers of the hollow, as is elsewhere related. In 1827 Samuel Beardsley came from Auburn to identify himself with the interests of the village, and has remained ever since. For many years he followed the business of money broker and was also the notary public. When he became a resident F. A. Burrows was the merchant, Spencer Hickox the tavern-keeper, Benjamin Prichard the blacksmith, Ezekiel Fritz the tailor, Dr. Miner Kelley the physician, Marshall Prichard the carpenter, and some of the above-named farmers around the village. Some of the first good buildings were put up by Jesse and Emory Scott, Marshall Prichard, Dr. Elijah B. Slade and Spencer Hickox. The latter was the inn-keeper. On the site of his tavern was a small house of entertainment, opened in 1818 by Leonard Baldwin, which was enlarged and improved from time to time by Hickox, who was a popular landlord. He was succeeded by J. W. Rhoads, Samuel Loomis, and, in the fall of 1868, by Dr. P. E. Brush, who became the owner of the building. It is still his property, and was kept, in 1886, by N. H. Sherman. The hotel was entirely remodeled by Dr. Brush. In the lower part of the village David Lathrop opened another public-house, which was continued, after his death, by his widow until 1868. The building was destroyed by fire a few years ago. Many years ago the traveling public was entertained at the old Spencer House, below the village, and the stage-horses were changed at Myron Tuttle's.

On the authority of Miss Blackman, it is stated that Francis Morris & Brother sold the first goods in Springville, the year being uncertain. In 1816 Samuel Pierpont had a small store on his farm, now the David Wakelee place. In 1826 F. A. & E. Burrows opened the first regular store in a small building which stood on the McCain stand. They were succeeded, in 1830, by Noble & Day, and, later, by James Noble, who sold out to Sherman D. Phelps, later of Binghamton, N. Y. About 1840 Fred. Williams put up a new building on this site and engaged in trade, closing out in 1844. He was succeeded by Azur Lathrop and, after him, came S. S. Grover, James McMillan and Asa Park, Minot Riley and J. R. Lathrop, M. Riley, R. T. Handrick, Thomas Irving, Minot Riley and the present W. W. McCain.

Opposite this stand another store was opened by A. Beardsley about 1840, in which he and Thomas Jackson traded. Later came Ira Scott, followed by Scott and various partners—John R. Hungerford, Hungerford & Meserole, and the present C. A. Hungerford. A third stand was opened by Spencer Hickox, opposite his hotel, in which Thomas Jackson traded about 1842. Various merchants occupied it later, among them being Justus Smith, Henry Williams and Thomas D. Hoxie, of Paterson, N. J., the store being in charge of M. Prichard. It is now occupied by Isaac Meserole as a tin-shop.

After removing from the above place, Thomas Jackson built the house later converted into the M. E. Church, in which he traded a short time, then removed to Joliet, Ill., where he became very wealthy.

The furniture and undertaking establishment of Tuttle Bros. occupies a three-story frame

building, erected a few years ago. Since January, 1886, I. B. & H. Lathrop have had a drug-store in Springville, the first in the village, where is kept the Springville post-office.

Springville post-office was established September 19, 1815, and Francis B. Spencer was the first postmaster. The successive appointees have been, in 1828, Spencer Hickox; 1845, Azur Lathrop; 1849; Ira Scott; 1849, Thos. Jackson; 1850, Ira Scott; 1853, Israel B. Lathrop; 1861, Amos Williams; 1862, Ira Scott; 1866, John B. Hungerford; 1874, Charles A. Hungerford; 1880, William R. Meserole; 1885, Homer B. Lathrop.

There are two mails daily from the north and the south and a tri-weekly mail from Hop Bottom. Since July 1, 1884, Springville has been a money-order office.

In 1824 John J. Whitcomb was a tanner and currier at Springville. Later, William Young was a tanner, and was succeeded in that business by Frederick Stevens. After 1840 William B. Handrick became the owner of the tannery, which was rebuilt four years later. In the course of years steam power was added and the capacity of the tannery much increased. It was burned down January 30, 1879, and rebuilt the same year. It was again destroyed by fire April 10, 1882, while operated by Byron C. Handrick, and has not since been rebuilt. Machine-shops are carried on by M. Prichard & Son (William W.), and Theron Strickland. A large shop belonging to E. H. Culver is vacant.

"In 1828 Dr. Miner Kelly was appointed justice of the peace for Springville. Either in that year or the one following, Dr. Jethro Hatch, from Connecticut, settled in the place. Previous to their coming Dr. Jackson, of Tunkhannock, was the physician for all this region. About 1835 Dr. William Wells Pride bought out Dr. Hatch, and remained nearly twenty-five years. Upon giving up the practice of his profession he removed to Middletown, Conn., where he passed the evening of his days with his daughter, Mrs. Rev. Dr. J. Taylor. One cannot correctly estimate the value to the community of two such Christian lives as those of Dr. and Mrs. Pride. Both had gone in their early prime as missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (1819–26) to the Choctaws in Mississippi; the former from Cambridge, N. Y., and the latter as Miss Hannah Thatcher, from Harford, Susquehanna County. Two of their children were born at the South. On account of the doctor's failing health, the family were obliged to come to the North, the parents most regretfully leaving the work to which they had hoped to give the remainder of their days. Dr. Pride had been established in Gibson a short time before coming to Springville. In the latter place he was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, and an active anti-slavery advocate. Mrs. Pride died at Middletown, Conn., August 8, 1861, aged sixty-three years; Dr. Pride, March 24, 1865, aged sixty-nine years. His house in Springville is now owned and occupied by Thomas Nelson, Esq."[1]

Dr. Israel B. Lathrop has been a practicing physician in Springville since 1844, and is one of the oldest practitioners in the southern part of the county. For some years he was contemporary with Dr. Pride and succeeded Dr. J. R. Hall. Prior to 1860 Dr. P. E. Brush followed his profession three years, served in the army and practiced a short time after his return. He is still a resident of the place, though not in practice. In 1878 Dr. Homer B. Lathrop engaged in practice actively for six years, and is also a resident of the village. Dr. F. G. Grattan is in active practice. Other practitioners at this point were Drs. John G. Woodhouse, A. C. Blakeslee, N. C. Mackey, C. D. Mackey and E. B. Slade.

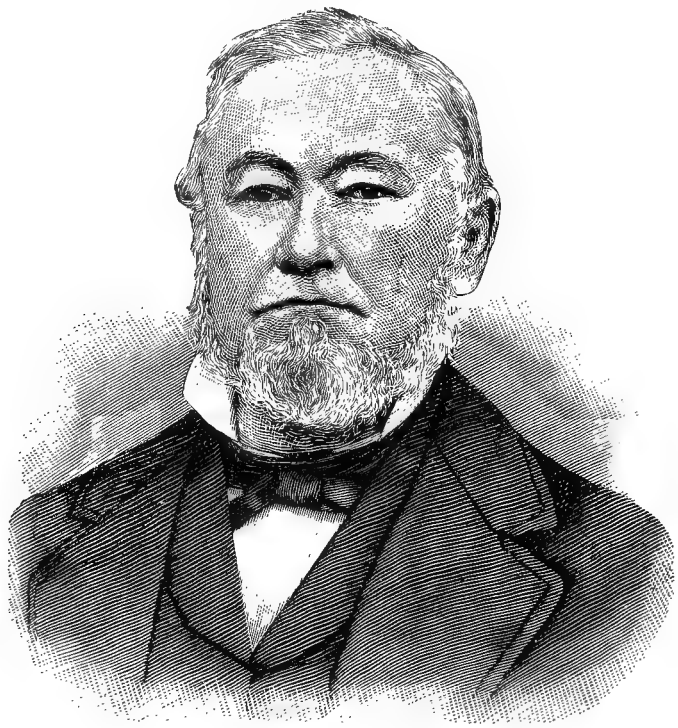
Maple Lodge, No. 902, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted at Springville July 17, 1883, with twenty charter members and the following principal officers: H. B. Lathrop, N. G.; Z. N. Smith, V. G.; W. W. Prichard, Secretary; C. A. Hungerford, Treasurer. In 1886 there were sixty-five members and the following officers: S. A. Shook, N. G.; Lemuel Blakeslee, V. G. W. W. Prichard, Secretary; and I. A. Strickland, Treasurer. The lodge owns a large, well-furnished hall in the third story of the Tuttle building.

MINOT RILEY. — His grandfather, John

[1] Blackman.

Riley, came from Dublin when he was eighteen years old, with a merchant of that city who was emigrating to America, intending to establish a mercantile business in New York City. Young Riley was accompanying him, expecting to enter his employ after their arrival. The merchant died during the passage over, and the young man landed in New York with little money and no friends. Having received a liberal education in the old country, he turned this, his only "stock in trade," to good account and went to teaching school. He was in Connecticut engaged in this avocation when the War of the Revolution broke out, and leaving his schoolroom, he enlisted as a soldier. After the Revolutionary War he married a Mrs. Goodsell, whose maiden-name was Davis, and settled in Connecticut. They had children,—Henry and John. John Riley, Jr., was born in Connecticut, October 31, 1788. His early boyhood was spent at home, and, his father being a teacher, he had superior educational advantages. But a student's life had no charms for him and his half-brother, Lloyd Goodsell, having settled in Braintrim (now Auburn) in 1799, he determined to seek his fortune in that new country, and in 1807 came all the way on foot from Connecticut.

He first found employment at lumbering down on the Susquehanna River, near Meshoppen. About 1811 he settled in Auburn and took up a woodland tract of one hundred acres. He lived with his half-brother while making a clearing and putting up a log house. In 1812 he married Polly Miles, a daughter of Jonathan Kellogg, and a native of Connecticut. After his marriage he took his bride on horseback to their log house home and immediately commenced housekeeping. He erected a sawmill on the west branch of the Meshoppen Creek, which passed through his farm, and was afterwards known as Riley Creek.



Minot Riley

He was recognized as a shrewd and enterprising farmer and business man, possessing much wit and sound sense and was a good financier, never owing more than he could pay. He died in 1880, at the age of ninety-two, and his wife survived him until she reached the same ripe age. They had lived together as man and wife nearly the full term of man's allotted years. Their children were Kellogg (1813–40), was for a number of years a merchant of Tunkhannock, in company with Sherman D. Phelps; Harriet, 1816, died young; Minot; Harriet (2d), 1821, widow of the late Dr. J. P. Lambert, now residing in Illinois; Eliza (1823–72), was the wife of John M. Bushnell, of Auburn. Minot Riley was born Nov. 15, 1818, in Auburn, Pa., where he spent his boyhood on his father's farm. He had the advantages of the district schools, and later attended select school. After attaining his majority he spent a part of his time on his father's farm, and part of the time lumbering for a year or two. About this time he went to Tunkhannock and assisted his elder brother in the store, and there received his first lessons in the mercantile business. After his brother's death, in 1840, he remained to settle up his estate and then came back to Auburn and assumed charge of the home farm. In 1842 he married Emily C., daughter of Oren (1796–1885) and Eleanor V. Avery (1797–1852) Baldwin. Her father came from New Hampshire and settled in Springville, where she was born January 6, 1821. In 1835 her parents removed to Tunkhannock, at which place she was married. Mr. Riley brought his bride to the home farm, where he remained until 1844, when he went to Tunkhannock (now Lemon) and purchased a grist-mill situated on the main branch of the Meshoppen Creek. This he overhauled and repaired, and in March of that year, after he had his mill in running order, a big freshet came, demolished the bulkhead and carried the mill down the stream a half-mile and completely ruined it. Nothing daunted by this serious misfortune, he immediately commenced the work of rebuilding, and, although he had to take his lumber from the "stump" and erect the mill on a new site, he had it completed and was ready to commence grinding in July following. About 1848 he sold the grist-mill and purchased a saw-mill about one and one-half miles farther down the stream, and turned his attention to lumbering for two or three years. He then returned to Auburn and farmed the home farm, under an arrangement with his father, until 1857, when he came to Springville and purchased a half-interest in a store and stock of goods and entered into partnership with Ira Scott. This was the commencement of a mercantile career that, with slight interruptions, he continued for nearly thirty years. The partnership with Scott was dissolved in 1858 and shortly afterwards Dr. I. B. Lathrop became associated with him in the business, and the firm of Riley & Lathrop continued until 1861, when Dr. Lathrop retired, and he continued the business alone. In 1872, shortly after he sold his stock and business to Roscoe Handrick, he became a partner with Albert Alger in the mercantile business at Lynn, which terminated with his death in 1874. He resumed business again at Springville afterwards, and in 1885 he again sold out his mercantile business to W. W. McCain. Since retiring from business Mr. Riley devotes most of his time to his farm, which he purchased in 1878. He has also recently purchased what was known as the "Vanness" farm, and it would seem to be his desire that his latter years should be spent as his earlier years were—in agricultural pursuits.

His pleasant home in the village he erected in 1869, and here he resides surrounded by the comforts that a life of business activity has garnered. Diligent in business, honorable in his dealings, he represents the best type of the successful country merchant and careful financier. Of the four children born to them but one survives. Their names are Morton Wilmot (1843–44), George Clinton (1852–64), Mary Ursula (1855–64). Their surviving son, Stuart, 1860, was educated at the district and select schools of his native town. He also received a business training in his father's store, and was in partnership in the business, under the firm-name of Riley & Son, when his father sold out and retired. He is now engaged at farming with his father and resides at home.

Lynn is a pleasantly located village on the turnpike, several miles below Springville village. It contains a fine church, three stores, several shops and fourteen residences. A little more than a mile east is Lynn Station, on the narrow-gauge railroad, which is the shipping-point for this part of the township. In 1816 A. Luce came from Pittston and opened a wagon-maker's shop, in which were built the first platform wagons in the county. Several hands were employed and business was carried on quite extensively about a dozen years. Near this time, in 1868, he built his large brick residence and, about the same time, Miner K. Williams built another fine brick house on the opposite corner. Soon after the place assumed a substantial growth, but has become more important as a business point only in recent years. It is said that James Piatt sold the first goods, occupying a small building which has been burned up. The first store-house of noteworthy size was erected by Dean & Johnson, who occupied it for trading purposes several years. A large number of firms have merchandised at Lynn, some remaining in trade but a short time. In 1883 A. B. Sheldon put up a store building on the corner opposite the old stand in which George & Irwin Luce have traded since 1884. Near by is the new store of Greenwood & Blakeslee, and on the old site is the store of James M. Jeffres, which was remodeled in 1886.[1] The old building had a dozen different occupants, Miner K. Williams being one of those who there merchandised. In this building is kept the Lynn post-office, which was established April 21, 1836, with John Cassedy as the first postmaster. His successors were, in 1840, Thomas Cassedy; 1845, Stephen Lott; 1849, Thomas Cassedy; 1851, Andrew Johnson; 1853, David G. Sherman; 1859, Henry N. Sherman; 1861, Edward M. Phillips; 1866, Eugene S. Handrick; 1869, Orville T. Spencer; 1876, Charles W. Smith; 1878, James W. Osterhout; 1882, F. S. Greenwood and Arthur L. Titus; 1883, F. S. Greenwood; 1885, James M. Jeffres. Two mails per day are supplied. Dr. A. L. Boughner is the resident physician at Lynn. Other practitioners have been Dr. Miner Kelley, Dr. D. N. Camp, Dr. C. D. Mackey and Dr. D. W. Sturdevant.

Springville Lodge, No. 181, *I. O. O. F.,* was instituted at Lynn July 21, 1876, with twenty-one members and H. A. Mack as the first Noble Grand, and A. R. Safford, Secretary. Since that time the Noble Grands have been A. B. Sheldon, A. R. Safford, M. K. Williams, C. A. Hungerford, W. W. Prichard, F. L. Fish, G. L. Coggswell, M. B. Lyman, J. M. Jeffres, W. E. Taylor, Herbert Fish, Edgar Ely, S. O. Crawford, Thomas Ellsworth, William Smales, N. C. Mackey, B. C. Handrick and S. L. Garrison. The lodge has sixty-two members, meets in a fine hall in the Jeffres building, and is in a prosperous condition.

Niven is a post-office and hamlet in the southeastern part of the twnship. The locality was first known as "Fisk's Corners," and most of those residing here at an early day embraced the Mormon faith and left the country about 1836, to connect themselves with Mormon settlements in the West. Joseph Fisk owned one of the farms at the Corners, and died at that place. Other settlers here were people named Monroe, Winters, Hall, Oakes and Shibley, the latter living across the line, in Wyoming County; and Joseph Shibley was a preacher of this sect. In their profession they were not polygamous, and were reputed good citizens. After their removal another class of settlers came, and a number of them made way for the present occupants of the many fine farms of this section. Among those coming in last were the Parke, Stark, Squiers and Stephens families.

Dr. J. P. Lambert opened a small store on the A. Parke place and also followed his profession, but did not remain long. Others sold goods here, the last one being Justus Hickox, after the late Civil War. Not long after the store was opened J. W. Fisk built a public-house, which he sold in 1865 to Jeremiah Stephens, who kept a licensed place till 1877. Upon his removal here he became the postmaster, serving until 1881, when Rosetta A. Stephens was appointed, and the office held at the same place. Three mails per week are supplied. Niven post-office was established August 14, 1855, and was named for the Hon. Niven,

[1] Burned March 6, 1887.

through whose influence it was secured, and Seth B. Stark was the first postmaster. He was succeeded, in 1861, by Joseph W. Fiske, and the latter four years later by J. Stephens.

The hamlet has had mechanic shops, and in 1880 had thirty-seven inhabitants.

The first saw-mill in the eastern part of the township was built in 1824 by Samuel Rosengrant, and quite an extensive business was done in sawing lumber and hauling it down the creek about ten miles, where it was formed into rafts and run down the river. Nathaniel Hobbs had another mill at the outlet of Schooley Pond, about the same time; and other mills, some of them portable, were built, but as a rule they proved poor investments to the owners, and hastened the destruction of much timber which would now be valuable. One of the best sites on the Meshoppen has become known as States Mills. In 1826 a saw-mill on this site was owned by Ezra Tuttle, who died that year from injuries received in the mill. A grist-mill was built later, and, in 1835, the Odell family owned it. In time J. States became the proprietor and still owns the saw-mill. The grist-mill was burned down early in 1886, but has been rebuilt by N. M. Seeley. In the lower part of the township a steam-mill, owned by H. A. Mack, was burned, and, being rebuilt, was again destroyed by fire in 1882. Northeast from Springville village R. Squires had a good steam saw-mill, which has lately been inoperative. Near the Dimock line was a water-power saw-mill, and, farther down the same stream, other small mills have outlived their usefulness.

Asa Packer purchased a number of farms in the township, which he improved for dairying, and established a creamery near the village of Springville, where the milk from these farms was consumed. This creamery is still carried on by Lemuel Blakeslee.

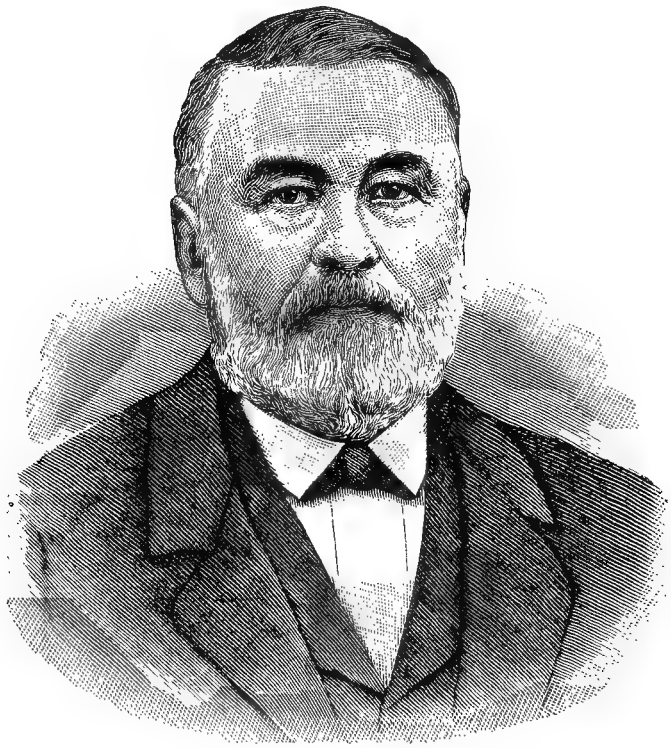
Benjamin Stephens, son of Eliphalet and Elizabeth Felten Stephens, was born in Nicholson township, Wyoming County, June 26, 1817. His grandfather, Eliphalet L. Stephens, came from Connecticut with his family and settled on the east side of Tunkhannock Creek, about three miles below the present site of Nicholson, having children—Jessie settled in Nicholson township and died there at ninety-three, leaving a family of children; and Eliphalet. By a second marriage he had a son Lord, who died in Carbondale; and by his fourth marriage he had children—Katy, wife of Hiram Stark, of Lemon township, Wyoming County; Sally, widow of Ziba Smith, resides in Nicholson borough; Betsey, wife of Gordon Hewett, died in Lemon township; Polly and Peggy, died young women; Ward, in Lathrop; William lived in Nicholson, was drowned in the Tunkhannock and left a family; Elsie, wife of William Felten, died in Lathrop.

Eliphalet (son of Eliphalet L.) Stephens' children are Jessie, resides in Kansas; William, married, died and left a family in Hyde Park; Rachel is the wife of Lewis Billings, of Lemon township; Benjamin; Joseph, a farmer in Nicholson, on the homestead, resides in the stone house, where his father lived, on the west side of the Tunkhannock; Heister resides in Nevada; George, a farmer in Wisconsin; Halloway, drowned in the Mississippi at the age of twenty-three; Elizabeth, married John Schooley and resides in Nevada with Heister; Abagail, died in Wisconsin, leaving a family; Ritner, a farmer in Wisconsin; and Eliphalet, the youngest, last heard of in Missouri. All of the above married, and eleven of them reared families.

Benjamin Stephens spent his boyhood at home until he was sixteen, when he was placed in charge of a farm by his father, which he and his sister Rachel successfully managed for one year. The balance of his minority was spent in farming and lumbering with his father, receiving very meagre opportunities for any education from books; yet he got practical ideas of business, which formed the basis of his successful career afterwards.

The year he became of age he paid for his first yoke of oxen by getting in lumber donated him by his father. In 1840 he cut logs on his father's property for a raft, manufactured the lumber at his father's mill, and in the spring of 1841 his brother Joseph rafted the same to Columbia, realizing therefor five dollars per thousand. This gave him money, which he applied in payment for the improvements on one

hundred and four acres which he had bought of his father in 1840, formerly the property of Erastus Brown. He had to pay for the right of soil to the Drinker estate, and afterwards added forty-six acres to his purchase. In August, 1840, he married Delilah (1823–52), a daughter of Jeremiah and Sophia Rosengrant, of Springville, whose family are elsewhere mentioned in this history. In October following he went to house-keeping on his farm, but soon removed to East Nicholson and worked for his father to complete the payment of his improvements. This couple met the obstacles then incident to house-keeping with fortitude and patience. Their first house was a plank one, twenty-four by sixteen. Mr. Stephens built the present one in 1853, at various times spacious out-buildings, and the farm is well-fenced with substantial stone wall. He was an industrious farmer, a man of good judgment, and reared his children to habits of industry and honesty of purpose. He was early a Whig, later a Republican, and held the offices of supervisor and poor-master for twelve years. The children by this marriage are Jeremiah, born 1841, resides at Niven, is serving his second term as justice of the peace, married Rosetta Stark, of Springville; Henry, 1843, farmer in Nevada; (Reno), married first Lydia Brown, of Nicholson, and after her death, Emily Quick, of the same place; Miner, 1849, a farmer adjoining the homestead in Springville,



Benjamin Stephens

married first Mary Vaugh, and second, Emma Felton. Benjamin Stephens, in 1852, married Caroline (1821–85), daughter of Peter and Rebecca Bond, a native of Northampton County, Pa., who bore him children, Otto Silsman and Newton H., died young; Appleton Bryant, born 1858, resides on the homestead, married Emily, daughter of Washington and Mary Waterman, of Nicholson township. Benjamin Stephens' third wife, whom he married in 1885, is Mary E. Shibley, born in 1824, a daughter

of John and Sarah Shibley, who was the widow of Henry Stark, of Nicholson township, and her surviving children are, Augusta, Loren L., Sarah E. and Daniel Stark.

Mr. Stevens built his present residence in Nicholson borough in 1874, where he has resided since. He keeps the management of his farm in his own hands, and has placed his four sons on farms which he has purchased.

ALBERT SQUIER.—His paternal great-grandfather, with his oldest son, residents of New Jersey, served in the Revolutionary War, and his father, Arah Squier, was drafted in the War of 1812. His grandfather, Stephen Squier, removed from New Jersey, and settled with his family in Nicholson in 1793, where he died. He was a shoemaker by trade, but on coming to Pennsylvania bought some four hundred acres of land, upon which he made considerable improvement during his life. Arah Squier (1789–1870) was four years old when the family settled in Nicholson. He married Fanny (1797–1841), the daughter of Col. Levi Phelps, who settled in Lathrop, at the junction of Tarbell's Pond and Horton's Creek, in 1812, and for a time was a farmer on the Phelps place, and he was also a lumberman. Their children are Ira, born in 1813, married Emeline Lovee and resides at Nicholson; Fanny, 1815, the wife of Seth B. Stark, of Springville; Albert, born November 27, 1817, in Nicholson township, then Luzerne County; Nathaniel (1819–76) married Nancy Robinson, was a farmer in Nicholson, where his widow resides; Arah (1821–75) was three times married,—first to Perlina Place, second to Adelia Ball, third to Hannah Robinson, and resided and died at Tunkhannock; Amanda, 1823, widow of Densmore Stark, of Springville, resides at Scranton; Wealthy Ann, 1825, wife of Ziba Billings, proprietor of the Packer House, Tunkhannock; Mary (1827–75) was the wife of Lewis Billings,



Albert Squier

of Nicholson; Daniel T. died at six; Rebecca (1831–76) was the wife of Jedediah Hewett, of Brooklyn; William, 1834, married Frances, daughter of Dr Samuel Wright, of Lathrop, and resides on the Wright homestead; Eliza, 1841, wife of Alonzo Foot, of Scranton.

Of these children, Albert Squier has spent most of his active business life in Springville, where he is known as a man of sterling integrity, of correct habits and an honorable citizen. He was reared on the farm, and early learned what hard work meant. His first venture for himself was just before becoming of age, when he hewed oars enough to buy himself a colt with the proceeds. In 1837 he bought one hundred and eighteen acres, a woodland tract in the southeast corner of Springville township, erected his log house, in which he kept bachelor's hall, while he was making improvements on his land, which had cost him three dollars per acre. In 1841 he married Elizabeth Phelps, who was born in Nicholson December 21, 1823, who has been a help-mate worthy in every way, and has done her part well from the beginning of their married life in poverty to their present comfortable competence, both herself and husband having been members of the Methodist Church at West Nicholson for the past forty-four years, and supporters of the various charities in their vicinity. In 1848 Mr. Squier built his first frame house, and in 1864 he erected his present residence. His life work has been general farming and dairying, and all the appointments of his place, with its commodious out-buildings and from four to five miles of stone wall, show his persevering industry, and are a monument to his ambition and thrift to those who succeed him in the ownership of this property. Although not blessed with any living offspring of their own, their nephew, Elijah Harris Phelps, has resided with them from his boyhood, and is now the main manager of the farm. Their only child, Luman Squier, died in 1860 at the age of seventeen. Mr. Squier has never been an aspirant for office, but has been interested in local matters, has acted with the Democratic party, and has served his township as school director. Elizabeth Phelps' parents were David (1795–1852) and Roxanna Sackett (1795–1869) Phelps, married in 1813, who resided at Nicholson, and whose children were Mary, born 1815, wife of Alvah Aldrich, of Plymouth, N. Y.; Almira, 1817, wife of Sanders Ward, of Cicero, N. Y., died at Nicholson; David C., 1821, married Altheda Sheffield, and resided at Nicholson, moved to Illinois, and died in Kansas; Elizabeth, 1823 (Mrs. Squier); Levi, 1829, married Cynthia Camp, of Maryland, and has children; Otis (1833–63) enlisted in 1862, Company A, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was killed the following year, near Falmouth, Va. (married Serepta Harris, daughter of Elijah Harris, of Lemon, and left children,—Sarah, Roxanna and Elijah Harris Phelps); Homer, 1836, married Lydia Beebe, and resides in Springville, and has children,—Henry D., Jesse E, William H., Tempia A., Mary A. and Ida M. Phelps.

One son of Sanders Ward, above noticed, James H. Ward, enlisted also in Company A, Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served three years, being mustered out at Richmond in August, 1865. He was a resident of Springville, but enlisted from Wyoming County. This David Phelps was the son of Col. Levi Phelps, before mentioned, whose other children were Alvah, Curtis, Ira (drafted and went as far as Danville in 1814), Griswold, Millie, Polly, Phebe and Fanny Phelps (Mrs. Arey Squier).

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.—An account of the early schools is elsewhere given, and mention of a few select schools only is here made.

"In the fall of 1843 or '44 William Belcher proposed teaching a select school in Lyman settlement, providing he could get a room. John and Joseph A. Lyman built a small house on the old homestead, near the Junction, or corners of five roads, where the school was kept for several years, and which became known as the Lymanville Select School, giving name Lymanville, as it has been called ever since, though there is no village. The Methodist Episcopal Church parsonage and school-house is all there is to distinguish it from other farming communities." [1]

About 1845 J. Lorenzo Lyons established a select school in a private residence, which was successfully taught a number of years, and

[1] Miss Blackman.

which was attended by about thirty pupils. He subsequently became a missionary to Syria, but is at present a colporteur in Florida. From 1849 to 1851 Miss Caroline Skinner, a sister of the Rev. G. M. Skinner, at that time rector of St. Andrew's Church, taught a select school of much the same nature as Rector Freeman Lane had taught, at an earlier day, in the village of Springville. She was an accomplished teacher, very exemplary in her life, and her memory is still highly cherished.

Miss Dora Scott and Miss A. Etheridge had a well-attended school. In the same period the Rev. A. H. Sloat had another select school, and the aggregate attendance of the two was more than one hundred.

Professor S. S. Thomas, a native of the township, is a very successful public school teacher and has taught twenty sessions of select schools in Springville, much of the instruction being devoted to the preparation for teaching.

In the summer of 1882 the citizens of Springville village raised nearly one thousand dollars, which, with the sixteen hundred dollars appropriated by the township, was used in building a fine school edifice in that village. It has a good location, on one acre of ground, and has an attractive exterior. It is thirty by fifty-two feet, two stories high and substantially finished.

In this building a graded school of three departments was opened in the fall of 1882, under the principalship of C. O. Bramhall. He was succeeded by Harry James, who was principal until the close of the schools, in 1886. In the fall of that year C. O. Bramhall again assumed charge and is the present principal. More than one hundred and twenty-five pupils are in attendance, many of them being residents of other townships. The school is maintained at a yearly expense of nearly $1,000 per year.

Soon after the settlement of the county Methodist meetings were held in the southern part of Springville, where afterwards was organized the Lyman Class. This was composed mostly of members of the Lyman family, Joseph Earl, George Atkinson, William Belcher, Nathaniel Sheldon, John Oakley, William Taylor and some others living in Wyoming County. Meetings were held at private houses, in the woods, and in the school-house, as soon as it was built, and the preachers came at long intervals only. The Rev. Silas Comfort was one of the first presiding elders, and in 1812 the Rev. George Harmon held that position in this section of the country; in 1815 the Rev. Marmaduke Pearce; and in 1819 the Rev. George Lane. After 1830 preaching was held statedly by ministers assigned to what became the Springville Circuit, which extended over a large area of country, but which had this section as a centre, so that the work became more permanent and led to the demand for a house of worship consecrated to the services of the Methodist Church. Accordingly was built, in 1842, a plain frame meeting-house, thirty-six by forty-eight feet, which became known as "The Lymanville Church," but which was incorporated September 2, 1848, as the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Springville, on the petition of the following persons, at that time members of the church: Joseph Whitham, Samuel Lyman, Timothy D. Walker, George Atkinson, Joseph A. Lyman, N. Sheldon, Prentiss Lyman, Landis Lyman, Elihu H. Lyman, William Belcher, Whitman Earl and William Taylor. Previous to the building of the church, a home for the preacher had been built on the land of Gideon Lyman, but in 1851 the old buildings were removed and a new parsonage was erected, which is still the home of the ministers of Springville Circuit. The church was repaired in 1878, and the property is at present in a fair condition. In 1886 the trustees were N. B. Sheldon, U. A. Church, Willis Walker, H. A. Spencer, L. S. Taylor and G. G. Rogers. Two of the former members of this church have become foreign missionaries, leaving this country in August, 1883, for Tokio, Japan, where they became teachers in the Anglo-Japan College. They are David S. and John O. Spencer, sons of H. A. Spencer, for many years one of the principal members of this church. The former was born in 1854, and the latter in 1857, and were educated in the Wyoming Seminary. Francis Spencer, Jr. (of another family) also became a minister of the Gospel from this church, as also did George H. Blakeslee, of the same township.

The bounds of Springville Circuit have been frequently changed, several other circuits having been formed out of it. In 1886 it embraced the appointments at Lymanville, Lynn, Springville and Dimock, and there were nearly two hundred members on the circuit. Prior to 1830 the preachers of the old circuit were the Revs. Thomas Wright, Joshua Dawson, Caleb Kendall, Joshua Rogers, Mark Preston, William Lull and Philetus Parkiss.

In 1830 the Methodist Churches of this section were served by the ministers of Bridgewater Circuit, Susquehanna District of the Oneida Conference. In 1841 the name of the circuit was changed to Springville, and the district to Wyoming. In 1855 Wyalusing District, in the Wyoming Conference, took its place, and so continued until 1877, when this county was classed in the Binghamton District, where it still remains.

In 1816 a class of Methodists was formed at Springville which had seven members, and of which Abiathar Tuttle was the leader. Thomas Lane was a later leader. Betsey Sutton and Sarah Harkins were active members. Samuel Sutton became the leader at a still later day. The first preaching services were held in private houses, and in an old log school-house near Ezra Tuttle's. For a time no meetings were held in this locality, and the few surviving members had to attend meetings at Dimock Four Corners. The membership being augmented, services were again regularly held in the village of Springville, and in 1861 *The Second Methodist Episcopal Church of Springville* was established in its own house of worship. For this purpose a building which had been erected by Thomas Jackson for a storehouse was remodeled and converted into an attractive edifice, which is still used. November 22, 1865, the church became an incorporated body, with the following trustees: Abiathar Tuttle, John Compton, Jacob N. Vought, Loren Newton, J. W. Rhodes, Joseph S. Risley. The class is at present under the leadership of Professor C. O. Bramhall, and is in a flourishing condition.

The Lynn Methodist Episcopal Church is the youngest organization of that denomination in the township, and may justly be called a memorial to the enterprise and devotion of a few ladies residing in the hamlet where the church stands. On the 6th of October, 1880, a Ladies' Aid Society, of eight Methodist members, was formed, whose general object was to promote the interests of the church. A fund of one dollar was secured at this meeting. At the second meeting it was decided to build a church, and a fund of two dollars was secured towards that object. A series of entertainments were now held, which materially augmented the building-fund, and in 1881 subscriptions were solicited with a view of commencing to build. The operations were placed in charge of a committee composed of A. Luce and Lucinda Luce, James Jeffres and Edith Jeffres, B. F. Blakeslee and Mary Blakeslee. An eligible lot was donated by Mrs. A. Luce, upon which was begun a building in the Gothic style, thirty by fifty feet, with a corner tower for a vestibule and belfry, the latter being thirty feet high. In the corner-stone were placed the names of the following persons, at that time members of the Ladies' Aid Society: Mrs. Lydia Blakeslee, president; Mrs. Alvina Hemstead, secretary; Mrs. Lucinda Luce, treasurer; Mrs. Hattie Fish, Mrs. Mary Sheldon, Mrs. Mary White, Mrs. Edith Jeffres, Mrs. Jennie Spence, Miss Laura Fish, Mrs. Hattie Osterhout, Mrs. Betsey Coggswell, Miss Lillie Blakeslee, Mrs. Eliza Safford, Mrs. Mary Blakeslee, Mrs. Hiram Fish and Lyman Coggswell. The society, as a body, raised $549.61, and $904.38 was raised by subscriptions through their efforts, a number of the ladies contributing generous amounts themselves. In addition, much labor was donated, so that the actual cost of the edifice was not far from eighteen hundred dollars. It was formally dedicated November 24, 1883, when the ladies transferred the property to the Methodist Church. In December, 1886, the belfry was supplied with a clear-toned bell weighing five hundred pounds, and the building is now one of the most complete in this part of the county. Mrs. Lucinda Luce was especially prominent in the erection of this fine building. Franklin Brooks is the leader of the class, which has twenty-two members, and Emory

Taylor superintends a flourishing Sabbath-school.

The Presbyterian Church of Springville is on the turnpike less than a mile above Lynn. It stands on an elevated lot of ground opposite the cemetery, which was opened as early as 1804. Although the congregation was organized in 1819, the church edifice was not completed for dedication until February 9, 1837, when the Rev. Sylvester Cooke was the pastor. The church had been built the preceding year by Justus Smith, Sr., Justus Smith, Jr., Lyman Avery and Dr. William Pride, as a committee, acting with the pastor. It was repaired in 1871, and is still in good condition. The structure is a frame, surmounted by a spire, which can be seen many miles around.

When the congregation was organized the Rev. Enoch Conger was the minister, preaching, before the church was built, in the school-house in this neighborhood. The next regular minister was the Rev. Sylvester Cooke, prior to 1836, and after him came the Rev. Archibald B. Sloat, B. Baldwin and James W. Raynor. The latter was the last installed pastor the church has had, the ministers since his leaving being supplies, preaching at irregular periods. The church never had a strong membership, and many of its members withdrew to connect themselves with congregations in the adjoining townships, leaving but very few belonging. Orrin Fish, the last ruling elder, removed, leaving Deacon H. G. Ely as the only surviving officer, and, as he is more than eighty-four years old, age has incapacitated him from active service. The church is mainly used for funeral services by those who inter in the cemetery opposite. This is inclosed with a substantial stone wall, and contains some neat monuments. A parsonage was formerly a part of the church property. It was secured through the efforts of the ladies of the neighborhood, but it has been sold, and the proceeds have been applied for the benefit of the church.

St. Andrew's Church, Protestant Episcopal, is the successor of an earlier organization of this faith, whose history was given by Miss Blackman as follows:

"ST. JUDE'S CHURCH.—Some time previous to 1815 several families from Waterbury and its vicinity, in Connecticut, removed to and settled in Springville Being mostly Episcopalians, they established a stated Sabbath meeting, some one reading the service from the prayer-book and a sermon from some published volume. They were visited by the Rev. George Boyd, of Philadelphia, during whose stay a church was organized, a vestry elected, and application made for a charter of incorporation. The charter was granted by the Governor 7th October, 1817, and Joel Hickcox, Amos Bronson, Thomas Parke, John Camp, Titus Scott, Randall Hickcox, Benjamin Welton, Spencer Hickcox, John Bronson and Leonard Baldwin were appointed the first vestry. The Society for the Advancement of Christianity in Pennsylvania sent the Rev. Manning B. Roche, who alternated for some months between Springville and Pike, occasionally preaching in other places. About 1825 the Rev. Samuel Marks was sent to Springville, where he resided several years, officiating occasionally throughout the county. He was a man of popular manners, made many friends and did much good."

The meetings were held at the house of Titus Scott and in the school-house, in the village, and there were but few communicants. In 1829 it was proposed to erect a church edifice, and a difficulty arising in relation to the election of the vestry, which was not settled for several years, Bishop Henry N. Onderdonk advised that a new charter be procured and a new organization be made under it. Accordingly, a new charter was obtained in May, 1832, with the name of "St. Andrew's Church," and a vestry was chosen as follows: Thomas Cassidy, Arad Wakelee, Myron Kasson, A. B. Prichard, Philonus Beardsley, Asa Packer and Amos Williams. A lot of ground was donated by A. B. Prichard, in the village of Springville, upon which a plain frame church with a belfry was built, mainly by the above-named vestrymen.

Arad Wakelee secured aid from friends in Philadelphia, and Asa Packer himself worked on the church as a journeyman carpenter. In the course of years a pipe-organ was supplied, and for thirty-five years Miss S. M. Wakelee was the organist. In 1851 a bell was placed in the belfry, and subsequently the church was repaired. It was destroyed by fire February 14, 1879. A movement was at once set on foot to rebuild the following spring, and the present neat chapel was erected by an executive committee composed of Dr. I. B. Lathrop, Isaac

Meserole and Albert A. Root. The Rev. George D. Stroud, who served the church at that time, was untiring in his efforts to complete it—a task not easily accomplished, since the membership of the church had become very small. He served St. Peter's Church at Tunkhannock at the same time, and preached at Springville until 1885. Since that time there have been only occasional lay services, the parish having but twenty members and no regular vestry. Of the early ministers of the church, the Rev. Samuel Marks preached alternately at Montrose and Springville, and some time after 1830, removed to Carbondale. He was succeeded, at Springville, by the Rev. Willis Peck, who was pastor two years. In December, 1835, the Rev. Freeman Lane succeeded him, officiating in Springville and Pike, in Bradford County. In 1836 he taught a select school in the village, and during his rectorship a parsonage was built, in which he later taught a select school. This building is still church property, but for many years has not been used as a rectory. In 1842 he resigned, and the Rev. Richard Smith took charge of the interests of the parish, giving Springville two-thirds of his time and Montrose the remaining third. In 1846 the Rev. John Long came to the church for one-third of his time, giving Montrose and New Milford each the other two-thirds. He also organized the parish at Tunkhannock, with which the Springville Church was afterwards served. In September, 1848, the Rev. H. H. Bean became the rector, preaching with great acceptance the two years he remained with the parish. Then came as rectors the Rev. G. M. Skinner, about two years; the Rev. J. G. Furey, about seven years; the Rev. W. S. Heaton, about five years; the Rev. W. Kennedy until 1872; the Rev. Luther Wolcott until after the burning of the church, in 1879; the Rev. Horatio Howard a short time; and the Rev. George D. Stroud being the last minister in charge of the parish. The Rev. Luther Walcott still retains his residence near the church, but not in a ministerial capacity. While rector he served the parish six years, holding two services each Sabbath. The affairs of the church are not as prosperous as they have been, but there are prospects that its work will be revived so that it will again become a power in the community.

The cemetery at Springville village is located on the old Arad Wakelee farm, and is cared for by the community. It is in fair condition. The oldest cemetery in the township is on the right-hand side of the turnpike, opposite the Presbyterian Church, and was located on land donated by Jeremiah Spencer. Prior to 1804 there were already interred there Reuben Spencer, Ebenezer Carrier, Ashley Spencer and John Tuttle, son of Ezra, who died September 20, 1804. The death and interment of others occurred as follows: before 1810, Clarinda, first wife of Zophar Blakeslee. From 1810–20, Alfred and Thomas Brownson, John Taylor, the first Mrs. Elijah Avery, James Rosencrants, Mrs. Timothy Mix, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Strickland, Sr., and Ebenezer Fish. Joel Hickcox came in 1814 and died 1817. His widow survived him nearly thirty years, and saw a descendant of the fifth generation. From 1820–30, Gideon Lyman, Sr., J. Bullock's wife, Captain J. Spencer, Ezra Tuttle, Samuel Thomas, Sr., and wife, and Aaron Taylor, aged seventy-five years. From 1830–40, Rhoda Fish, Keziah Lyman, Daniel Spencer and Zophar Blakeslee.

The interments in subsequent years were proportionately more numerous, and several hundred persons have been there inhumed. On Strickland Hill a school-house, built by subscription in 1856, having been abandoned by the directors, has been fitted up as a place for public worship and funeral occasions when interments are made in the cemetery near by. Jacob, a son of John Strickland, was the first person interred here, some time in 1859. A number of fine monuments mark the places of the dead, and the cemetery appears to be well kept. It has a fine location.

CHAPTER XXV.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP.

THIS township occupies the southwestern corner of the county, and, prior to 1811, was

known by the name of Braintrim. When Susquehanna County was formed its southern line bisected old Braintrim township, and the lower part retained the old name, while the upper part received the name of Auburn. This title had already been applied to a part of this territory in the Connecticut surveys, Braintrim being the Pennsylvania name. Auburn has retained its original dimensions, it being about eight miles from the Bradford County line on the west to Dimock and Springville on the east, and six miles from the Wyoming County line on the south to Rush township on the north. Its area is thus forty-eight square miles.

The Susquehanna River comes at one point within two and a half miles of the southern border of Auburn. The surface of the township, consequently, is broken by a series of hills, trending north and south, many of them elevated, but nearly all susceptible of cultivation. Some of them bear local names which distinguish them from other localities in the township, the principal ones being Taylor, Jersey, Craig, Frink and Shannon Hills. A few of them are covered with huge boulders, which give the country a somewhat rough appearance where these outcroppings are found. Others contain strata of excellent flag-stones, varying from half an inch to several inches in thickness. In a quarry in the eastern part of the township the layers have a horizontal position, showing that the deposit was not subject to any upheaval after having been formed in quiet waters. Marine shells and vegetable remains are sometimes found imbedded between these layers. In the central part of the township are slight surface indications of coal and other minerals, and in the summer of 1886 a shaft was sunk to the depth of two hundred feet, on the farm of John W. Lott, in quest of this wealth, without obtaining satisfactory results. Near West Auburn were found surface indications of oil, which were prospected, as is elsewhere related, and a temporary interest in petroleum sprang up, which subsided in the absence of encouraging returns.

All the streams of the township drain south or southwest. The principal one, having the latter course, is Tuscarora Creek, in the northwestern part of the township. One of its branches is the outlet of Kinney's Pond, the only body of water in the township having the appearance of a lake. Its head is in Rush, and the pond is nearly a mile long and has an average width of more than a quarter of a mile. The creek, having a constant flow, affords more water-power than any other stream in the township, and has been utilized to better advantage. South of the western border is Pochuck Creek, and farther south is an affluent of that stream. Flowing south, a little west of the centre, and rising in the northern part of the township, is the Little Meshoppen Creek; and east, beyond Jersey and Shannon Hills, is Riley Creek, with its tributary brooks, draining a larger section than any other stream in the township. In the southeastern part of the township is White Creek, a small stream draining the section between Craig Hill and the Springville line.

Along Riley Creek have been found several mineral springs of reputed medicinal virtues. One, discovered in 1871, attracted much attention on account of its supposed curative properties, and which appear to have been known by the early settlers:

> "All trace of the spring for the last twenty years was lost, until very recently. It has just been cleared and a barrel sunk in it, so that the water can be easily obtained. Many people are visiting the spring, and bringing away jugs and bottles of water to test its reported wonderful curative effects."

In later years the spring fell into disuse, though undoubtedly possessing efficacious waters, which would be better appreciated at a more accessible point.

Most of the soil of Auburn is a clayey loam, which yields generous returns when carefully tilled; and the township, taken as a body, is the richest agricultural section in the county. It is, also, pre-eminently a section of small or medium-sized farms, which are cultivated mainly by those owning them, hence prove more profitable than under a system of tenantry. The virgin soil was especially fertile, and adapted to growing winter wheat, and in some sections fields of more than fifty acres were cultivated; and in a large field at Cartertown, the grain grew so tall that the head of a man walking in it

could hardly be seen. In the same section "John Tewksbury raised a stalk of buckwheat, in 1869, which measured six feet and three-fourths of an inch in length; he also had several specimens of oats grown on his farm which had heads two and a half feet long." In more recent years, greater attention has been paid to stock raising and the dairy business, and several public creameries are maintained with benefit to the people of the township. Most of the marketable products of the township are readily shipped from stations on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, within half a dozen miles from the lower part of Auburn, and the roads, though not as good as in some parts of the county, are being steadily improved.

In a primitive condition, heavy forests covered the surface of Auburn, making the work of clearing farms laborious, especially on the lowlands, where the ground was rich, and not so quick to respond to tillage as on the hills, where the soil was warmer, and the timber growth lighter. Hence, some of the first farms were located and opened on the hills, and, in consequence, the roads were also opened over them, instead of around them, or along their sides, as a view of the country would now suggest. The courses of some of the early roads have been much modified, and owing to the many changes which have taken place, a description of their original location would be of little benefit, except to show that the change had been made, and that in the later locations some of the hills have been actually avoided by following Nature's course along the streams.

The Pioneer Settlers of Auburn purchased their lands under the Connecticut title, and many paid their money in good faith to the agents of the Connecticut claims. After the final legal decision, made in favor of the Pennsylvania title, some who had paid their money and toiled hard to secure a home, gave up in despair and left the country.[1] Most of those who remained had but limited means, and were heavily in debt to Cope and Drinker (who became the principal land-holders in Auburn) for the lands they had to buy again or for the improvements they made. The township, consequently, did not settle up very rapidly, nor did the early improvements keep apace with those in other sections of the county. For nearly half a century after the first settler came some tracts of land were still in the hands of the original land-holders.

"The present wealth of Auburn is largely due to men who, though they came to the township within the last thirty-five years, might well be termed pioneers, since they cleared the farms they occupy, and reared log cabins too remote from others for neighborly comfort. Some of the late settlers are from New Jersey; but a larger number are of foreign birth. The names of Logan and Rooney are mentioned among the first Irish settlers here, in 1838. There are five hundred taxables in Auburn, about two hundred of whom are Irish. From being one of the poorest townships in the county, and one of the least in inhabitants, Auburn has become one of the richest and most populous."[2]

Lyman Kinney, from Litchfield, Conn., made the first clearing in 1797, in the northwestern part of the township, on a farm which was afterwards owned by Hamlet Hill. His land was a part of the three hundred acre tract which his father, Daniel Kinney, had bought under a Connecticut title. The Pennsylvania title for the same lands was held by Henry Drinker, of Philadelphia, who transferred it to Thomas P. Cope, also of that city. After the validity of the latter title was established, Lyman Kinney sold out his improvements to Thomas and Ambrose Morley, and left the county prior to 1814. Ambrose Morley was the oldest son of Thomas, who was not a taxable in 1816. Other sons were John, Thomas and Eben P.

In the eastern part of the township Lloyd Goodsell made the first clearing, in 1799. He lived on a farm which became the property of Curtis T. Russell in 1818, and where Frederick T. Russell now lives. Goodsell was married to a daughter of Isaac Brownson, of Rush, and afterwards moved to that township. Of the improvements he made, a few apple-trees remain in an orchard of trees he planted, after carrying them all the way on his back from the mouth of the Wyalusing. A frame barn he built also remains on the Russell place.

[1] Miss Blackman.

[2] Miss Blackman, in 1872.

Eleazer Russell settled in the same neighborhood, and both he and Curtis T. were permanent settlers. They were natives of Connecticut.

On the farm north, Myron Kasson began a clearing, perhaps a few months later, in 1799, than Goodsell, and both left for Litchfield, Conn., in the fall of that year. The following season they returned, and Kasson had his home with Goodsell. In 1802 he exchanged property with Chester Adams, the latter having bought a tract of land in Springville, to which he had never brought his family; and the following year Kasson may have taken up his abode in that township, on that tract of land.

Early in 1800 Ezekiel Avery and Benajah Frink, a single man, came from Connecticut, and were the first to spend a part of the winter in Eastern Auburn. The next spring the wife of Avery brought in the family. "On the journey one of the horses was lost, and they had to diminish their means of support by the purchase of another." Avery built a frame house near the forks of the road, northwest of Auburn Four Corners, which still stands, though unoccupied. He had two sons—David and George—and a daughter who married Jonathan Vaughn. The family adhered to the Baptist Church, and the oldest son, David, and the daughter used to go to the "Middle School-house," a mile below the south line of Montrose, twelve miles from their home, to hear Elder Dimock preach. She rode on horseback and he walked beside her. Later, meetings were held at Ezekiel Lathrop's, in Dimock, a mile south of the lakes. The Lathrops, in that part of Dimock, and Cyril Peck, in Rush, were looked upon as neighbors. The surviving members of the Avery family moved to the West.

Benajah Frink began his clearing on the hill near Auburn Four Corners, and, it is said, built the first frame house in the township, which stood on the site of the residence afterwards built by Jacob Titman. The clap-boards were made of pine logs, split and shaved by hand into boards. He is also credited with having built the first cider-mill. In February, 1805, he married the youngest daughter of Isaac Hancock, of Rush, and it is said that their son Orrin was the first male child born in Auburn. Other sons were Tracy, Isaac and William. Benajah Frink died in August, 1851, but his widow survived him a number of years, having spent sixty-one years of her life in Auburn. In the latter part of 1800 William Frink, the father of Benajah, began clearing up a farm on the hill between his son and Ezekiel Avery, and afterwards brought on his family, his son William being at that time a lad. He died in 1829 and was buried in the Frink graveyard, on the hill which bears the same name. But few of the descendants remain in Auburn.

Eldad Bronson, and his son Amos came to the township in 1801, but removed after 1814 and before 1816. They were also natives of Connecticut.

"According to the recollection of Mr. Paul Overfield, of Braintrim, Solomon Kinney came, in 1800, to the farm now occupied by J. Benscoter, two and a-half miles northwest of Auburn Centre. He was the first in that vicinity. It is said that, after harvesting a fine crop of wheat, he lost the whole by fire communicated to it from a fallow which he was burning, and from that to his house. He saved a few effects, and with his wife left the country, never to return.[1]

In 1801 John Passmore, at that time a minor, came from Rhode Island, and took up lands near the Corners, under a Connecticut title, but did not locate permanently until 1806, when he returned and built the first house at what is now Auburn Four Corners. The following year he married Elizabeth Overfield, of Braintrim. They reared four sons, named Norman, John, Nicholas, and Joseph, and had also seven daughters. In 1816 he was commissioned the first justice of the peace for Auburn, Rush and Middletown. He sold his place to Treadway Kellogg, and died March 12, 1835, aged fifty-three years. In April, 1841, David Bushnell, who came from Bridgewater, became the owner of the Passmore farm, and resided on it until his death, April 5, 1872, aged eighty-six years. Tirzah Bushnell, his wife, survived him, and in December, 1886, was in her ninety-second year. Joseph Passmore also came to Auburn before 1815.

[1] Miss Blackman.

In 1805 the first settlers came to South Auburn, Thomas Wheeler locating on the Dunlop farm, south of the hamlet, and Hiram Carter settling on the farm just below the main part of the hamlet. Both came in June, that year, from Black Walnut, in Wyoming County. The latter made some substantial improvements and lived on his place until his death. He had sons named John, Jonas, Theron B., Samuel, David, Daniel and Harry. The three last-named were pioneers in the locality called Cartertown or Retta, and their descendants still live in that locality.

Soon after the settlement of Wheeler and Carter, William Cooley, a son-in-law of Joshua Keeney, a pioneer at Black Walnut, came and settled on the Little Meshoppen, near where Carlin's mills were afterwards built. Some of his brothers—Robert, Stephen and Daniel—came to the township at a later day. The Carlin improvements were made by Joseph Carlin, who bought his land from the Cooley tract. In 1819 Edward Dawson, an Englishman, located near the hamlet, living on the farm where now resides G. F. Dawson. Francis Pepper came later from Rush, and cleared up a farm nearer the creek.

About 1805, or possibly a little later, Chester Adams, a native of Connecticut, came from Wyoming County, to occupy the place he had received from Myron Kasson in exchange for land he had purchased in Springville. In 1829 he had a farm-house built on this farm, on which Asa Packer worked as a journeyman carpenter. This building is still standing, and is now the property of E. L. Adams. The children of Chester Adams were five daughters and four sons, viz.: Cyrus, who moved to Iowa; Chester, Jr., who lived and died at Pittston; Thomas, who died at Binghamton; and Elijah, born in 1824, living on part of the homestead.

In 1807 John Riley located on the creek which bears his name, southwest of the Corners, and that year a road was laid out from his place to Cooley's farm, on the Little Meshoppen. The following year it was extended to Elk Lake. Riley was a native of Connecticut, and came from that State on foot. The last years of his life were spent on part of the land he cleared up, the farm of John M. Bushnell, who was married to one of the daughters. A son, Minot Riley, is a well-known citizen of Springville.

John Riley died March 10, 1880, aged ninety-two years.

"Eli Billings settled about 1805, on the Tuscarora Creek, at what is called New Laceyville. He had a son Eli, who made the first clearing where Elisha Cogswell now lives, and who died in 1815. Eli Billings, Sr., in 1839, sold to David Lacey. When he came to the place there was a man named Sesson on the farm now owned by Rev. Bela Cogswell (over the line in Bradford County) and one George Gamble where Oliver Warner now lives; and these were the only families between him and Abiel Keeney's saw-mill on the Tuscarora, two miles above Skinner's Eddy. The site of this saw-mill, some time between 1790 and 1800, was occupied by a saw and grist-mill, built by Elihu Hall. Nathaniel, second son of Eli Billings, made the first clearing and put up a log house on what is known as 'the James farm.' Hosea, the third son, had two sons, Eli and Nathaniel. Joseph and Henry Billings were sons of Eli, Sr. Most of the family moved to the West, and none are now in Auburn."

When Eli Billings settled at what is now West Auburn there were no roads in that section whatever. Black's mill, on the Wyalusing, was the nearest place where grinding could be done, and a path was the only way which led to the mill, the traveler being guided by marked trees. Said Hosea Billings: "Well do I remember, when a lad, my father sent me to mill, and as it was late when I got my grist and started for home, night overtook me on my way. When about one mile from home my horse stopped, and then I saw before me what looked like balls of fire—probably the eyes of a wolf. It would not give the path, so I had to turn out and go around through the woods. I lost my hat getting through the brush and went home bareheaded."

The clearing made by Nathaniel Billings became the property of Thomas W. James after 1816. He was a native of New Jersey, and had immigrated to this country with his wife,

Hannah Smith, a few years earlier. He was a man of positive convictions and exerted a strong local influence. He donated the land for the first school-house in that locality, and at his house the early Methodist meetings were often held. When he first lived here he sometimes walked to Wilkes-Barre to mail and get his letters, again returning on foot the next day. In the privations and hardships of their pioneer life Mrs. James was a worthy helpmate. They reared ten children, among them being David M., who became a physician at Laceyville, in Wyoming County; Thomas Smith, who moved to East Rush, where he reared a large family; Abijah Smith, of Huron, Dak., who was a teacher for more than thirty years, and is the father of B. E. James, of Auburn Four Corners; and Thomas C., another son, who lives on the homestead. The elder James died in the fall of 1860, aged seventy-one years.

Before 1813 Abraham Lott settled on the road below the Centre, near where some of his descendants still live; and in the same locality lived Philip Haverly and his son George, all of whom remained in the township for a period of years. Near the same time John Oakley, Comfort Penney and John Ross came to Auburn, but remained only a few years.

In 1814, James Hines appears to have had the farm of John Ross, and Daniel Sterling that of Comfort Penny, who had removed. Robert Dunlap, Simeon Green, Larry Dunmore, Jesse and Josiah Wakefield were among the new-comers, as also, in 1815, were Elias and Amos Bennett, Lawrence Meacham, Palmer Guile and James B. Turrell. The last-named bought of Lloyd Goodsell. The assessment roll of 1816 contained the names of the following *taxables* in Auburn:

Chester Adams.	Palmer Guiles.
Ezekiel Avery.	Simeon Green.
David Avery.	George Haverly.
George Avery.	Philip Haverly.
Eli Billings.	James Hines.
Elias Bennett.	Abram Lott.
Amos Bennett.	Ambrose Morley.
Nancy Billings.	John Passmore.
Hiram Carter.	Joseph Passmore.
Stephen Cooly.	John Riley.
William Cooly.	Daniel Sterling.
Daniel Cooly.	James B. Turrell.
Larry Dunmore.	Josiah Wakefield.
Robert Dunlap.	Thomas Wheeler.
Benajah Frink.	

Later, in 1816, Philonius Beardsley came from Litchfield County, Conn., and bought a tract of land of John Passmore, south of the Corners. The following year he brought in his family and resided here until his death, in 1833. The homestead is still owned by one of his sons, John B. Beardsley. A. Beardsley, the eldest son, remained in Auburn until 1827, when he moved to Springville village, where he still resides, at an advanced age. Charles, the second son, removed to Montrose, and later to New York City, where he established an extensive carriage manufactory. A daughter married Andrew Bolles, of Lathrop.

In the latter part of 1816, or the early part of 1817, came Charles Ashley, Julius Coggswell, Thomas W. James, Hiram Whipple, Solomon Dimock and Jabez Sumner; and within the next few years Curtis T. Russell, Edward Dawson, John Love and Waltrin Love.

"In 1820 there were thirty voters in the township. During the next five years Francis Pepper (from Rush), David Taylor, Daniel Gregory, George and Simeon Evans, Samuel Tewksbury and Milton Harris had arrived. The last-named and S. Evans had saw-mills. In 1826, and for five or six years following, Jonathan Kellogg, a cabinet-maker, Joseph Carlin (where he and his sons now live), Robert Manning, Thomas Risley, Caldwell McMicken, Richard Stone, William Sherwood, Elisha Coggswell, Jacob Low, Alden H. Seeley and Oliver C. Roberts, besides the sons of several early settlers and many temporary residents, appear among the taxables. William Overfield made the first clearing on Shannon Hill, in 1831." He was twice married, and reared a large family, some of whom still own the improvements he made. In the same locality Benjamin C. Crawford began clearing a farm in April, 1832, and it is claimed that he had the first cabin in this part of Auburn. His nearest neighbors were George Mowry on the south and Abraham Lott on the north. The first night he slept on his land his bed was made of hemlock boughs, and his slumbers were very much disturbed by the hooting of owls and the yelping of wolves. The latter ventured so near him that his life was endangered. He prepared the logs for his

cabin in one day, and with the assistance of a few neighbors, rolled up the walls of his pioneer home. The following day, with the help of a neighbor, he made the shingles for the roof, and boards becoming scarce, he took the boards belonging to his sled to make a door. Benjamin C. Crawford died on his homestead, March 18, 1885, in the ninety-second year of his age. For nearly seventy-six years of his life he was a professed Christian, and helped to advance the religious interests of the township by his consistent life and praiseworthy conduct.

A dozen years later, Lawrence Meacham settled in the southeastern part of Auburn, coming from New Hampshire. His daughter informed Mrs Blackman that "The first night he stayed on his place was in January, and the snow was two or three feet deep. He slept on hemlock boughs beside a fire, which kept himself and a colored man from freezing. In the morning they began chopping, but the timber was so frozen that it broke their axes. They left, and father did not return till the next spring. In two or three years he moved his family to the little clearing remote from the roads and neighbors, and into a log cabin with a blanket for the door. Thick woods, howling wolves, deer, wildcats and wild turkeys were at that time in abundance. I have heard my mother say, 'I was so lonesome I was glad to see even a hunter's dog come along.'

"My father had often to be out late at night, when on his journeys for provisions, and mother was alone in the cabin with only a little boy; while from an hour before sunset until sunrise the next morning the wolves kept up a constant howling up and down the creek, which passes within half a mile of the door, and many a time was this so distinct as to seem within the clearing. Twice father had his little flock of sheep killed by them."

Julius Coggswell settled in the eastern part of the township, where he lived until his death, when his family removed. South of him lived Cyrus Avery, who was one of the early justices of the peace, and near by Dyer Bennett improved a farm, living on it until his death.

In 1833 Gershom Bunnell settled on a tract of land which had been contracted for by Wm. Kellogg, and upon which some slight improvements had been made. Here he lived until his death, in 1855. His only son was Jonathan Bunnell, still living on the homestead.

"Elisha Coggswell first settled on Tuscarora Creek, two and a half miles below New Lacey ville, in 1815, was married in 1816, remained there until the spring of 1833, when he removed to Auburn, where he and his wife still reside.

"He caught in one season seven bears and five wolves. Another time, while on a hill near by, two cubs were discovered; one was shot. With the first cry of pain the dam sprang from some bushes to its side. Hastily smelling the wound and divining the cause, she rushed with headlong fury on the aggressor, who, meanwhile, was hastily reloading his gun, and when she had nearly reached him, a bullet stopped her. Mr. C. completed his eightieth year April 18, 1872. He has been class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church nearly half a century, and still walks to church nearly, a mile, almost always attending evening meetings."

In South Auburn Samuel Tewksbury settled before 1830, and made good improvements on the farm, where he still lives, in his eighty-fifth year. Below him lived Daniel Gregory, who was killed many years ago by the kick of a horse on his temple. Nathan Osborn improved the last farm in the county, on that road. Nathan Green has been a resident of this part of the township since 1832, improving the farm on which he lives, and William Green cleared up the one next west. Ansel Gay began clearing up the farm where his son William now lives, about 1830, all the tract being dense woods; and Caldwell Mickens began work on what afterwards became one of the finest farms in the township, in 1831.

The locality called Jersey Hill, north of the Centre, was but slightly improved prior to 1835, when a number of energetic farmers came from Warren County, N. J., and settled in the neighborhood of the Protestant Church. Among these were Thomas R. White, the father of William, George, Joseph and Abraham White; Andrew S. Low, the father of I. R. and Cornelius Low; Joseph Pierson, the father of Benjamin and Charles Pierson. The Rev. Joshua Harris came somewhat later. Prosperity has rewarded the industry of these people, some of

whom still reside in this part of the township, upon very superior farms.

TEWKSBURYS.—During one of those terrible convulsions of religious persecution and fervor which swept over the British Isles from John O'Groat's to the Land's End at frequent intervals during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, one John Tewksbury gave up his life for religion's sake and was burned at the stake in the market-place of his native town, Tewksbury, England. His ancestors had given their name to that town and his descendants were among the earlier settlers in New England.[1]

In 1800 Jacob Tewksbury, a native of Brattleboro', Vermont, with his second wife, Polly Reed, and four children also born there, removed to this county and bought the land whereon Brooklyn Centre is now located. They had seven children born in Brooklyn after their arrival. Some eight years after this he sold that property and took the farm where now the creamery is located. In 1803 his father, Isaac Tewksbury, came in from Vermont prospecting for a location and returned there the same fall. The following spring he brought his family into the county and located on McIntyre Hill, Brooklyn township, on a farm with his son Jacob. In 1805 Isaac Tewksbury and his son Jacob built the first saw-mill in the township. The children of Isaac and Judith (Sergeant) Tewksbury were Jacob, Isaac, Sergeant (who came to the county in 1802 and settled where John Bolles now lives), Ephraim, Jonathan, Huldah (Mrs. Samuel Yeomans), Hannah (Mrs. Bloomfield Millbourne), Abigail (Mrs. Thomas Saunders) and Judith (Mrs. John Wood). Isaac Tewksbury was an honest, hard-working man, and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. Both he and his wife now sleep in the Methodist Episcopal Churchyard at Brooklyn. Jacob Tewksbury's first wife was Betsey Hoadley, of Vermont, by whom he had one son, who, however, remained in that State after the death of his mother and the removal West of his father. The latter became a prominent citizen in his adopted home and was a representative neighborhood business man. His advice was sought by many and he was a friend to all. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church until his death, in 1842, aged seventy-four years. His second wife lived to attain her eighty-seventh year. Their children were Nancy, married Alden Seeley, a farmer of Brooklyn township, both deceased; Betsey married Wm. Sterling, also a Brooklyn township farmer, and both deceased; Judith was the wife of Thomas Garland, a tailor of Brooklyn township, both deceased; Lovina was Mrs. Stephen Smith, of Brooklyn, and both subsequently removed to Franklin township; Daniel married Prudence Fish, were both prominent members of the church, and settled in Brooklyn township; Samuel; Maria was the wife of Nelson Williams, a carpenter at Carbondale, both of whom have deceased; Alpha was married to Beach Earl, a dealer, who went West and died; she now lives at Dunkirk, N. Y., and is the wife of Joseph Rider; Jacob, a highly respected farmer of Bridgewater township; Mary, married Fitch Resseguie, a Gibson township farmer, and died a few years ago; and John.

SAMUEL TEWKSBURY, the sixth child of the above, was born at Brooklyn Centre August 25, 1803. His early educational advantages were very limited, but a studious habit was developed with the passing years, which, strengthened by a keen observation and an intelligent judgment, caused the remark to be made at a later date, "He would be an honor to the bench of the State." During his early manhood he learned the carpenter's trade and in 1824 came to Auburn township upon such work intent. He followed that pursuit for ten years and built a good many houses and barns, several of which are yet standing, monuments of his honesty and fidelity to trusts. In 1834, finding his entire inclination lay towards farming, he embarked in that industry, in which, by energy and economy, he accumulated a large landed estate. Elected justice of the peace in 1840, he served in that office for fifteen years to the benefit and satisfaction of the people; so much so that not one of his numerous decisions was ever appealed to a higher court. For seven years he

[1] Charles II. of England granted to Admiral Tewksbury a township of land in the Colony of Massachusetts for individual loyalty and efficiency as an officer. Subsequently two sons of Admiral Tewksbury settled on this grant of land, and from these two descendants came the family here.

was interested with his eldest son in the butchering business at Scranton, where he owned a large double brick building, in which troops were quartered during the war, who destroyed the interior and failed to pay the rental and damages, claim for which is pending against the United States government.

'Squire Tewksbury has for many years been prominently identified with the township and and have all three deceased, and second to Josephine Kinney, by whom he had Eva and Warren Tewksbury, both now at home; Laura died in youth; Mary is the wife of H. N. Loomis, now a farmer in Clare County, Mich.; and Samuel Tewksbury, now farming in Holt County, Neb. The third child, Smith Tewksbury, married for his third wife Minnie Snower, carries on the home farms and has opened up several quarries



Samuel Tewksbury

county affairs, and has been known as a strong political worker. He held membership in the Methodist Church for some years, though his wife is a member of the South Auburn Baptist Church. He married, on Dec. 25, 1823, Eliza Miller, who was born Oct. 8, 1804, in Litchfield County, Conn., and has had six children, viz.: Warren, a farmer on the home farm; Amanda was the wife of Mark Kinney, a Wyoming County farmer, and died in 1861; Smith, born in 1832, married first to Phœbe Ann Dunlap, who bore him Ella and Amanda, upon their Bradford County property, which are of considerable promise. Three of these are leased to other parties, and one is in course of operation by him.

'Squire Samuel Tewksbury is respected as a kind-hearted, upright man, earnest in his convictions of right and wrong, and never drawing back when a course has been fully marked.

JOHN TEWKSBURY, the youngest child of Jacob and Polly Reed Tewksbury, was born in Brooklyn township April 14, 1816. After obtaining the ordinary schooling he worked

upon the farm for some years and gained such valuable knowledge that, when, having reached his nineteenth year, he rented a large cleared farm of Nicholas Overfield, on the Susquehanna River, near Meshoppen, he made a success from the start, and developed a strong, self-reliant and energetic manhood. For three years he had this farm, and each year raised one hundred acres of grain. He then bought a tract of two hundred and thirty-seven acres (which was afterwards increased to nearly four hundred acres) about two miles west from the Centre, in Auburn township, from Thomas P. Cope, and entered upon his highly gratifying career. He cleared two hundred and fifty acres in twelve years, and raised large quantities of grain and gathered round him quite a settlement of persons attracted by his successful farming, which became in time known as "Cartertown," and now bears the name of "Retta." In 1868 he formed a partnership in general merchandising at Auburn Centre before leaving the farm, but in 1872 he sold part of that property and built the present home, in addition to buying out Abraham Waltman's store, which, in company with his son Charles L., he carried on during the following seven years, at the expiration of which period he sold out his interest and retired from active business. Those years were busy ones, and an extensive shipping trade was built up in wool, potatoes, buckwheat, flour, oats, etc., with Philadelphia and other markets. In political work he has always been a leader, and for five years served the people as justice of the peace, besides filling other township offices. During the Rebellion he was an active Union man, and was authorized by the township authorities to fill the quota and put in eighty soldiers for Auburn township, in doing which he handled thirty-one thousand eight hundred dollars for such purposes, and when the final settlement was effected, the entire matter was found clear and satisfactory—not one cent had been misplaced.

Coming from God-fearing parents, he embraced Christianity over forty years ago and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cartertown. In the spring of 1886, to meet a long-felt want, Mr. and Mrs. Tewksbury, with others, began to agitate the question of building a church for that society at Auburn Centre, and such was the ability and energy displayed that within two months work was commenced upon the handsome edifice now seen upon the hill-top, just above the home of its originators and warm supporters. 'Squire Tewksbury has been for many years interested in Sunday school work, and for over twenty years was teacher and superintendent. His home is the headquarters for visiting ministers and he is liberal in all kindred matters, and a good citizen. His strongly-marked character is the accompaniment of great physical power. When thirty years old he and his brother Samuel, above mentioned, run rafts down the river, and in one spring succeeded in safely rafting one and a half million feet of lumber from Rocky Forest to Port Deposit.

When in his twentieth year he married Lucia Whitcomb (1817–77), daughter of Ahira L. and Amelia (Dana) Whitcomb. Mr. W. was a farmer and lumberman living near Meshoppen. The children resulting from this marriage were as follows: George, born 1836, a farmer in Auburn, married Leah Lott and has Elmer and Dana Tewksbury; Anderson D., born 1838, studied medicine with Dr. Dana, of Wilkes-Barre, and was graduated from the University of Michigan. He practiced his profession six years in Auburn before going to Nebraska, where he remained one year and entered the United States army as assistant surgeon, in which he served until the close of the war. He then practiced medicine at the Centre and at Ashley, Pa., for some years, and, determining upon a special practice, studied at New York, Edinburgh, Paris, etc., to such purpose, and returned to the United States fully equipped. He is now engaged in successful and growing practice as an oculist and aurist at Elmira, N. Y. He married Mary Beardsley and had two children—Walter; Lucy, died young. Amelia (1841–70), married C. L. Low, and had Ella A., now a teacher and living with her grandparents, and Charles L., who died in infancy; Emmett, born 1843, served his country during and after the Rebellion (was in the Marine Corps and took part in the capture of Fort Fisher and other battles. He is a farmer of



John Tew Bowers

Auburn and married Margaret Stevens, who has borne him Cora, Eva, Lucia and Arden); Floyd J., born 1846, married Anna West, and has children—Laverne, Olin, John and Mabel (he is also engaged in farming in Auburn township); Charles L., born 1848, is engaged in business at Elmira, N. Y. (his wife was Sarah Raub—they have no issue); Judson, born 1851, died in childhood; Mary E., born 1852, is the wife of Dr. C. N. Vanness, a successful practitioner at Hallstead, this county; and John M., born 1854, died in childhood.

On Dec. 11, 1877, 'Squire Tewksbury married Mrs. Mary Sterling, of Brooklyn township, who was the daughter of Hiram and Eliza (Justin) Hibbard, of New Milford township, and was born in Springville township.

Both the brothers, Samuel and John Tewksbury, are respected as kind-hearted, upright men, earnest in their convictions of right and wrong, and not liable to withdraw from a course which has been fully decided upon; hence their influence is strong and always felt.

The apparent richness of the soil in Tewksbury's locality soon attracted other settlers, among them being Harry, David and Daniel Carter, brothers, who came from the southern part of the township. It was from their residence here that the locality became known as Cartertown. Other pioneers here were Henry L. Whitcomb, Daniel Seeley and J. K. Reed. Seeley afterward cleared up a farm nearer West Auburn, on which he still lives. He came from Brooklyn when he was but eighteen years of age, and has spent the greater part of his life in subduing the wilderness.

East of the central part of the township were tracts of land somewhat rough in their nature, which had but few occupants before 1835. After that period Irish settlers were induced to locate upon them and in other parts of the township, until nearly one-third of the inhabitants were of Irish nativity or descent. Many of those coming first had been employed on the North Branch Canal, and when work was unexpectedly suspended, they were left in an almost destitute condition. They were obliged to seek a new occupation, or starve, and, though not reared as farmers, they eagerly came to make the effort to secure homes of their own which would give them a greater sense of independence than they could possibly enjoy while engaged on public works. Some brought what few effects they had on wheelbarrows, and others carried goods on their backs, the pack often consisting of nothing more than a little bedding and a few cooking utensils. Naturally, there were privations and some suffering, but the sanguine temperament of the race enabled them to overcome these obstacles, and, by helping one another, they were placed above want in a few years, and thereafter continued to improve their condition until they had become among the most prosperous farmers in the township; and some of their descendants removing from the township have distinguished themselves in the professions.

With few exceptions, these Irish citizens were also Roman Catholics, and a list of them would, therefore, embrace the names of those who constituted the early membership of *St. Bonaventure* Among the leading families were James Logan, Andrew Rooney, Thomas Rafferty, James Fitzsimmons, Thomas Boyan, Bernard McGee, Peter Thane, Patrick Galvin, Patrick Donlin, James Sherridan, Felix, James and Charles Reynolds, Edward Cavanaugh, Patrick McGavin, Edward Flannagan, Joseph Farley, Joseph Matthews, Cornelius Degnan, Michael Hade, John Bridget, James Dougherty, Patrick Dougherty, John McGee, James McGee, Michael Kerrigan, Michael Riley, Philip Farley, Peter Farrell, John Kearney, John Moran and O. O'Neal. A few of the above lived in Rush, but were properly a part of the Irish settlement in Auburn.

William White, born in Warren County, N. J., June 25, 1833, came to Susquehanna County with his parents and brother, George R., when but two years old. He was the second child of Thomas R. (1806–76) and Margaret Ann (1809–74) White, both natives of Warren County, whose children were George R., born 1831, a farmer living north of Auburn Centre; Joseph T., born 1835, a farmer on Jersey Hill; Matilda H., married L. C. Swisher, a farmer of Auburn township, and died in 1878; and Abraham White also engaged in agricultural pursuits in this township. Thomas R. White was a

practical and successful farmer. He was a member of the Methodist Protestant Church at Jersey Hill, and for about twenty-five years was one of the trustees. Both the church and cemetery near by received his hearty assistance. The farm whereon the family located, one mile north of the Centre, is owned by ex-Sheriff William White, and is one of the finest in the township. Mr. White took an active part in the politics of his day. He was one of the seven children of William and Amy White, also of Warren County, all of whom, excepting John, came to Pennsylvania and settled in Auburn. These, however, with their descendants, are now widely scattered over the country. William White obtained a liberal education at the district school, at Harford University and subsequently at the Montrose Academy. In his twenty-third year he entered business as a partner with J. H. McCain at Auburn Centre, and after two years formed a partnership with L. C. Swisher in similar business a couple of years. Engaged in undertaking alone about five years, when, having been elected sheriff as the candidate of the Democratic party, he found it incumbent upon him to reside at Montrose for the succeeding three years from 1876. He has since carried on farming, though lately residing at the Centre. He is an energetic and enterprising man and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the people of the county. He was made a Mason at Montrose when just past his majority, and also holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1860 he married Anna, the daughter of Harry and Lovina Carter, of Auburn, where she was born in 1840. Their children are Euphrasia, born 1862, the wife of E. C. Lake, a merchant at South Montrose; and Ulysses G., born 1864, now in Morrison, Ill.

Mrs. White died in 1876, and on May 20, 1879, the sheriff married Delilah Smith, who was born in September, 1853, in Warren County, N. J. She is the daughter of James M. and Mary Smith, of that county, farmers, both of whom are deceased.

The Taxables in 1839 were the following:

Chester Adams, Chester Adams, Jr, Ezekiel Avery, George Avery, Gershom Bunnell, Joseph Baker, David W. Bennett, Charles Butterfield, Wm. N. Bennett, Thomas Bayley, Franklin Babcock, Hiram Blakeslee, Elias Bennett, Amos Bennett, John Benscoter, John B. Beardsley, James Bert, Bildad Bennett, Daniel F. Bennett, Henry Brown, Jonas Carter, David Carter, Harry Carter, Samuel Carter, Hiram Carter, Theron B. Carter, Daniel Carter, Joseph Curling, Samuel Curling, Jr., David Curling, Elisha Coggswell, Philip Conrad, Theron Clink, Stephen Clink, William Clink, James Clink, John Clink, Jr., Adam Clink, Daniel Cooley, William Cooley, Julius Cogswell, David Crawford, William Craig, Edward Dawson, Ellis Dunlap, Samuel Devine, Patrick Donlin, Mary Davis, Hiram Dennison, Daniel Dornblazer, Ralph Fowler, Benajah Frink, Tracy Frink, Isaac Frink, Michael Fryer, Wm. S. Green, Nathan Green, Jos. T. Gregory, Phineas Gage, Ansil Gay, William Green, James Green, Huldah Gregory, Palmer Guyle, Horace Guyle, Henry Gould, Elias Gilson, George Havens, George Haverly, Philip Haverly, Milton Harris, John Harris, Andrew Hibbord, Ephraim Hollenback, Jesse Hines, Thos. W. James, William Johnson, Jacob B. Jackson, Anone Johnson, Jonathan Kellogg, Treadway Kellogg, William Kellogg, Abiel Keeney, Henry Kinne, Lyman Kinne, Jacob Low, Cornelius E. Low, Andrew S. Low, James Logan, William Lafronce, Watrin Love, Andrew Love, Jasper Loomis, Abraham Lott, James Lott, John Lawrence, Lathrop Lyon, David Lyon, Harmon Lyon, Richard Miner, William Major, Thomas Marshall, John McLean, Robert Manning, John Morley, Thomas Morley, Caldwell McMicken, Lawrence Meacham, Benjamin Meacham, C. N. Miner, John Meacham, Gillian Marshman, Ebenezer Millard, William McCarty, Samuel Neal, Matthew Newton, Paul Overfield, Ezekiel Oaks, Nathan Osborn, Elisha Osborn, Samuel Pickett, Junibeth Peters, Theron Parmer, Francis Pepper, William Pepper, Gilbert Palmer, Nathan Philips, Isaac Russell, Curtis Russell, Eleazer Russell, John Riley, Philemon Robinson, Oliver C. Roberts, James Rifenburg, Richard Robbins, Daniel Ross, Levi Redfield, William Rogers, Phalex Reynolds, Nelson Rathburn, Benjamin Sheldon, Jeremiah Smith, John Smith, Luther Seeley, John Sterling, Curtis Sheffield, Elnathan Spaulding, Richard Stone, John Skinner, Jefferson Sherwood, Albert Sterling, Daniel Sterling, James Sherridan, David Sharp, Orrin W. Taylor, John Tewksbury, Samuel Tewksbury, Edward Wilson, Collins Wood, Josiah Wakefield, Hiram Whipple, George Wilson, Philemon Way, Thompson S. Warner, Thomas Wyley, Thomas White, Jesse Wells, Palmer Way, Bradley Williams, Matthew Winans, Cyrus Whippler, John Vangorder, Stephen Vosburg.

JOHN M. FRANCE.—This family is probably of French descent. The first of the name in this country of whom we have any trace was a soldier of the Revolution, who died in the service of the colonies, leaving two children, Jacob and a sister. Jacob France was a young lad when the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, and long retained a vivid recollection of the booming of the cannon and terrible noises of battle which he heard upon that eventful day, and which he delighted to speak about to his interested auditors even to his latest days. In early manhood he located near Blairstown, N. J., and made a fine farm of nearly three hundred acres. He married Elizabeth Vaughn, a lady of English descent, born near Newton, N. J., and by her had Isaac, a farmer and business man, died about 1852; John, a farmer, died about 1850; Abraham, a shoemaker, died when nearly eighty years old; Jacob, a farmer, lived and died adjoining the homestead; Richard David, a stonemason, enlisted for the Union in 1862 and lost his life about the time of the battle of Antietam; Dinah married





Joseph Ogden, of Tioga County, Pa.; and after he died she became the wife of Dr. Kelsey, of Wellsborough, and died in 1879, in her ninetieth year; Rachel married William Bowlby, a tanner, and died in 1859; all not otherwise stated were born, lived and died near Blairstown, N. J. The sister of Jacob France married a Mr. Kimball, and removed to the lake country of New York State at an early day. Thither Jacob France made several journeys, sometimes riding horseback the entire distance, and frequently passing through what is now the beautiful county-seat, Montrose. Richard France (1806–66) learned the trade of plasterer and bricklayer, which he followed until a severe accident closed the active business part of his life. During the spring of 1858 he moved to Susquehanna County and bought a farm in Auburn township, where he died. His wife was Isabella Miller, of Washington, N. J., and they had John M.; William, educated for the Methodist Episcopal Church ministry, was forced by ill health to resign the charge, and entered upon the practice of dentistry, which he still continues, at Milford, Del.; Daniel V., a farmer and mill-owner, in Auburn township; Wesley L., for ten years past a butcher at Meshoppen; Isabella and Catharine both died in early womanhood, during an epidemic of diphtheria, in 1864. Mrs. France still resides in the township, aged seventy-eight years.

John M. France, born near Blairstown, N. J., October 16, 1828, obtained a good common-school education, and, when fifteen years old, began, under his father's supervision, the trade of a mason. He became connected with Hon. John I. Blair, and for three years had charge of that gentleman's extensive building operations in the borough of Blairstown. Determining upon an agricultural career, in 1851 he came to Susquehanna County and bought one hundred and eighty acres of land located in Auburn and Rush townships, to which he has since added, and now has a solid tract of three hundred and sixty acres, the home farm. In 1865, just prior to the death of his father, he purchased his farm of over one hundred and nine acres; and this large farm, comprising about four hundred and seventy acres, he carried on for nearly twenty years, often wintering between seventy and eighty cattle, forty sheep and ten or twelve horses. In 1856 Mr. France began to give attention to bee culture. Making a careful study of varieties, their care and production, he has become an authority upon the subject, and yearly produces about two tons of honey from his large apiary of one hundred and fifty-seven hives. He is a progressive, upright and warm-hearted man, and may be classed among the successful farmers of Northern Pennsylvania. Reared in habits of industry and economy, he has acquired a fair competence; and his influence has naturally been strong for the best interests of an agricultural community. He is a liberal giver to educational, religious and kindred associations, and helps the needy. In 1883 he sold the homestead of his father to Henry E. Young, his son-in-law, and moved to Montrose, where he had bought a home. In 1886 he returned thence to the farm, and still remains thereon. He married, in 1850, Margaret, daughter of Joel Crane, of Sussex County, N. J., who bore children as follows: Mary Isabella married John Kirkhuff, a native of Auburn, then living near Binghamton, and died February 2, 1884, aged thirty-two years; Harriet; Thomas R., a farmer; Macrina, the wife of H. E. Young, a farmer, before mentioned; and Maggie, died in infancy. Mrs. France died March 19, 1860; and in 1861, for his second wife, Mr. France married Mary Overfield, who bore Lillie M. now Mrs. Henry Decker, of South Montrose. On May 24, 1883, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Cyrenius and Norah Emma (Folk) Bomboy, of Montour County, Pa. Mr. Bomboy, a native of Bucks County, left there a young man, and for some time lived in Northumberland County, where he kept the hotel at Turbottsville. He was married in Columbia County, and has nine living children. Shortly after the war they removed to their present fine farm, near Dansville, Pa.

Business Interests and Hamlets.—Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people of Auburn, but other business interests exist, and no large villages, in consequence,

have sprung up. None of the business centres in the township have outgrown the proportions of a hamlet. Of these cross-road places,

AUBURN FOUR CORNERS is the most important. It is at the intersection of two old highways, in the northeastern part of the township, and has a pleasant location on well-drained ground. In December, 1886, it had two good stores, tavern, church and about ninety inhabitants. Some of the residences are new and of neat design.

Kellogg Riley and Orrin Frink were the first to engage in trade at this point, and Thomas Adams came next, also before 1850. Later, Palmer Way was in trade and was also a doctor and preacher, moving to the State of New York. Doctor Jonathan P. Lambert opened a store near Riley's corner about this time, and also practiced medicine. The building he occupied has been devoted to other uses.

Doctor Elijah Snell was the last practitioner here, having his home at Auburn Corners.

In 1859 E. L. Adams put up the first store of any size, on the site of the Titman stand, and traded eleven years. That building was burned down in 1881, while occupied by B. E. James and E. C. Titman. The latter rebuilt the same year and has since merchandised there. A second good stand was opened in 1869 by P. C. Bushnell and has been occupied by him since.

Auburn Four Corners post-office was established December 12, 1832, with John Passmore as the first postmaster. Since that time the appointees have been, 1834, Treadway Kellogg; 1838, Chester Adams; 1849, J. P. Lambert; 1850, Charles W. Coggswell and David Bushnell; 1859, Elijah L. Adams; 1874, P. C. Bushnell; 1886, W. J. McDermott. A daily mail from Montrose is supplied.

The first public-house was opened in 1850 by E. L. Adams and kept by him as the "Traveler's Home." John Allen succeeded him and Patrick Riley is the present keeper. Mechanic shops have usually been carried on.

Lieutenant H. C. Titman Post, No. 93, *G. A. R.*, was instituted at Auburn Four Corners with fifteen members, November 22, 1878. M. H. Van Scoten was the first Commander. The records were destroyed by fire when the Titman building was burned. But the Post has flourished, having forty-nine members in November 1886. D. C. Titman was the Commander and D. D. Layton the Adjutant.

AUBURN FOUR CORNERS.—*Lodge, No.* 377, *K. of P.*, was organized in 1881, and met statedly until the spring of 1886, when it disbanded. The lodge had at one time about thirty members.

West of the hamlet, on Riley Creek, Milton Harris put up a saw-mill after 1816, and a grist-mill in 1828. These were replaced by new mills in the course of years by Milton Harris, whose family operated them until 1885. Since that time William Edwards has been the owner. Lower down the stream, John Riley had a saw-mill, which has been abandoned.

AUBURN CENTRE, as its name implies, is located in the centre of the township. It contains about a dozen buildings, two stores, a fine, new church, and has sixty inhabitants. Abraham Waltman is credited with having the first store, after 1840, in a building put up by Abraham Lott, and which burned down in 1861. Among those in trade in that building were John Tewksbury, C. L. Lowe, A. D. Charles and E. Tewksbury. The next store was opened by Wm. White, who traded some time. Pierson & Kinney are the present occupants. H. L. Lott also merchandises in the place. Auburn Centre post-office was established November 5, 1852, with Cornelius L. Lowe as the postmaster. His successors have been, 1856, Abram Waltman; 1860, Gideon L. Swisher; 1861, Henry L. Lowe; 1866, Cornelius L. Lowe; 1867, Lewis C. Swisher; 1869, Milton Harrison, Jr.; 1871, A. D. Tewksbury and C. L. Tewksbury; 1880, Andrew L. Pierson; 1885, H. L. Lott. The mail supply is daily from Montrose and Skinner's Eddy. James Lott had the first public-house in the building on the corner still occupied by his family. Another public-house was kept by William N. Bennett, in a building which was destroyed by fire, leaving the place without a tavern. Dr. G. M. Harrison is the resident physician. Previous practitioners were Doctors Van Ness, A. D. Tewksbury (now an eminent physician at Elmira, N. Y.), Dr. Lowe and Dr. Elijah Snell.



J. M. France

Auburn Centre Lodge, No. 905, *I. O. O. F.*, had, in 1886, forty members. The aggregate number belonging has been more than fifty. The meetings are held in a neatly-furnished hall in the White building.

A Grange of Patrons of Husbandry also held its meetings in the hamlet. The membership is not large, but the grange is reported prosperous.

Near the hamlet a creamery was built, in 1882, by C. L. Tewksbury, which has been operated by a company since the season of 1883. The factory is supplied with good apparatus, and consumes the milk of several hundred cows.

SOUTH AUBURN hamlet is three and a half miles from the centre, in the southwestern part of the township. It has one store, two churches, shops and half a dozen residences. On account of its nearness to points on the Lehigh Valley Railroad in Wyoming County, its business is limited. The first goods were sold out of a box-car by a man named Baker. About 1855 Thomas and Edward Dawson built a business house, in which Smith & James engaged in trade. This stand is now occupied by J. R. Carter and Harrison Place. Another stand was opened by P. D. Shannon, but he traded only a short time, when the building became a residence.

South Auburn post-office was established December 12, 1832, at the house of Edward Dawson, who was the first postmaster. In 1840 Samuel Carter succeeded him. January 4, 1844, it was discontinued. April 6, 1848, it was re-established, and Samuel Carter was again the postmaster. His successors have been, 1850, Ansel Gay; 1853, Abram Carter; 1855, Rufus J. Carter; 1861, Thomas A. Dawson; 1863, Edward Dawson; 1869, Phineas D. Shannon; 1871, R. J. Carter. The office is on the Skinner's Eddy route, and has a daily mail.

North of the hamlet a public-house was kept for a number of years by Joseph Carlin, who also operated saw and feed-mills. The tavern has been discontinued, but the mills are still operated on a limited scale.

WEST AUBURN hamlet is on the Tuscarora Creek, in the northwestern past of the township, and formerly bore the name of New Laceyville. This title was given on account of the principal settlers here being members of the Lacey family. West Auburn is the proper name since the post-office was established at this point. The place has been growing the past few years, and is assuming the proportions of a village. In 1886 there were two stores, shops, a fine church edifice and twenty-five residences. In 1880 the population was a little more than a hundred. The first house built in the main part of the hamlet was the residence of Eli Billings, which became the home of Edwin J. Lacey, who has resided here since 1844. On this farm David and E. J. Lacy built a shop in which they carried on their trades, the latter being a chair-maker. On this site a larger shop was built, in 1862, in which E. J. Lacey still carries on his business, and L. B. Lacey is a furniture-maker and undertaker. The motive-power is water. From 1867 to 1869 T. J. and A. F Lacey had in operation a steam planing-mill, whose machinery was removed to Wyalusing. The hamlet has the usual mechanic shops. In years gone by John Lacey was here as a skillful blacksmith, being especially expert as a butcher-knife maker.

L. I. Dunmore engaged in merchandising in 1861, having a store on the west side of the creek. G. L. Swishler was a later merchant, and Andrew Herlinger had been in trade the past four years. In 1872 A. F. Lacey opened the second place of business, where he has since merchandised. Here was kept the West Auburn post-office from 1873 to 1885, when Andrew Herlinger succeeded him as the postmaster. The office was established March 25, 1840, and James Morley was the postmaster, keeping the office higher up the creek, at his farm-house. January 4, 1844, the office was discontinued, but was re-established August 26th of that year, and Ebenezer P. Morley became postmaster. His successors were, 1845, Jesse Hines; 1849, Miles C. Lacey; 1853, Jesse Hines; 1857, Hamlet Hill; 1861, John C. Lacey; 1864, Justus Hickok; 1866, James A. Lacey; 1868, Abram White; 1870, Wesley L. France; 1873, Alonzo F. Lacey. There is a daily mail service from the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Dr. A. A. Linabury is the resident physician. Other practitioners have been Drs. D. W. Camp and F. M. Gross.

Above the hamlet is the fine creamery of the Union Dairy Association of West Auburn, which was organized in 1882, of twelve members. The building is very complete, and it cost to get in operation three thousand two hundred dollars. Both butter and cheese are made from the milk of the three hundred cows contributing to its support.

Higher up the creek, near the Rush line, E. J. and H. C. Lacey built mills in 1866, which passed into the hands of other parties. In 1881 D. V. France demolished the saw-mill and erected a first-rate grist-mill, to which steam-power was supplied at a later day, and the mill property is now one of the most complete in the western part of the county.

On the Tuscarora Falls, near the Bradford County line, a saw-mill has been operated many years, the present owner being O. C. Roberts. Other water and steam-power mills in this section and in other parts of the township were discontinued after the timber supply became scarce.

In 1865 West Auburn was the scene of considerable excitement on account of the oil-well being sunk on the Tuscarora above the hamlet. It was on a small tract of land belonging to A. F. and L. B. Lacey, and concerning these operations M. L. Lacey said,—

"The Petroleum Company here sunk their first well, along with about $9000 of their capital. The fact that upon one corner of the old Billings lot there was a deer lick in old times—a great resort for wild game—induced the early settlers to dig for salt. Men are yet living along the Susquehanna who used to come here, when boys, with their kettles, and manufacture enough for their own use. This fact, in connection with the large quantity of inflammable gas that could be seen coming up from the bed of the creek at different places, induced the projectors of the company to believe that there might be treasure under ground, even here, that would pay for seeking. A few energetic men took the matter in hand and succeeded in organizing the company and raising sufficient capital to put down a well. The 17th of November, 1865, witnessed the first blow towards driving the pipe, which struck the rock at a depth of sixty feet from the surface. By the 1st of January, 1866, the boring had reached a depth of five hundred and twenty-five feet, passing through a crevice at the depth of three hundred and forty feet, and striking a vein of salt water strongly impregnated with sulphur, which commenced flowing from the well, accompanied by inflammable gas, at the rate of two to three gallons per minute. At the depth of four hundred and ninety-three feet, after passing through red shale, white quartz, gray wacke, and light, hard sand rock, a crevice was struck which sent up a large quantity of what oil men call 'black gas.' By the last day of January a depth of seven hundred and eighty feet was reached, during the last twenty feet of which the shows of oil were so abundant, after passing the second sand-rock, that the company determined to cease boring for the purpose of testing the well. Owing to a delay in the shipment of the tubing, the test was not made for some two weeks, by which time the show of oil had almost entirely ceased. The test proving unsuccessful, the boring was resumed about the 20th of February, and continued until about the middle of March, at which time a depth of ten hundred and four feet had been reached. After giving the well as thorough a test as was practicable, with the means at the company's command, it was abandoned, and the engine and machinery removed to Little Meadows for the purpose of testing that section. Thus ended the most thorough attempt ever made to develop the mineral or *oleaginous* resources of Auburn. The experiment was watched with considerable curiosity, and many were disappointed that it did not prove an exception to nine out of every ten wells put down in the oil regions."

The Tuscarora Petroleum and Mining Company, which carried on the above operations, was a New York company, having its office at Owego. The efforts at Little Meadows and in Apolacon township were also fruitless. After boring a few hundred feet the rock became "too shelly" to warrant expectations of petroleum.

Retta post-office, in the Cartertown neighborhood, was established, in 1880, at the house of Alexander Stevens, where it is still kept. It has a tri-weekly mail from West Auburn and Rush.

RELIGIOUS mention is elsewhere made of the missionary preaching of Elder Davis Dimock, of the Baptist Church, and of the interest he awakened in religious matters. A more direct result of his labors were the number of persons who accepted baptism as their expression of faith. Among those baptized in Auburn and Western Springville, including what is now Dimock, in 1810, were John Passmore, Susanna Lathrop, Lydia Avery, David Avery, Lucinda Avery, Joanna Passmore, Asa Smith; 1813, Amasa Bronson; 1816, Lydia Lathrop, Polly Turrell, Joseph Passmore, P. Palmer, W. Lathrop and Joel Haverley. When

Auburn Baptist Church was organized, August 2, 1817, not all the above became connected, but most of them were among the constituent members, which consisted of six males and eleven females. Dyer Lathrop was elected one of the deacons and was one of the main-stays of the church many years, also serving as the first clerk. In 1831 he was succeeded in the latter office by Elijah B. Slade; and the clerks since that time have been, 1834, E. M. Ellsworth; 1836, John F. Dunmore; 1839, Jotham H. Taylor; and since May, 1875, John W. Smith. The latter is also one of the deacons, having as an associate Samuel Brundage. The

office of deacon has also been filled by John Passmore, David Avery and Samuel Woodward.

Elders Davis and Solomon Dimock preached for the church in the first few years of its history, and from 1822 to 1826 the Rev. Isaac Van Brunt was the preacher. After this Elder J. B. Worden, who came on a missionary trip from New York, preached in Auburn, and about the same time Elder James Clark, another missionary, visited this section, preaching repeatedly. In 1830–31 Elder Charles G. Swan was reported as a supply, who preached. In 1832 Elder Joseph W. Parker was the minister of the church, which has, at this time, seventy members, though scattered over a large area of country. Two years later, twenty-four were dismissed to form the church in Dimock, and later others connected themselves with the South Auburn Church, in 1848.

The later pastors have generally served the church in connection with the church at Dimock. In 1852, and again in 1858, the church was much strengthened by revivals, and during the pastorate of Elder H. J. Millard the church enjoyed a revival of eight weeks' duration, from January, 1877, which resulted in forty conversions. The membership in December, 1886, was fifty.

The meeting-house was built in 1855, at Beardsley's Corners, not quite a mile below the hamlet of Auburn. It is a plain frame building which has been made comfortable by recent repairs. On the church lot are also thirteen good sheds to house the teams of the attendants.

South Auburn Baptist Church.—This body is a member of the Wyoming Association, the foregoing church belonging to the Bridgewater Association. It was organized in 1848, and the meeting-house built in 1859. The building has a fine location, and is very attractive. It is a frame with three hundred and eighty sittings, and was repaired in the summer of 1885. The entire property is valued at $2200. For a number of years the Rev. Elijah Sturdevant was the pastor, and in 1868, under his ministry, there were thirty-six members. In 1873 the Rev. D. E. Bowen was the pastor, a position which has been filled since 1881 by the Rev. G. M. Righter. The members, in 1886, numbered forty-one, and A. J. Baldwin was the church clerk. Many of the attendants of the church live in Bradford and Wyoming Counties.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of South Auburn became an incorporated body April 16, 1850, with the following trustees: Daniel Cooley, Edward Dawson, Thomas Marshall, Robert Manning, Gregory Sterling, John Cooley and Minor Tubbs. In 1848 a plain frame meeting-house was built at the hamlet of South Auburn, whose interior was repaired in 1883. It has sittings for several hundred people, and though modest in its appearance well accommodates its numerous attendants. In 1886 the members numbered more than one hundred, many having connected themselves as the fruits of a great revival in the winter of 1885, when eighty persons were converted. At this time the pastor was the Rev. G. M. Chamberlain. The Rev. W. W. Smith at present fills that position. The church is connected with the Skinner's Eddy Circuit, to which she also belongs

The West Auburn Methodist Episcopal Church, which is located in the hamlet formerly called New Laceyville. The early Methodists of this section belonged to the Coggswell, Miles, James, Lacey and Eddy families, and for quite a number of years the meetings were held at the school-houses or at the homes of the members. Elisha Coggswell was the leader of the class, and in 1886, L. B. Lacey sustained that relation, the class having twenty-five members. Mrs. T. C. James superintended a Sunday-school which had forty-five members. The church edifice is a frame basement and superstructure, thirty-four by forty-eight feet, and there is a tower eighty feet high. In the lecture room select schools have been taught. The building cost $2500, and was embellished in the fall of 1886 at considerable expense. In 1868 it passed under the control of a board of trustees, composed of Elisha Coggswell, D. V. France, Theodore C. James, Miles C. Lacey and Asa Brooks, who became an incorporated body on the 24th of January that year. Their successors in 1886 were John G. Taylor, Abraham Brotzman, D. V. France, Michael Devine, T. C. James and H. C. Lacey.

Auburn Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church was formed February 27, 1858, out of Springville Circuit, which had become too large to be well served; and the following appointments were included in the new circuit: Overfield, White's Corners, Auburn Four Corners, Cartertown, Eddy's and Dunmore's. The Rev. John Mulkey was appointed preacher in charge. In 1886 the circuit had two hundred and eleven members, churches at Auburn Four Corners, Auburn Centre, East Rush, and preaching appointments at Shannon Hill and Retta. The two latter had an aggregation of eighty-eight members. For a time the appointment at Jersey Hill was also a part of this circuit; but most of the members have now connected themselves with the church at the Centre. On the 24th of August, 1864, the official members of the circuit became an incorporated body, the trustees named being James Kasson, A. W. Gray, Charles Fessenden, Lyman Coggswell, James Moore, Samuel Bertholf, Thomas S. James, Daniel Carter and Daniel Sterling. These and their successors have control of the property of the circuit. In the spring of 1885 they secured an order from Conference authorizing them to sell the old parsonage, a mile south of Auburn Four Corners, and to build a new one in that hamlet. This was done under the direction of B. E. James, Griswold Carter, Elias Titman and J. H. Taylor, as a building committee, and, in the fall of that year, a fine residence, valued at one thousand three hundred dollars, was ready for occupancy. In 1886 the trustees of Auburn Circuit were James Kasson, J. B. Beardsley, B. E. James, I. R. Low, C. W. Pierson, Griswold Carter and Elias Titman. After the completion of the church at Auburn Centre three additional local trustees were selected for that church, namely, John Tewksbury, Dr. G. M. Harrison and Leander Lott.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Auburn Four Corners was erected in 1880–81. Early in the spring of the first-named year steps were taken to erect a creditable house of worship in the hamlet, which had not yet been supplied with a building of that nature. To this end E. L. Adams donated a lot of ground, and one thousand five hundred dollars having been raised by subscription, the building was commenced by a committee composed of James Kasson, D. C. Titman and the Rev. H. C. McDermott. The corner-stone was laid September 28, 1880, and the following year the church was completed and dedicated. It is an attractive frame edifice, thirty-two by fifty feet, and is surmounted by a spire, which has not yet been supplied with a bell. The church has a modern appearance, and its erection reflects credit upon the membership of this place. In 1886 the class numbered forty-eight persons.

The Auburn Centre Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated November 10, 1886. The work of building was begun in the spring of that year by a committee composed of Dr. G. M. Harrison, A. L. Pierson, Leander Lott, William Stevens and Elias Titman; and the corner-stone was laid July 3, 1886. The church stands on one of the most elevated spots in the township, and, being very attractive in its appearance, is a pleasing object for many miles around. It is a frame, in the Gothic style of architecture, thirty by forty-four feet, and has a spire, in which is a church-bell, the only one in Auburn. The church cost to build and furnish not far from eighteen hundred dollars, most of which was contributed by one of the members—John Tewksbury—who was one of the pioneer Methodists in Cartertown. Most of the other members at the Centre formerly worshipped in the church on Jersey Hill, in the building owned by

The Methodist Protestant Church. This house was erected, before 1849, by a few members of that faith, among them being Thomas R. White, Andrew S. Low and Joseph Pierson, on a lot secured from the farm of Elijah Crane. For a period of more than twenty years a large congregation occupied the church, but deaths and removals had made such inroads on the membership that, after the war, no regular Protestant worship was maintained. This decline of interest caused the building to be used as a place in which to hold Methodist Episcopal meetings, in 1870, and for several years such services were there regularly maintained. In 1880, under the preaching of the Rev. A. G. Bloomfield, a considerable membership of

Methodist Protestants was again gathered, and August 5th, that year, the church became an incorporated body, on the petition of twenty members. Most of these belonged to the White, Hay, Crane, Bensinger, Pierson and McClain families. In 1886 the church had about thirty members, and was in a fair way to obtain a permanent position among the religious bodies of the township.

The First Presbyterian Church in Auburn, was incorporated April 24, 1854, with a board of trustees comprised of Miner Riley, John Beardsley, Lewis Lemon, Charles Fessenden, John M. Bushnell, Frederick Russell and David Bushnell. Some of these and a few others constituted a congregation, which was formed of members who had belonged to the church in Springville. An effort was made to establish a place of worship, which was not successful, and after a short period of occasional preaching in school-houses, the congregation disbanded.

St. Bonaventure Church (Roman Catholic).— Soon after the settlement of the Roman Catholic Irish in the township, about 1840, Father John V. O'Reilley began his missionary labors among them, and the following year said Mass at the house of Cornelius Degnan, a short distance west from where the church was afterwards built. These meetings were attended by the Donlin, Reynolds, Reiley, Sheridans, Kehoe, Degnan, Cavenaugh, Flannagan, Farley and other families at that time resident in the township, and soon a regular mission was established. A small church was built on a centrally located lot, which was enlarged about twelve years ago, until it has seating accommodations for three hundred persons. Near the church is a commodious priest's house, and, including the grave-yard, the property embraces several acres of land. Father Fitz Simmons came as the next missionary priest, and was followed by Fathers Wheeler and Lochran, from Friendsville. Fathers Hugh and John Monnegan, from St. Joseph, also visited this section; and later came Fathers Mattingly and Brachony from Friendsville.

In 1870 Father Patrick Murphy became the first resident priest, occupying the priest's house, which had already been built. In April, 1875, Father McGuckin became the priest and was succeeded August 13, 1878, by Father Thomas Rea. Since August 11, 1879, the resident priest has been Father Edward Joseph Lafferty, from St. Mary's Church of Wilkes-Barre. Under his watchful care the church has become strong, there being, in 1886, seventy-five families connected with it; and it is purposed to erect a large church edifice in the near future. Auburn is near the centre of a parish which includes, besides the Church of St. Bonaventure, the Catholic churches at Montrose, Meshoppen and Tunkhannock. At each of these places Catholicism is becoming more firmly established each year. Since its settlement a praiseworthy sentiment in favor of temperance principles and practice, has been created in Auburn, which has become strongly defined in late years. This is quite in contrast with the opposition which was manifested when some, more courageous than others, took a stand against the use of liquor as a beverage. In 1886 there was but one place in the township where liquor was sold, where formerly, with a smaller population, three licensed taverns were supported.

"[1] The first temperance movement at Shannon Hill was attended with some opposition. Wm. Overfield gave notice to those whom he had invited to a barn-raising (in 1837) that he should have no liquor; whereupon several professedly temperance men refused to assist him. One man, in particular, had declined, after hearing Mr. O. say he could not have liquor, 'even if the timbers had to remain on the ground till they rotted.' 'Very well,' said Mr. O. 'I should like your help very much, but *I can't have liquor*.' Then Mr.——, with a strong expletive, declared he would come anyhow; and he did, bringing his two sons with him. Fifteen persons raised the barn—which was as large as any in Auburn at that time."

CEMETERIES. — A little north of Auburn Four Corners, on Frink's Hill, a grave-yard was opened soon after the settlement of the township, and quite a large number of interments were there made. In later years the ground lost favor, and, though still in existence, the yard is neglected. In the neighbor-

[1] Blackman.

hood south the *Bunnell Cemetery* was opened on about three-quarters of an acre of land, secured from the farm of Jonathan Bunnell. The first person interred was Elizabeth, the wife of Jonathan Kellogg, who died when the snow was too deep to make the burial on Frink's Hill. Dyer Bennett was the next person buried, the following June. Subsequently many interments were made, and it was found necessary to enlarge the cemetery by the addition of an acre of land, and to plat the same. The cemetery is substantially inclosed with stone and iron fences, and is neatly kept. It is controlled by the "Bunnell Cemetery Society," which was incorporated, under the act of 1874, January 16, 1884, and has the following trustees; G. W. Bunnell, P. C. Bushnell, J. L. Guile, Jonathan Bushnell and B. E. James.

The Protestant Church Cemetery, on Jersey Hill, is one of the largest and best-kept country burial-grounds in the county. It embraces three acres of land, inclosed by a stone wall, and the surroundings are in good condition. For a number of years it was controlled by John B. Hay, Joseph White and William White, Jr. On the death of the latter, in the summer of 1885, he devised the use of two thousand dollars to the church and cemetery for their care and improvement. This generous act has created an interest in this spot which will lead to its further improvement. It said that more than five hundred persons are there interred. At West Auburn is a burial-ground of half an acre, which is under the care of the community, as are also the cemeteries at South Auburn and in the southern part of the township. The cemetery at St. Bonaventure is consecrated ground to a large number of Roman Catholics, whose kindred lie buried at that place. It is more and more used each year.

CHAPTER XXVI.

RUSH TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Rush is on the western border of the county, south of Middletown, Forest Lake and Jessup, and north of Auburn. Its extreme north line is about five and a half miles long, while its southern line is eight miles long. The area is about thirty-five square miles. When erected, in 1801, as the fifth township, in old Luzerne County, of the territory now in Susquehanna County, its area was more than two hundred and thirty-five square miles, which has been divided into ten townships. A part of this territory was in Bradford County, as will be seen by reference to the petition on which the township was erected, and which was favorably passed on by the viewers in November, 1801, to extend—

"From the fortieth to the twenty-seventh milestone, on the State line—the northwest corner of old Lawsville—thence south eighteen miles, thence west eighteen miles to a corner in the line, north of old Wyalusing township, south of Wysox, to a point due east from Standing Stone, thence north five miles to a corner, thence east five miles, thence to the place of beginning.

"Practically, the township extended east to the line of old Nicholson; and south, at least, to the line of Susquehanna County, as afterwards run. A portion of Braintrim (now Auburn) may be excepted; but the taxables of Rush, or Rindaw, for the year 1801, included residents of Springville and Brooklyn or those who, without change of locality, were afterwards included in the latter township."[1]

After Bridgewater was erected, in November, 1806, the limits of Rush were placed in more definite shape. They then extended eight miles along the State line by eighteen miles north and south. These proportions were retained until January, 1814, when the townships of Middletown and Choconut were shorn off from its territory, which was now reduced to an area eight miles from west to east, by six miles from north to south. By the formation of Jessup, in 1846, and the extension of its northwest bounds, eighty rods farther west, in 1854, Rush was reduced to the limits above given. It was named in honor of Judge Jacob Rush, at that time president judge of the Courts of Common Pleas of Luzerne County.

[1] Blackman.

The township is very hilly, in consequence of being traversed by the Wyalusing and its branches, all flowing through deep valleys. The main stream enters from the east, north of the centre, and has an almost westerly course, after sweeping to the south, a mile below the east line of the township. It is a stream of considerable volume, but it is not well adapted for improvement for manufacturing purposes. The derivation of its name is somewhat obscure, but is undoubtedly an Iroquois Indian term, Machwihilusing signifiying "the beautiful hunting grounds." In its primitive condition the stream and its environments must have delighted the dusky hunters, especially since it is well known that the valley was the favorite haunt of all kinds of game, which was attracted by the salt licks along the branches. The principal affluent is the North Branch, rising in Apolacon and flowing south through Middletown and emptying in the Wyalusing a mile above the point where the latter stream passes out of the township into Bradford County. Several miles above this confluence the creek takes the waters of the Middle Branch, flowing southwest from Forest Lake township. It is also the outlet of Bixby's Pond, the only body of water having the characteristics of a lake. It is located on the Middletown line, and partially in that township. Several other brooks flow from the north, and from the south flow Lake Creek, the outlet of Elk Lake in Dimock, having a northwesterly course; Deer Lick Creek, in the centre, flowing north; and Wolf Creek, in the western part, flowing northwest. Numerous rivulets drain into these streams, and the township throughout is well watered, springs abounding in every section. Some of these possess mineral properties, and one of them has become noted as an excellent remedial agent. Near by, on the same stream —Deer Lick Creek—are small salt springs or licks, which attracted large numbers of deer in early times, but whose flow has been very feeble in recent years.

On the summits, where these streams rise, the land lies comparatively level, and good farms have been made; and most of the hill-sides also admit of cultivation, although some of them are too steep to be profitably tilled. The roads over these summits are very hilly and are frequently avoided; but once on their tops, one is amply repaid by the views he obtains. This is particularly true of Mount Zacharias, just west of the Mineral Spring, from which one looks up the valley of the Wyalusing to Cemetery Hill, at Montrose; but the stream itself is hidden by the overlapping hills that border its winding course. Devine Ridge, in the eastern part of the township, was so named from a large family which settled there after 1819 and made some of the notable improvements.[1] Along the Wyalusing, particularly at the forks of the larger streams, are belts of fine, fertile lands, which have been well improved. To these places were attracted

THE FIRST SETTLERS, who had pushed up the Susquehanna to the mouth of the Wyalusing, then followed up that stream, occupying the choice locations. Some of them were of a roving disposition or felt most contented when living in comparative seclusion; hence sold out and left as soon as the permanent settlers began to arrive. Others, claiming their lands under Connecticut titles, removed when it became apparent that they would not protect them in their rights. Very few of the descendants of the first settlers remain, most of the survivors having passed away within recent years; hence no new account of many families is possible.

From all accounts, Isaac Brownson and wife, with their six children, were the first white settlers of the township. As early as 1794 they lived at the forks of the North Branch, on what was so long known as the Champion Farm. His son Elisha settled in Bradford County, and John a mile west, on the road coming from the north and joining the Wyalusing road at Rushville. Henry J. Champion was a native of Greene County, N. Y., and had settled first in Bridgewater. He died on the old Brownson farm, and is buried in the Presbyterian graveyard at Rushville. This is now the N. Hillis farm. Below lived Daniel Ross, and on his farm the first saw-mill was built, about 1810. He was also the first postmaster in 1824.

[1] Blackman.

This became the Sherwood place at a later day. Nathan J. Sherwood moved from Sullivan County, N. Y., to Wayne County, Pa., and then to this place, where he died in 1870. He was interred in the cemetery near Vaughn's schoolhouse, on the Middle Branch. His son, W. H. Sherwood, still occupies the homestead.

In 1795 Dan Metcalf was on the farm next below, which has since been known as the old Hancock place. At this time (we are told by Mrs. Ichabod Terry, one of Mr. Metcalf's daughters) the settlers below her father's place were in the following order: Thomas Tillotson (Andrew Canfield with him), Salmon Bosworth, —— Preston, Benajah Bostwick, Ephraim Fairchild, Ezekiel Brown, Samuel and Aden Stevens, —— Rockwell, Elisha Keeler, John Bradshaw, Abraham Taylor, Jonas Ingham and Job Camp. These, though below the present county line, were then considered neighbors of settlers above the forks. The graves of some of these early settlers may be seen in the cemetery near the Stevensville Church, four miles below the Susquehanna County line. Benajah Bostwick died in 1864—he was born in 1776; Isaac Hancock in 1820, in his eightieth year; his wife died two years later; Deacon Aden Stevens in 1858, aged eighty-eight; John Bradshaw in 1814; Daniel Ross in 1837, aged sixty-eight. Mr. Metcalf removed, in 1798, to a location about one and a half miles above the forks, on the East Branch.

Andrew Canfield moved from Litchfield County, Conn., about the 20th of January, 1797, with his wife and six children, and reached the forks, or rather a point a little below, on the 5th of February, 1797. There was then no road from Great Bend to the Wyalusing. They crossed the Delaware River near Port Jervis, and struck the Susquehanna at Skinner's Eddy; thence came up the river and creek to the place mentioned above (outside of Susquehanna County), to the house of Thomas Tillison (or Tillotson), where they lived two years before moving to Middletown. They drove what was then called a spike team—a yoke of cattle with a horse as leader—hitched to a wood-shod sled. His son Amos, then fifteen years old, now (1870) in his eighty-fifth year, says:—

"We drove one cow, which we milked night and morning for the children;" and adds, respecting the settlement: "A family of the name of Bossell, two brothers and a sister, lived three-fourths of a mile up the East Branch, on what has since been called the Captain Howell place; and all were deaf and dumb. They afterwards removed to the 'Lake Country.' There was no clearing between them and Great Bend. This was just prior to the settlement of Lawsville.

"The next summer after we came, Joab Picket, from Connecticut, cut a fallow on the place now owned by N. D. Snyder, which was not burned till the summer of 1799. [Mr. Minor mentions him *and family* at the latter date.] Trees were marked from the Forks to Great Bend, but the route was west of Montrose some three miles.

"I recollect two brothers named Bennett, who came in the next winter after we did. They drove an ox-team, and crossed the Susquehanna at the Bend, and made their way to the Forks. The snow was nigh three feet deep. They drove their oxen until their team was tired out, when they left their load and drove them as far as Picket's fallow, where they left them to browse in the yoke, while they made their way to the Forks, with their feet badly frozen. The next day they got my father to go after the cattle and sled. He took me with him. We took a knapsack of corn for the oxen, and victuals for ourselves. The oxen had taken their track and gone back. We followed some three or four miles, and found them feeding on the top of a hill west of Montrose. We then drove on until we found the sled. As it was night, we fed the oxen some corn, and cut down a bass-wood tree, to which we chained them. We prepared for the night by building a fire and getting some hemlock boughs to make a bed of. It snowed all night. The next day we returned.

"One of the oxen with which my father moved in died the next spring; and he made a short yoke, in which he worked the remaining ox by his side of his horse. He drove them the same as he did the oxen, without reins. For two years it was the fancy team in that region.

"There was plenty of game in the woods and trout in the creeks. We could kill a deer or catch a mess of fish any day. Bears, wolves and panthers were often killed."

Silas Beardsley also came from Connecticut and lived at the "Forks," a short time before moving to a farm on the North Branch (in Middletown), a short distance above where Andrew Canfield settled.

In 1798 Colonel Ezekiel Hyde was at this point, and was engaged in surveying and selling lots under the Connecticut title in "Rindaw" and "Usher," the west line of the latter town being between the farms of Metcalf and Hyde. He was styled the Yankee leader, and through his influence many Eastern people bought lands whose title was afterwards pronounced invalid. Before 1803 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he was the postmaster in 1804, and the following year died. Captain Jabez Hyde, a near relative of the foregoing, began improving the farm east of Isaac Brownson in 1799, although his son, Jabez, Jr., may have been here a little earlier. Stephen Hyde, another son, was accidentally and fatally shot while hunting, by Horace Dimock, in the summer of 1811 or 1812. The elections were held at this place in 1804 and for many years, when the property of Jabez Hyde, Jr., commonly called Judge Hyde, it was one of the best known land-marks along the creek.

In 1811, Jabez Hyde, Jr., was elected sheriff of Luzerne, under circumstances which showed the strong hold he had on the public confidence. In 1814 he was in the Legislature; and two years later, on the election of Dr. Charles Fraser to the Senate, he was appointed by Governor Snyder to take his place as prothonotary, register, recorder and clerk of Susquehanna County. These offices he held until 1820. The next year he was again elected to the Legislature, and in 1823 was appointed one of the three commissioners for expending fifty thousand dollars in improving the navigation of the Susquehanna River. He was a delegate to the State Convention for altering the Constitution. After the revision he was appointed by Governor Porter to the bench of Susquehanna County. Perseverance was strongly characteristic of Judge Hyde. Few men have, in times of political excitement, held so many important trusts, and had so universally the esteem of their fellow-citizens for strict high-minded integrity. He died at his residence, in Rush, October 8, 1841, aged sixty-six years, and was buried on his farm; all of his descendants have removed from the county. Since that time the farm has had many owners, and not one of the Hyde buildings remain. Here lived for a number of years Chandler Bixby, who removed to Delhi, N. Y. John Bradshaw was a later owner, and the present occupant is Lafayette Palmer.

Joab Pickett first settled in Rush. He built a log cabin containing one room on the Wyalusing flat, just north of the present Wyalusing bridge. He was a man of considerable prominence in the pioneer days of the township. He resisted the Pennsylvania title so stoutly, and stirred up such a feeling against Bartlet Hinds for having abandoned the Connecticut claimants, that it led to a use of fire-arms and a mob assault upon Hinds, sometimes called Pickett's war, for which opposition he was arrested and tried in 1808. The court fined him thirty dollars and cost of prosecution. The decision in this case and Dr. Rose's judicious conduct quieted the people, but it did not convince them; and even to this day there are residents here who believe that the Connecticut claimants should have resisted more stoutly than they did. He held several town offices, and resided at the time of his death in what is now Jessup township. His children by his first wife were Samuel, who lived in Rush, and Shelden, who never came here. His second wife was Mary, daughter of Captain James Turrell, of New Milford, Conn. They both died the same morning, May, 1832, both aged sixty-one, and were buried in the same grave in the cemetery near Bolles' school-house. Their children were Daniel, Charles Miner, Orrin, Anson, Almon and Polly. Daniel married Hannah Bolles, daughter of Robinson Bolles, the man that shot a rifle ball near the Pennsylvania surveyor's hand. He cleared up the place now owned by William Hart, in Jessup. He was justice of the peace many years, and one of the early members of the Rush Baptist Church. He died December 9, 1876, aged seventy-two. His children were Julia, wife of L. C. Day, a farmer in Bridgewater; Maria, wife of John Kurcuff, of Rush; Lyman B., millwright, recently moved to Montrose. Charles M. Pickett was the first white child born in Rush. He made his first clearing and built a cabin on the farm now owned by L. B. Pickett, in Jessup. Orrin became blind, but could make as good shingles and baskets as any one that ever lived in the township. Anson was a carpenter and died in Carbondale. Almon was a merchant in Rush for many years; his wife was a sister of H. H. Gray. He afterwards removed to Laceyville and engaged in mercantile business there; two of his children are there now. Polly, the only daughter of Captain Pickett, married Alanson Lung, a farmer in Rush. Augustus H. Lung, one of their sons, has a remarkable history. He took his first lessons on a flat rock for a school-house. On this solid foundation he, with five or six others sitting around on the edge of the rock, with their feet hanging off the sides, and the teacher in the centre,—here young Lung learned his A B C's, and had his interest so aroused that he thought he must know more of books. He began to urge his father to send him to school, but his father had no proper appreciation of his yearnings and finally became so vexed with his importunities that he took

him by the coat collar one day, led him to the door and kicked him out of the house, and told him never to darken his doors again. Augustus was thirteen years old at that time and had just thirteen cents in his pocket. He followed up the Wyalusing Creek until he came to Deacon Meacham's. The deacon was a close man, but had a heart that beat in sympathy for any human being in distress, and as the boy looked up into the deacon's face and asked him to lend him twenty dollars, he won his confidence so that he lent him the money and took his note. He went to Harford school and chopped wood, studying with the book on one end of the log and keeping well up with his classes. At the end of the term he had twenty dollars in his pocket. The next year he bought the wood there was on an acre of ground near the school and hired other boys to assist him in chopping wood. They all made something, but young Lung saved one hundred dollars. He had been converted when eleven years old, and baptized by Elder Dimock. He taught school two years, entered Lewisburg College, and was graduated in 1853, Deacon Meacham still continuing his patron, supplying him with money, which he afterwards repaid. He entered the Theological Seminary at Rochester and was graduated in 1855. In 1857 he became pastor of the Canandaigua Baptist Church, and was ordained in August. He was chaplain of the Thirty-third Regiment New York Volunteers from 1862 until the regiment was mustered out. He subsequently preached at Germantown, Pa., and Camden, N. J., with success, having baptized seven hundred and twelve persons. He was a trustee of Lewisburg University and the South Jersey Institute, also a member of the board of managers of the New Jersey Baptist Education Society and the American Baptist Historical Society. While he was prospering his father failed, and his property was sold by the sheriff. He went to Towanda and saw C. L. Ward, Esq., who had charge of the matter, and redeemed the property, saving the home from which he had been expelled, to his parents as long as they lived. Rev. Mr. Lung married an estimable lady and left a family. He died recently.

Captain Joab Pickett built the first saw-mill in the township, at his place on the Wyalusing, and varied his work on the mill and farm by hunting, being very skillful in the use of the rifle. Charles Miner styled him the famous "painter" hunter. In 1818 his Rush farm passed into the hands of William Ross, and later became widely known as the Snyder place. On the next "flat" above, where is now Rush village, Nathan Tupper and William Lathrop[1] settled in 1799. They came with Ebenezer Whipple and other settlers in Jessup from Unadilla, N. Y., and, being the first in this part of the township, had to cut their roads quite a distance. Lathrop located at the mouth of Lake Creek, where he built a cabin which had for some time no other door than a blanket hung across the opening, and at night he had to pile up wood to keep the wolves out. He subsequently made a good farm at that point, and lived here until his death, in 1865, almost ninety years old. He was one of the first deacons of the Rush Baptist Church, and his son William, who was the first clerk, afterwards became a minister in that denomination. William's son Daniel D. was the first court stenographer at Montrose, and held the position four years. He is also a surveyor. Another son of the original family, Nelson, remained in the county, but eight of the ten children removed. A daughter married Ebenezer Pickett, Jr., a brother of Joab, and settled in Jessup. He came to the county in 1806 with his father, Ebenezer, and died on the farm next below the Bolles School-house in 1867, in his eighty-first year.

[1] Rev. John Lathrop was the first of the Lathrop family in this country from whom the Lathrops in Susquehanna County are descended. He was graduated at Oxford, and became a clergyman in the Episcopal Church, and was located at Egerton, Kent County, England. It was at a time in the history of the English Church when Bishop Laud and others were preaching the divine right of kings, and persecuting all who did not accept of their views. Mr. Lathrop was too independent to submit to such teachings, and he renounced his Episcopal orders in 1624 and succeeded Henry Jacob as pastor of the First Independent Church at Southwark, London, established in 1616. This church was discovered April 29, 1632, and, with the exception of eighteen who escaped, all were imprisoned for non-conformity. After two years' imprisonment, they were all released on bail, excepting their pastor. Bishop Laud refused all liberty to him, except to pray at the bedside of his dying wife. He finally petitioned Charles I. for liberty to leave the kingdom, which was granted him on condition "that he would betake himself to the ends of the earth, never more to lift his voice for his master within the realms of England." He came to America in 1634 with his family, two brothers or cousins, and about thirty of his congregation.

Nathan Tupper first lived on a farm above William Lathrop's, in what is now the upper part of the village of Rush. This place was occupied in 1806 by Ebenezer Pickett, father of Captain Joab Pickett, whose wife died here in 1808. The elder Pickett died in 1826, aged eighty years, and the farm was afterwards occupied by Warren Lung, who was here as a carpenter as early as 1813. "One of the sons of Nathan Tupper, Hiel, settled on the Middle Branch, two miles from any inhabitants in one direction and three miles in another. While preparing his log house in the woods, he was accustomed on Monday morning to take a load of provisions and stay until Saturday night, often not seeing a human being during the entire week. He was once hired to go to Great Bend to look for some cattle that had strayed away. He found them at Snake Creek, where night overtook him, and, as it was cold, he was obliged to pass the hours in running around a tree to keep warm. He did not see a person while away from home."[1] He married Phalla Downer February 5, 1807, and lived on this place until his death, January 19, 1865. Other sons of Nathan Tupper were Harry and Loren, and five of the daughters married Spencer Lathrop, Nehemiah Lathrop, Merritt Mott, Willard Mott and Abel Chatfield, most of them living in the western part of the county. In 1799 Enoch Reynolds came from Norwich, Conn., and opened a small store in a building which Colonel Ezekiel Hyde had put up on his place at Rushville, but the venture does not appear to have been successful, and it was soon closed up. Reynolds drifted to Washington, where he became one of the comptrollers of the treasury. He was a learned gentleman, and the change from the wilds of the Wyalusing to a home among people of like tastes must have been very pleasing. Of him Charles Miner said: "He would relieve the tedium of a journey through an uninhabited tract of road by a story from Shakespeare as perhaps no other settler could." The same year Seril Peck made the first settlement in the lower part of the township, where he died in 1811. His farm later became known as the Williams place. The following year Walter Lathrop, father of Judge Benjamin Lathrop, came from New London County, Conn., and located a farm, but moved to Bridgewater in 1803, where he died in 1818. The condition of the settlements in 1801 was given as follows by the Rev. D. Craft, in his "Wyalusing:"

"The farms on the Wyalusing below the present western line of Jessup were occupied by the first settlers in the following order: Levi Leonard, Elijah Adams, Nathan Tupper, William Lathrop, Salmon Brown, John Jay, Joab Pickett, Daniel Metcalf, Jabez Hyde, Isaac Brownson and Daniel Ross. In 1801, when Isaac Hancock was appointed justice of the peace for Rush, he was located where Daniel Metcalf began in 1795, on the farm adjoining that of Daniel Ross. When Susquehanna County was erected, its west line was run between them, and the name of the part set off with Bradford County was changed to Pike township. Esquire Hancock was born near West Chester, Pa. Before the Revolutionary War he was at Wyalusing for a time and returned there about 1785. He is mentioned on the records of Luzerne County as a 'taverner' for Springfield township in 1788. At this time he was also one of the overseers of the poor for the district composed of the whole extent of Luzerne County from the mouth of the Meshoppen north to the State line. His sons were John and Jesse. Of his seven daughters, Mrs. Daniel Ross, Mrs. Jesse Ross and Mrs. Benajah Frink were residents of this county. The last named was twin with Jesse H., and is the only one of the family now living. Mrs. Frink states that Polly Canfield, of the Middletown family, taught school *on a rock* somewhere on the farm of Daniel Ross about 1798, and had six scholars. Huldah Fairchild, daughter of Ephraim, also taught school early in this neighborhood. Elders Sturdevant and Thomas Smiley were among the first preachers here. There was in 1801 no settler on the east and west road between Elk Lake, in the present township of Dimock, and the mouth of its outlet, in Rush."

A number of changes were now made in the ownership of lands. Roads had been located and opened, making it possible to live off from the highway along the creek, which was formally recognized on the report of the viewers August, 1801, as follows:

"Beginning at the southeast corner of E. Hyde's store, thence running to Captain Picket's, thence to the creek by S. Maine's, thence to Mr. John Reynolds', thence to Ozem Cook's, thence to Captain Hinds', thence to Snake Creek, thence to the Barnum north and south road running through Kirby and

[1] Blackman.

Law's settlement, to a tree by D. Barnum's, thence on to intersect the road running from the Great Bend to Tunkhannock near the bank of Wyley's Creek, about one hundred and twenty chains south of Great Bend." Report approved.

The same year Ezekiel Hyde and others petitioned for a road along the North Branch to the State line, and for another one to Tioga Point, both to start from the "forks," which, by reason of its location in the most populous part of the valley, had become the centre for the transaction of business. In 1802 the road from Joab Pickett's, south, along the Deer Lick, was laid out, the viewers having been appointed the previous year. At this time the principal officers of the old township of Rush were Jabez Hyde, Jr., assessor; Joab Pickett and Stephen Willson, road supervisors; and Aden Stevens, collector. The two last named lived in the extreme parts of the township, about eighteen miles apart. The former lived in what is now Bridgewater, and the latter at Stevensville, in Bradford County. The county-seat of Luzerne County was seventy miles distant, "to which the scanty taxes—only one hundred and thirty dollars—gathered by a thousand miles travel through trackless swamp and forests, were conveyed. Few, if any, remain, whose names were then on the list." Colonel Aden Stevens died July 28, 1858, aged eighty-eight.

Most of the cabins of the first settlers were near the creek and across the road, as it was located, from the houses at present. Nearly all these old land-marks have been obliterated, so that the site of most of them cannot be located by the present inhabitants. The Leonard farm, in the upper part of the township, passed into the hands of Colonel Ephraim Knowlton, in 1806, who occupied it until his death, in 1838. John Hancock moved to the Elijah Adams farm, and built a house which is still standing. Subsequently the farms became the property of Robert Reynolds. John Jay located on the clearing made by Walter Lathrop, where Levi Shore lived, after 1814. Alanson Lung settled on the Salmon Brown place, which in later years has been known as the Elder H. H. Gray farm. Ichabod Terry, a son-in-law of Dan Metcalf, settled on the latter's farm, remaining until his death, in 1849. Dennis and William Granger came from Vermont in 1812, and located at Rush village. The former lived until recent years; the latter was killed while assisting to raise the barn on the old Warren Lung farm. Their descendants remained in this locality, which from this circumstance has sometimes been called Grangerville. A number of other settlers came within the next few years, some of whom were not permanent. Hezekiah Law and Daniel Roots are remembered as belonging to this class. Jabez Sumner came and opened a farm on Deer Lick Creek.

Francis Pepper came to Rush township, from Litchfield County, Conn., in 1812, and commenced in the wilderness, on a ridge north of the Wyalusing Creek, since known as Devine Ridge, on the place now owned by William Wilcox. He preceded his family, and returned as far as the Delware, where he met his wife and two children coming on horseback. Two years later, in 1814, his brother Philander, who had just returned from service in the War of 1812, joined him, and commenced clearing the farm adjoining, now owned by Bela Griffin. The two brothers suffered many hardships incident to pioneer life. They often carried their grain on their backs, sixteen miles down the Wyalusing, to get it ground. Francis was a good carpenter, and in going to and from his work, at what is now Skinner's Eddy, he carried a lighted torch to keep off the wolves, and found his way by marked trees. They lost one child by sickness, and another by a falling tree. Mrs. Pepper became so lonely that they moved to Skinner's Eddy. He afterwards removed to Auburn township, where he had a good farm. Subsequently he removed to Brushville, near the line in Bradford County, and finally died with his son William, in Cameron County, aged eighty-five. His wife was Ann Starr, a step-daughter of Thaddeus Peet, a Revolutionary soldier, who came to Susquehanna County, and lived with his son-in-law. His wife died in Auburn about 1835, and he died a few years later. Francis Pepper's children were Phebe Ann, wife of Surrel P. Maxfield, a farmer who lived in Auburn first, and finally in Tuscarora



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township, Bradford County. Their children were Ann E., wife of Luman Dickason, by whom she had three children; Alfred Estes is her second husband. They lived in Rush, near Elk Lake, until recently. Hannah M., wife of Samuel Griffin. Almira E., wife of S. B. Stevens, of Stevensville, Bradford County. Francis A. Maxfield lives in Illinois. William Pepper, of the original family, removed to Emporium, Cameron County; Almon resides there also, and Harry is living at Rockford, Ill. Philander H. Pepper, brother of Francis, sold his place on Devine Ridge, and first purchased one hundred acres of Thomas B. Cope, and cleared most of it. He then purchased one hundred and thirty acres of land adjoining, of Henry Drinker, and cleared up the farm, where he spent the remainder of his life. He cleared more than three hundred acres of land for himself and others, besides working at the carpenter's trade and farming. He also did his full share of hunting and fishing. Deer and trout were plenty then. He killed two deer at one shot, two different times. He lived to be ninety-one years old, and was as straight as an arrow, and active in the field with a scythe, or in the woods with an axe, almost up to the day of his death. He had a fair education for his day, and taught school a number of terms when he lived on Devine Ridge. His first wife was Polly Mead, and they raised a large family of children. John Pepper resided on the farm now owned by Albert Butterfield, who has erected a large summer hotel near the mineral spring. John was treed by the wolves while hunting several miles from home in the dense forest, and was compelled to stay there all night. He was killed by a horse kicking him in 1878. His only daughter is the wife of William Deuel of Binghamton. Mary Ann was the wife of David Hillis, a farmer in Rush; Melissa is the wife of Jos. White, a farmer in Rush, and has six girls. Orlo Palmer was her only son by her first husband, William Palmer. Elizabeth was the wife of Henry Devine. Two of her boys, Alden and Henry, reside in Rush. Hannah was the wife of Hamilton Banner, of Lenox; Orinda, wife of Isaac Deuel, farmer near Birchardville; Marantha Caroline, wife of Nathaniel Pickering, who resided in Lenox; Anna, wife of Chandler Edwards, a jeweler; Andrew Jackson Pepper, has the homestead; Seymour L. and Hamilton L., reside in Boone County, Iowa; Philander J., married Ellen Bullard, and resides in Williamsport; Sally Frink, second wife, resides on the homestead with her stepson, Andrew J. Pepper.

In 1813 the whole number of residents paying taxes in the township of Rush as it then was—extending from Auburn to the State line, and being eight miles wide—did not exceed one hundred and eighty. In 1814, after Choconut and Middletown were taken off, but with the western half of Jessup remaining, the following were the taxables:

James Agard, Benjamin Abbott, John Abbott, Salmon Brown, William A. Burnham, Salmon Bradshaw, John Blaisdell, Pliny Birchard, Robinson Bolles, Jacob Bump, George Brink, Isaac Brownson, William Cook, James Cook, Jacob Cooley, Benjamin Chase, Horace Dimock, David Doud, Abner Griffis, John Griffis, William Granger, Dennis Granger, Frederick Gibson, James Hinds, Jesse Hancock, Jabez Hyde, Ephraim Knowlton, Walter Lathrop, William Lathrop, Alfred Lathrop, Hezekiah Lee, Daniel Lampson, Warren Lung, Joseph Marsh, Ebenezer Pickett, Jr., Joab Pickett, Francis Pepper, Philander Pepper, Daniel Root, Herman Robinson, Daniel Ross, John B. Rodman, Clement Sumner, Alanson Sibley, Ichabod Terry, Henry Tupper.

WILLIAM H. SHERWOOD.—Fanton (1771–1843) and Eunice (Lyon) Sherwood, his grandparents, natives of Connecticut, where they were married, moved to Sullivan County, New York, and settled on a farm near Liberty. Their children were Elizabeth, born 1790; Nathan J. (1793–1870); J. Munson, born 1795; Polly, 1797; Amos O., 1799, was the father of J. Lewis Sherwood, of Preston Spring, Wayne County, an influential citizen and one of the commissioners of that county; John F., born 1802; Roseville R., 1804, is a farmer residing at Liberty, N. Y.; L. Hanford, 1806; Emily, 1808, is the wife of Samuel Bradley and lives near New York; Bradley B., born 1813, recently celebrated his golden wedding in Nebraska.

Nathan J. Sherwood, born in Connecticut, removed with his parents to Sullivan County, and was engaged in mercantile business at White Lake for a number of years. In 1812 he married Sally W., the daughter of Wakeman Thorp, who bore him Philo (1814–82), was a miller in Rush, afterwards kept a hotel at Friendville, then at Ceder Rapids, Iowa,

and moved to Montana, where he died a year or so after; Fanton, born 1816, is a physician in Sullivan County, N. Y.; Wakeman E. (1818-47), a merchant in Georgia at the time of his death; and Thomas, born 1819, liveryman at Independence, Iowa. Mrs. Sally Sherwood died in 1821, and the following year Mr. Sherwood married Hannah Thorp (1802–57), cousin of his first wife, and by her had children,—Lyman M. (1823–40); Amos (1825–80), was a farmer in Harford; William H.; Sally W., born 1830, resides in Rush; Elizabeth (1833–76), married Zenas L. Cooley, a miller in this township, who died in 1874, aged forty-three years; Abigail, born 1835, married, first, Daniel Moore of Bradford County, and second, John Fesler, and is now living at Batavia, Ill.; and Nathan H. (1839–40)—all born at Pleasant Mount, Wayne County, whither they had removed just after their marriage. Nathan J. Sherwood entered the hotel and store business at this latter point and was a popular landlord until the spring of 1840, when he came to Susquehanna County and bought the farm upon which his son, William H., still resides; also the grist-mill on that property and saw-mill one mile northeast. His son, Philo, managed the grist-mill a number of years, while he attended the saw-mill business himself for a few years and then sold, proposing to devote himself to his farm and grist-mill interests. Finally, disposing of the latter to his son-in-law, he retired from active work. Mr. Sherwood was a stirring man of affairs; upright in his every transaction. He was a man of good influence, and largely benefited its circle. He was justice of the peace for four terms, and was a general arbitrator for the neighborhood. William H. Sherwood, born August 9, 1827, acquired that self-reliance, individual thought, promptness and integrity which are so noticeably his characteristics. Privileged to enjoy but limited school facilities, in later years he became a student of men and affairs, and obtained a valuable and wide range of practical knowledge suited to his chosen life-work, that of a farmer, in which he has made a marked success. During the late Rebellion he was a warm supporter of the National Government, and as school director was active in filling the township quota, besides giving of his own means. He early became a Republican in politics and has retained an ardent devotion to the principles of that party. He has been auditor of the township for several terms. He was elected county commissioner in 1878 and served satisfactorily one term. During this time he introduced certain measures of reform which have since remained therein. He was candidate for legislative honors before the nominating convention of 1874, by which body Hons. S. Falkenbury and W. W. Williams were nominated. For about thirty-two years Mr. Sherwood accommodated travelers in his large and comfortable home. In 1853 he married Martha Jane (1830–62), only daughter of Joel and Martha (Griffis) Turrell, one of the oldest families of Forest Lake township. Her brothers are Wilson J., now supervisor on a railroad in Washington Territory; and Morris, a farmer at Garnett, Anderson County, Kansas, who has been one of the commissioners of that county. The children of William H. and Martha (Turrell) Sherwood are Mary E., born 1853, the wife of Hon. H. H. Hinds, of Stanton, Mich. Henry H. Hinds is a son of Preserved Hinds, of Little Meadows, this county. He enlisted for the Rebellion in the Fifty-seventh Regiment, rose from the ranks to be colonel of a regiment, was shot through the lungs, and captured by the rebels and confined in Libby Prison, whence he escaped, being one of that well-remembered band who dug their way out. Recaptured by the enemy, he was again placed in Libby Prison and retained there until the close of the war. He then removed to Stanton, Mich., and is a prominent stock-raiser, influential in politics and has been State Senator; Eva Sherwood, died in infancy; Jennie E., born 1862, at home. In 1863 Mr. Sherwood married Jerusha (born 1828), a daughter of Henry J. (1797–1867), native of Broome County, N. Y., and Julia (Gates) Champion (1808–70), native of Massachusetts. Mr. Champion settled in Rush in 1839, was a farmer and had children, Adelia,—residing with Mr. Sherwood; Jerusha (Mrs. W. H. Sherwood); Johnson D., a farmer in Bradford



J. S. Hillis

County; Julia R., married first Dudley Bailey, of Le Raysville, and is now the wife of L. M. Sherwood, a pension attorney, of Binghamton; and Henry R. Champion, who served in the Rebellion as sergeant of Company C, Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia, and died September 18, 1863, of army typhoid fever shortly after being honorably discharged upon the disbanding of his regiment.

Other settlers followed, in 1816, Lloyd Goodsell, Robert Estes and John M. Brownson; in 1819, Larry Dunmore, Jacob Eaton, William Lathrop, Jr., and John Hancock. The latter lived on the present J. H. Hall place, on Lake Creek, near the Dimock line. Here Samuel Hall settled in 1838 and lived until his death, in 1864. George Devine also came in 1819 and settled on the ridge of land, in the northeastern part of the township, which still bears his name. West of them were the improvements of the Tuppers. On the North Branch, Fairfield Canfield began making improvements, which soon attracted other settlers to that locality. Within the next five years Russell Very, Isaac Deuel, David Shove and Thomas Dewees were among the settlers. Soon after a number of Irish families were added to the population, David Hillis being the first and coming in 1836. Patrick Carroll came three years later, and Patrick Redding in 1839. James Logan came in 1841, and his family and the Fitzpatricks and the Rooneys have opened some of the best farms in the township. Since 1845 the influx of Irish immigrants has been steady, until a large proportion of the inhabitants, at the present time, are foreign or native-born Irish. They have become useful, active citizens, and through their energy and perseverance the township has been placed among the leading agricultural sections of the county.

In 1847, after a part of Rush had been taken off to form Jessup, and the township had nearly the same limits it now has, the following were taxables:

Benj. Abbott, Philemon Abbott, Selah Abbott, Augustus Bixby, Richard Bixby, George Bramble, B. S. Bently, George Birch, Harry Birch, David Baker, Amos Bunnell, John Bolles, John Birge, John Burke, Stephen Burke, Arnold Balch, Seth Blakeslee, Naomi Blakeslee, Morris Blakeslee, J. Bishop, I. Brownson, Myron T. Brownson, Hosea Billings, Lyman Brown, Lyman Burrows, Sherman Bradley, John Caldwell, Philip Hoyle, John Coddington, Amos Canfield, Benj. Canfield, Northrop Canfield, Lyman Canfield, Harris Carter, Lyman Carter, Wm. Cronk, Hiram Cogswell, Jacob Cipher, Henry L. Champion, B. T. Case, John Cotterell, Thomas Cotterell, Benj. Coates, Benj. Coates, Jr., Charles Conner, P. Carroll, Isaac Deuel, John Deuel, Ira Deuel, Hiram Dewees, Matthew Dunmore, Larry I. Dunmore, Daniel H. Devine, George Devine, Michael Devine, John Derkin, John T. Dunmore, Calvin Daniel, Henry B. Ellis, John Estes, Alfred Estes, Henry Estes, Miles Estes, Uriah Estes, Josiah Ellis, Samuel H. Edsell, Gilsey Edsell, Charles Eddy, Michael Friar, Jabez Frink, Rufus Frink, James L. Fargo, Willis Fowler, Amasa Fowler, David Fowler, Charles Granger, John W. Granger, Henry Granger, Dennis Granger, Lafayette Granger, Norman Granger, Michael Grinnell, Miles B. Grinnell, B. G Grover, Wm. Golden, David Godwin, Wm. Godwin, Daniel Geary, Stephen Goodrich, Rial Gaylord, John Hillis, Robt. Hillis, David Hillis, Nathaniel Hillis, Samuel Horton, Elisha Horton, Daniel H. Hickock, David H. Hickock, Henry I. Hall, Nelson Hawley, Isaac Hancock, Lorin Hewin, Asa Hewin, Orange Hewin, John Hermance, Daniel G. Hollis, Wm. Hyde, Stephen A. Hyde, John S. Hawley, Sherman H. Hill, Smith L. James, D. M. James, Thos. Johnson, Wm. Keck, Stephen Keck, Mervin Lathrop, Perrin Lathrop, Zebediah Lathrop, Gilbert Lathrop, Wm. Lathrop, Ezek. Lathrop, Chas. Lathrop, Elisha Lathrop, Alanson B. Lung, Alanson Lung, George W. Lung, Cynthia Lung, Silas Light, Levi Light, David Light, Wm. McGee, Ebenezer McGee, Owen McGinn, Geo W. Maynard, Jas. Moore, John L. Moore, Wm. Moore, James Moon, John Moon, Simeon Myers, Alvin Myers, John Macauly, Erastus Maynard, Joseph Merbaker, Edward Merbaker, Ensign Miller, Henry McCracken, Jesse Mory, Samuel Owens, John D. Pepper, Philander H. Pepper, Henry Pepper, Gideon W. Pepper, Hiram Pepper, Charles M. Pickett, Orrin Pickett, Gilead Pickett, Almon Pickett, Patrick Redding, James Redding, Hugh Redding, Lawrence Redding, Rowland Robinson, Rowland Robinson, Jr., John Robinson, Sabin Robinson, Henry C. Robinson, Wm. C Ross, John Ross, Otis Ross, Hiram Ross, Wm. Rowley, J. B. Shaddock, John W. Simpson, Wm. Shoemaker, Richard S. Shoemaker, Buckingham Stuart, Eugene Stuart, Noble B. Stuart, Nathan Sutton, Spencer Sweet, Wm. I. Slater, Jesse Stephen, George Slocum, Egbert Slocum, Peleg Slocum, Judson Slocum, Levi Shove, Ed. Shove, Nathan J. Sherwood, G. B. Smith, Hiel Tupper, Levi C. Tupper, John Tupper, Geo. K. Tupper, James S. Tupper, Perrin Tupper, Lorin Tupper, Uriah Terry, Ichabod Terry, Dan Terry, Charles Terry, Ralph Tarbox, Levi Van Gorder, Beebe Wells, David P. West, Hubbard T. West, Hezekiah N. West, Rebecca White, Joseph R. White, Lorenzo Williams, David Williams, Aaron Wood, David Wood, Joseph Wheeler, Wm. Wylie.

Joseph S. Hillis was born in Rush township April 30, 1846, the second child of Nathaniel (born 1812) and Mary Anne (Crawford) (born 1821) Hillis. The Hillis family were for many generations comfortable farmers in the parish of Clontibret, County Monaghan, Ireland, owning and tilling what is there considered a fairly large tract of land. The parents of Nathaniel Hillis were James and Nancy (McCrea) Hillis, and his grandparents were Nathaniel and Catharine (Bell) Hillis, all of whom were born and raised in County Monaghan, and died upon the home farm at Corrush. This property was inherited by Nathaniel Hillis, who was married January 26, 1843, and the next spring, having determined to cast his lot in the New World, he sold it and came to America, settling in Rush township. He is a warm-hearted, earnest man, and early associated himself with the religiously inclined persons of the township, and has remained an active sup-

porter of church work since. He was one of the organizers of the Rushville Presbyterian Church, and one of its building committee, and for about twenty-five years has acted as a deacon. He moved to the present home in 1871. The children of Nathaniel and Mary (Crawford) Hillis are James, born in Ireland in 1843, enlisted for the suppression of the Rebellion in Company K, Two Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was captured before Petersburg, Va., the first night he was on picket duty. He was incarcerated in the Pemberton building at Richmond, and there died in December, 1864. Joseph S.; Jennie W., born 1847, married W. T. Haney, a farmer of Rush; Mary A., born 1850, the wife of Samuel Horton, Jr., a Jessup farmer; William M., born 1854, now clerking for his brother, Joseph S.; Jesse C., born 1860, an Orwell, Bradford County, farmer; and Olive, born 1864, who married John A. Haney, a farmer in the latter county.

Joseph S. Hillis obtained a liberal education from books at the district school and Montrose Academy, supplemented by a full course at the Lowell Commercial College at Binghamton, whence he was graduated March 15, 1867. Until the spring of 1873 he worked at farming, and then, having a very small cash capital, but a large stock of energy, he bought out the small general store of M. H. Edsell, at Rushville. This business was a success from the commencement, and it was not long before customers from a distance were drawn to his store. In 1877 he moved into the present commodious building, which he had found it necessary to erect, the main part being used for store purposes and the upper reserved for his residence. He has given some attention to politics, and for several years has been a leader of the township Republicans. For nine consecutive years he was a school director, and he is one of the auditors. At the late nominating convention his name was favorably mentioned as a candidate for member of the Legislature, but was withdrawn after the first ballot had been taken. He has recently been appointed postmaster at Rushville, and affords the somewhat unusual instance of a Republican appointed by a Democratic administration. He was initiated into the I. O. O. F. during the fall of 1875, becoming a member of Rush Lodge, No. 471. In 1865 he was accepted to membership in the Rushville Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a trustee about twelve years. Mrs. Hillis also joined that church in 1873, she having previously belonged to the Le Raysville Methodist Episcopal Church. On March 13, 1872, he married Stella Gaylord who has borne him Nellie, born 1874; Arthur J., died in infancy; and Laura, born 1876. She was the daughter of Merwin, born 1803, and Eunice (Ellsworth) (1816–86) Gaylord, whose children were Mary, married Sylvester Camp and died 1886; Stella (Mrs. J. S. Hillis), born 1850; Augusta, married Edgar Folk; and Ettie Gaylord, the wife of John Rutan, all of Bradford County. Both Merwin and Eunice Gaylord were natives of Middletown, Susquehanna County, and early removed to Pike, Bradford County. By a previous marriage Mr. Gaylord had Weyman, formerly a blacksmith of Wyalusing, now of Dakota Territory, and Ruth, the wife of Thomas Myers, an architect of Marshalltown, Iowa.

Eunice Gaylord was the child of Jonathan and Deborah (Canfield) Ellsworth, and her mother was a daughter of Andrew Canfield, one of the oldest settlers in the western part of Susquehanna County, whose descendants number considerably over a thousand and hold an annual family re-union in the Stewart Canfield Grove, near Le Raysville.

A. W. Gray.—The Gray family is of Scotch descent, the first of this branch of the name having located in Connecticut during the early days of the colonies. Jonas Gray (1763–1833), born in Connecticut, was the son of Philip Gray, and learned the trade of a cooper. He took part in the Revolutionary War, and afterwards sailed upon the high seas to and from the West Indian Islands, for several years. On January 1, 1819, in company with his second wife, Mrs. Polly Gardner, he came to Susquehanna County, and settled in Dimock township, one mile southeast of the Corners, where he engaged in farming until his death. His first wife was Lucy Spicer, who died in 1813, and their children were Philip, Hannah,

Polly, John, Alathea, Oliver and Abisha W. Gray. Of these, only John, Oliver and Abisha W. came to this county, the others remaining in their native State, where many of their descendants now reside.

Abisha W. Gray was born in New London County, Conn., September 21, 1809, and was ten years old when the family removed to the county. He attended the early schools, but his chances for an education were limited to the near neighborhood. He learned habits of industry and economy, and his later years were spent in the comforts of a far-sighted man's reward. He spent three years in Bradford County in his youth, and while there learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed during the succeeding fifteen years, working in this county and at Mauch Chunk, Pa. After living four years in Auburn, he exchanged his property, in February, 1849, for the farm in Rush now occupied by his son, F. M. Gray, and upon this place he passed the remainder of his days, active in well-doing and a friend to all. For sixteen years he filled the difficult office of poormaster, and he was one of the school directors for several terms. His judgment was sound and his views correct, and the people far and near largely relied upon him. His assistance in the settlement of estates was said to be a guarantee of satisfaction.



A W Gray

Decision of character was very marked in him, and his prudence and zeal were also noteworthy. He built the Eddy Methodist Church, and was one of its trustees for a long time. He was a member of Warren Lodge, F. and A. M., at Montrose, about twenty-five years, and may be properly summed up as a good neighbor and friend—a man of sound, Christian principles.

He died April 27, 1882.

On August 21, 1831, he married Mary, the daughter of Abel (1787–1868) and Polly

(Whitford) Green. Mr. Green was a native of Rhode Island, and moved to Pennsylvania in 1817, first locating at Tunkhannock, whence, the following spring, he removed to the present, Brooklyn township, this county, where he carried on farming until his death. His children were Phœbe, Mary, Wanton and James. Mrs. Gray was born August 19, 1812, and her children were Jonas, born 1832; Emily, 1834; John W., May 29, 1838; Francis H., 1841; Amy E., 1844, the wife of Dyer Williams, of Lathrop; Alice D., born 1848, is the wife of Lodore Bullard, a merchant, at Meshoppen, and has two children, Anna L. and Albert C.; Francis M., born August 20, 1850; Percilla M. (1853–81), was the wife of Cyrus Roberts, a farmer of this township. Of these children, Jonas, Emily and Francis H., died in their childhood, and John W. and Francis M. Gray are farmers of Rush. John W. Gray has been thrice married,—first, in 1859, to Mary Sebring, who bore Emily M. and Ellen M.; second, in 1870, to Roby Harrington, who had Eva J. and George A.; and third, in 1878, to Sarah Wesler, whose children are Hattie M. and Hannah M. Gray. Francis M. Gray was married, in 1872, to Mary La Rue, of Rush, who has borne him Gertie M., Homer A. and Lulu Blanche. He is considerably interested in the dairy question, and is a strong political worker in county and township affairs. He holds membership in the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias.

Business Interests.—Agriculture has been the chief occupation of the people from the time of the settlement of the township, except the operating of a few mills, which supplied the home demand for lumber and flour. The first improvement of this nature was the saw-mill of Joab Pickett, on the Wyalusing, below the mouth of the Middle Branch. Later, the Ross family had this mill, and for a short time John Ross had also a fulling-mill at this point. The power remains, but is not utilized at present. Lower down the stream Jabez Hyde had a saw-mill as early as 1812, and the power has since been used to operate a saw-mill, though not as extensively as in earlier days. At what is now Rushville, below the Forks, Daniel Ross had a grist-mill as early as 1810, and a few years later carried on a distillery and saw-mill at the same place. This property was sold to Nathan J. Sherwood in 1840; and subsequent owners have been Zenas L. Cooley and Wm. E. Jones. A part of the old building remains, but new machinery has been supplied.

On the North Branch Shaddock's saw-mill has proven a great convenience to the people in that part of the township, and is still used to some extent. Below this place was the tannery of George Little, operated on an extensive scale a few years, but abandoned about 1845. This Mr. Little was the father of Ralph Little, the celebrated Susquehanna County lawyer. Some of his brothers also became noted attorneys. At a later period this power was used to operate a saw-mill on the farm below.

In 1818 Wm. Lathrop got in operation a saw-mill on Lake Creek, a short distance above its mouth, and in 1831 Samuel Shoemaker erected a grist-mill near the same place. In 1838 this became the property of his brother, Richard S. Shoemaker. In 1853 new grist and saw-mills were erected, and the water-power of both the Wyalusing and Lake Creek used to operate them. In 1886 the mills were operated by M. G. and G. S. Shoemaker, the old process being employed in grinding. At this place was erected, in 1884, the "Rush Creamery," by N. Granger, A. Carter and H. J. Millard, operating under the firm-name of Granger, Carter & Co. A frame building, twenty-two by fifty feet, is occupied, and the milk from two hundred to four hundred cows is used, the factory being carried on under the cream-gathering system. The motive-power is steam.

On Lake Creek a number of small mills were kept in operation while the timber supply lasted, and a few are still kept running for a short period each year. The most of the saw-mills on the other minor streams have also passed away.

The township takes care of its own poor, owning an asylum of its own, in connection with Auburn and other townships. The farm at present contains one hundred and sixty acres, most of which had been embraced in the farm

improved by Larry Dunmore. The buildings afford accommodations for thirty inmates, and about half that number usually find a comfortable home at this place. The asylum is, to a large extent, self-supporting, from the products of the farm and dairy, which work is done, to a large extent, by the inmates.

RUSHVILLE is the oldest hamlet in the township. It has one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants, mills, store, post-office and a church in the near neighborhood. The location is mainly on the right-hand side of the Wyalusing, below the mouth of the North Branch, and corresponds with the locality called the "Forks" in the preceding pages. Enoch Reynolds was in trade here a short time as early as 1799, having his store in a building put up by Colonel E. Hyde. In 1829 Tarbox, Burrows & Co. were merchants at Rushville, occupying the basement of a building which was used as a residence. In 1840 a new store-house was put up, the second story of which was used by Nelson P. Bosworth as a harness-shop. Later the same room was used as a tailor-shop. Among others who traded there after the above firm went out of business were Wm. Case, S. H. Canfield, Chas. A. Atwater, Eliab Durga, W. H. Sherwood & Co. and Myron H. Edsall, when the building was destroyed by fire Oct. 29, 1871. Another store building was erected on the site of the Dr. Warner's residence, where J. S. Hillis traded in a small way. In June, 1877, he engaged in trade at his present place of business, where is also kept the Rushville post-office. This was established Dec. 29, 1824, and Daniel Ross was the first postmaster. The successive appointees have been,—1837, Leonard Burrows; 1844, Henry J. Champion; 1845, Ralph Tarbox; 1847, H. J. Champion; 1851, William P. Place; 1853, Philo Sherwood. In 1856 it was discontinued, but was re-established April 19, 1861, with Charles A. Atwater postmaster; 1866, R. Edward, and Lyman M. Sherwood in 1868, Myron H. Edsall in 1871, Vasie L. Atwater in 1872, and J. S. Hillis in January, 1887. There is a daily mail from Montrose and a tri-weekly from Friendsville.

Near the iron bridge Henry J. Champion had a public-house half a dozen years after 1840, and in the hamlet proper, Nathan J. Sherwood opened a hotel in 1850, in the building which is now the residence of W. H. Sherwood, who was the landlord from 1860 till the spring of 1886, when the house became a residence. In the early history of this house as many as a dozen guests sojourned there at a time, and for many years it was one of the most popular country inns in the county.

Among the physicians who have practiced in Rush, the first on record is Dr. Reuben Baker, who married a daughter of Isaac Hancock. He lived just below the latter, and consequently outside the county; but was generally to be found, it is said, at the Deer Lick—his leisure being spent in hunting. He practiced extensively over the western half of the county before 1820. Dr. C. H. Warner is the present physician, having his residence at Rushville.

RUSH VILLAGE is on the right hand side of the Wyalusing, above the mouth of Lake Creek. The early settlers at this point were Wm. Lathrop, at the mills; Ezekiel Lathrop, a blacksmith, near the upper part of the present village; and Warren Lung, a carpenter and public-house keeper, just above where the Baptist Church now is. Later came the Granger family, some of whose members have since resided here continuously, and from this fact the place was formerly called Grangerville—a name which should not be perpetuated, since the post-office bears the name of Rush. The village was, in 1886, one of the best business points in the county for its size. It had four stores, one hotel, three mechanic shops, a church, school-house and twenty-six residences. Abraham and David Patterson were pioneer blacksmiths, the latter losing his life in the late Civil War. J. W. Granger was the wheelwright, having a shop until 1875. For a number of years J. B. Overton has carried on a harness manufactory, keeping a store in connection. In early times Warren Lung had a small tannery. His public-house was kept open until after 1837. Sixteen years later J. W. Granger built the present public-house and kept it several years. He sold to Z. L. Cooley, who was succeeded by E. M. Day, who was the landlord from 1858 to 1868. Next came Charles Morse, who was succeeded, in

1882, by the present, Canfield Stone. It is one of the most popular stands in the county.

Near by was kept the first store, some time after 1840, by Almon Pickett and others, a small building being occupied, which stood on the site of the present Odd Fellows' Hall. In 1848 a larger building was put up by N. Granger, who was in trade until 1873, when he sold to the present firm, W. W. & S. B. McCain. The second store was opened in 1875 by T. S. Wheatcroft, in a building which burned down in 1877. The following year the present store was erected and has since been occupied by him. In the summer of 1886 a drug-store was opened by W. L. Keeney and Dr. G. W. Durga, which was occupied by them in November of the same year. Here is kept the Rush post-office, of which W. L. Keeney has been the postmaster since the fall of 1885. The first post-office in this locality was established with the name of *Rush Centre* June 30, 1834, and David B. Shove was the postmaster. It was discontinued Oct. 26, 1836, and *Bruce's Valley* post-office took its place, the office being kept in the Elder Gray residence, and Alanson Lung was the postmaster. The present post-office was established Jan. 30, 1843, with Almon Pickett as the postmaster, having it at his store. In 1850 Norman Granger succeeded him. In 1857 George Snyder was appointed and kept it at their hotel until 1860, when it was again moved back to the village and the appointees have been, since that period,—1860, John W. Granger; 1861, Miles G. Shoemaker; December, 1861, Jesse B. Lung; 1862, Henry Granger; 1865, Irwin Wheelock; 1870, Norman Granger; 1874, Joseph H. McCain; and 1885, the present incumbent. Two mails per day are supplied, and on the 15th of November, 1886, Rush became a money-order office.

Before the village assumed the importance it now obtains, Doctors N. P. Cornwell and Wm. Bissell, both residing in Jessup, were the medical practitioners in this locality. Before 1850 Dr. A. Dunham was in practice, but removed to New York. In 1859 Dr. Elijah Snell came from Le Raysville and practiced in Rush. In later years he took up his residence in Jessup, two miles above Rush village, and is still a practitioner there. At Rush, Dr. Norman Granger has been in practice since 1876, and Dr. G. W. Durga since 1882. Intermediate physicians were Doctors C. W. Carpenter and J. M. Callendar. At Snyder's Hotel, one and one-half miles below the village, a Dr. Coggswell, a Thompsonian, lived, and had a big ride. Later, Dr. H. T. Ruttan was at the same place. Since 1879, W. T. Barnes has been located at Rush as an attorney-at-law.

Rush Lodge, No. 471, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted in the village July 10, 1875, with eleven charter members. Wm. G. Small became the first Noble Grand and E. P. Howe Secretary. The lodge is working under the revised charter of Friendship Lodge, having taken the same number that belonged to that organization.

That body surrendered its charter in the fall of 1862 and for thirteen years it was unclaimed. At Rush the lodge has prospered, having fifty members in 1886. For the past six years J. W. Granger has been the secretary. The meetings are held in a neatly-furnished and commodious hall, which was erected in 1877 by the "Odd Fellows' Hall Association," chartered March 14, 1877. It is valued at twenty-two hundred dollars. The first board of trustees of the association were E. Granger, F. H. Granger, H. W. Terry, P. D. Roe, C. Flummerfelt and C. J. Haight.

Bissell Post, No. 466, *G. A. R.*, also meets in this hall. It was instituted November 24, 1884, with thirteen members and D. D. Very Commander, E. P. Howe being the Adjutant. In November, 1886, there were thirty members, and S. Smith Commander and O. W. Baxter Adjutant, its affairs being in a flourishing condition.

Snyder's Tavern, at the mouth of the Middle Branch, where Captain Joab Pickett first settled, is one of the most widely-known country hostelries in the county. While the place was owned by William Ross he entertained the public at his farm-house, which became a favorite stopping-place for drovers. In the spring of 1847 Nathan J. Sherwood opened a regular hotel, which he sold five years later to Nicholas D. Snyder. He enlarged the house to very nearly its present condition. After his death it had

other keepers. The present landlord is Isaiah Haire. Here was kept *Rush* post-office, a few years after 1856, and for a short time M. K. Edsall had a store. On the road southeast from this place, near the south line of the township, the Angle family has maintained mechanic shops and here was established, May 19, 1857 *Rush Four Corners* post-office, with David Angle, postmaster. His successors have been, 1874, A. Pickett; 1879, P. W. Riley; 1879, T. F. Young; 1881, David Bromley; 1883, James W. Angle. Several miles east, in the pan handle of the township, *East Rush* post-office was established Juue 13, 1840, with John F. Dunmore, postmaster. It was discontinued in 1841. It was re-established November 19, 1862, Asa L. Eddy being the postmaster. He was succeeded in 1864 by Seth W. Eddy; by B. O. Bertholf in 1866; and by T. A. Roberts in 1877. The office has a tri-weekly mail and the same route as Rush Four Corners.

THE MINERAL SPRING.—"This remarkable spring, situated about ten miles west of Montrose, and about three-quarters of a mile from Snyder's Hotel, near the Wyalusing Creek, in Rush, for some time has had more than a local reputation. Invalids, not only from this county, Binghamton, Owego, and other surrounding towns, but also from New York and Philadelphia, have visited the spring, and used its waters, which have been used for medicinal purposes by the inhabitants in the immediate vicinity for more than half a century. It belonged to the Drinker estate, but for many years the title of the land was vested in William D. Cope, Esq., of Philadelphia, a large land-owner in this county. He had, until recently, refused to part with his title.

"A number of years ago rude shower-baths were put up at the spring, free to the public use—or at most a slight compensation was charged, to assist in keeping up repairs. At times no less than seven hundred persons visited the baths in a single day. But the water was very cold, and there being no means of warming it, the baths fell into disuse, and went into decay. J. D. Pepper has occupied the land upon which the spring is situated, under a lease from Mr. Cope, for more than twenty years. Mr. Pepper has given away the water freely to all who came for it. He informs us that hundreds of people from the surrounding country visited this spring at all times of the year, and carried away its water in bottles, jugs, barrels and other vessels in large quantities. The spring and farm upon which it is situated were purchased in 1869 by E. S. Butterfield, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y., in company with his brother, A. D. Butterfield, of Montrose, who have made preparations for bottling and selling its waters, and have erected a commodious house for the accommodation of invalids and others who desire to visit the spring, and use its waters. The water of this spring, we are informed, has been found beneficial for most diseases of the kidneys, rheumatic and cutaneous affections, scrofula, and impurities of the blood. The character of the water is clear, sparkling and almost tasteless; a fish will live in it but two or three hours. The following is a qualitative analysis made by Dr. A. B. Prescott, professor of chemistry in Michigan University; his quantitative analysis being withheld to prevent the imposition of chemicals upon the public, pretending to contain the same constituents and properties as the water itself: Chlorides of magnesium, potassium and lime; carbonates of magnesia, soda and lithia; phosphoric, sililic and carbonic acids; chlorine; protoxide of iron."

The Butterfield Brothers erected a hotel, having accommodations for forty guests, and for a number of years the spring was well patronized by patients from all parts of the country, many of whom experienced beneficial results. But the remoteness of the spring from the great lines of travel and the opening of other places of resort, more easily reached, has diminished the patronage. There is no doubt, though, that under more favorable conditions this spring would have a patronage which would justify all its proprietors claim for it.

RELIGIOUS.—To the Baptists belongs the credit of organizing the first religious body in the township, which became known as

The Baptist Church in Rush.—The preliminary meeting which led to its organization was held March 26, 1831, by members of the Middletown Baptist Church, at the school-house near William Ross', when William Lathrop was chosen moderator and Simeon A. Bolles clerk. The need of a church on the Wyalusing was set forth and a committee was appointed to ask the Middletown Church to dismiss them for the purpose of forming a new society. Such a request was granted April 26, 1831, and on the 18th of June following, articles of faith were adopted and the church constituted of the following members: William Lathrop and Dennis Granger, deacons; William Lathrop, Jr., clerk; Sarah Lathrop, Simeon A. Bolles, Abigail Granger, Ruth Bolles, Alonzo Kinne, Mary Kinne, Daniel Pickett, Hannah Pickett, Sybel Lathrop, Catherine Pickett, Solomon Lathrop, Perrin Lathrop, Sarah Lathrop and Nancy Bolles.

Some of the meetings were held in the Ross school-house and others in the Bolles school-house, in what is now Jessup, the church having only occasional preaching by Elder Davis Dimock and others until 1834. In 1832 William Lathrop, Jr., began to preach and Simeon W. Bolles became the clerk. The same year the first member by baptism was received, Elder G. W. Leonard performing the ceremony. In 1833 fifteen persons were added by baptism. In 1834 the church had its first settled pastor, Elder William Brand, who served until 1838, also ministering to neighboring churches. In 1839–40 Elder Davis Dimock preached and the meetings were held in the new school-house at Warren Lung's, now Rush village. The fol-

lowing year there was no pastor, but in 1842 the Rev. Jonathan Melville preached; in 1843 Elder Prentiss Franck; from 1844 to 1846 the pastor was Elder William Lathrop. In September, 1843, Harvey H. Gray united with the church and was licensed to improve the "gift of preaching" in July, 1847. The church had no pastor that year, nor a regular minister until 1858. Before the close of the latter year Elder J. W. Parker became the pastor and the church was greatly blessed with revivals, in which Elders D. D. Gray and E. A. Francis assisted. From 1862 to 1870 Elder H. H. Gray was the pastor for one-half his time.

In 1872 Elder W. C. Tilden began to preach for the church and three years later Elder H. J. Millard was the pastor. In 1878 Elder Tilden again preached, and the following year the church was without a pastor. In 1880 Elder J. A. Aldred became the pastor, and since 1883 the Rev. T. Prosser Morgan has served this church in connection with the Middletown Church at Birchardsville.

The members in 1886 numbered seventy-five, and included, as a resident minister, Elder H. J. Millard.

The church edifice in Rush village was commenced in the spring of 1866, and was dedicated, free from debt, February 21, 1867. It is a neat frame building, with spire, but no bell, and cost twenty-five hundred dollars. It has since been repaired, and twelve sheds were built at a cost of twenty-five dollars each, making the whole a creditable church property.

The Presbyterian Church at Rush was organized May 11, 1848, in the old school-house, near the present residence of W L. Vaughn, by a committee composed of the Revs. S. F. Colt F. D. Ladd and T. Thomas, appointed by the Presbytery of Susquehanna. The constituent members were David Hillis and wife, Mary Ann, Margaret (wife of John Hillis), all by certificate from the Presbyterian Church of Wyalusing; and by certificate from the Presbyterian Church of Bally Bay, Ireland, Nathaniel Hillis and wife, Mary Ann, Robert Hillis and wife, Margaret, William Caldwell and wife, Catherine, Mrs. Susan Hill and her daughter Margaret.

David Hillis was ordained as elder, and the Rev. T. Thomas became the monthly supply. The meetings were first held in the school-house, where the congregation was organized, but after a time the morning service was held in the old school-house at Rushville. The ministry of the Rev. Thomas continued three years, when only occasional preaching was had until January, 1854, when the Rev. D. Cook, of Rome, Pa., supplied the pulpit once a month for a year. Then came the Rev. C. Huntington for about the same period; but much of the time in the ensuing years there was no regular preaching.

The congregation having become weak and in a measure disorganized by the removal of some of its members, a petition was presented to the Presbytery in the spring of 1861, asking for a new organization. Accordingly, a committee, composed of the Revs. Julius Foster, Thomas S. Dewing and T. Thomas, visited Rush, and held a meeting at the house of C. Bixby to consider the matter. Having listened to the desire and reasons for a new congregation, and approving the same, they organized it with the name of

The Presbyterian Church of Rushville on the 6th of June, 1861. Those constituting the membership were David Hillis and his wife, Mary Ann; Nathaniel Hillis and his wife, Mary Ann; Robert Hillis and his wife, Margaret; John Wood and Nancy, his wife; Mrs. Margaret Hillis, Miss Margaret Hillis, Alanson Lung, Catherine Caldwell; and by examination, Chandler Bixby and his wife, Urania. But four of these survived in December, 1886, and two only sustained an active relation. David Hillis and Chandler Bixby were chosen elders, and Nathaniel Hillis deacon, and entered upon the duties of their offices. Two days later, June 8, 1861, at a preparatory meeting, Henry J. Champion and his wife, Julia, united with the church.

Soon after the church building at Rushville was begun, and completed in 1862, chiefly through the energy and means of the building committee—Chandler Bixby, Henry J. Champion and David Hillis. It is a neat edifice, and stands as a worthy memorial to those who exerted themselves so much to erect it. Con-

nected with it is a well-kept cemetery. In 1886 the property was in charge of trustees W. H. Sherwood, M. A. Wood and J. S. Hillis.

The congregation has never had a settled pastor, nor has the stated supply ever lived among this people. In 1863 the Rev. T. Thomas commenced to serve the church half the time, in connection with churches in Bradford County, and has since so continued. In December, 1886, there were twenty-three members, and William T. Haney was the ruling elder. He was the sole survivor of the four members ordained to this office, David Hillis, Chandler Bixby and Henry J. Champion having deceased.[1]

The Methodist Episcopal Church has three houses of worship in the township—on Devine Ridge, near Rush village, and at East Rush. The latter is a small frame building, having a very plain exterior and with not quite two hundred sittings. Formerly a large class worshipped there, but the number has diminished to thirty-five. These are a part of the Auburn Circuit, and have had the same ministry as the churches of that denomination in the eastern part of that township.

The church on Devine Ridge is also a plain frame building, but well accommodates the people of that section. It was completed in 1868, mainly by George Devine and his five sons, who lived in the immediate locality. The church is a part of the Fairdale Circuit, and the names of the ministers who served it can be seen in an account of that circuit in the annals of Forest Lake.

The Rush Centre Methodist Episcopal Church is a little more than a mile from the village of Rush, and was built in 1871, during the pastorate of the Rev. Miner Swallow. It is a frame building with a few hundred sittings, and had as its first trustees Justus Hickock, Dr. Elijah Snell, J. D. Baker, S. Smith and J. T. Birchard. The work of the church was begun in 1865, when the Rev. G. S. Transue came to this section as a missionary. The following year Rush Circuit was formed.

Prior to this the ministers who preached here belonged to the Springfield Circuit, the appointments being along the Wyalusing Creek, and among those preaching the Word was the Rev. Elijah Snell, now living in the western part of Jessup, and who sustains a local relation to Rush Circuit. In 1876 a comfortable parsonage was provided in Rush village at a cost of about eight hundred dollars. The church at Rush Centre had, in 1886, twenty-eight members, and also maintained a Sabbath-school. The circuit embraces, among other appointments, the class at Elk Lake, in Dimock, which is in a flourishing condition, and has lately had a large increase of membership.

The Roman Catholic Chapel, near Bixby's Pond, on the northern township line, was built about 1859, under the direction of Father O'Reilley, at that time the priest at St. Joseph. It is a frame building, surmounted by a cross, and stands on one and a half acres of land, formerly belonging to the William Golden farm. Its location in this section makes it a convenient place of worship for the Catholics of the northern part of Rush and the southern part of Middletown. A part of the church lot is set aside for burial purposes. The chapel is at present a part of the Friendsville parish.

The Cemetery at East Rush has a beautiful location on the top of the hill north of the Corners. It embraces half an acre of ground, and is inclosed by a substantial iron fence. The neighbors of this part of the township control it, and one of the old committees having it in charge was composed of A. W. Gray, B. A. Jones, Sr., and James Moore. Those controlling it in 1886 were T. A. Roberts, F. M. Gray and B. A. Jones. It contains some neat memorials to the dead. The cemetery at Vaughn's schoolhouse is small, but contains the graves of the members of a number of early families.

[1] From *data* furnished by Rev. T. Thomas.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MIDDLETOWN TOWNSHIP.

WHEN Rush was finally divided, in 1814, into three townships, the one occupying the middle position appropriately received the name of

Middletown. As originally erected, it was six miles from north to south, and extended eight miles from west to east. This area was reduced by the formation of Forest Lake in 1836, when some of its territory on the east was shorn off, and in 1848, when Friendsville was incorporated as a borough. In more recent years Forest Lake again demanded a part of the territory along the eastern border, which, being annexed to that township, has left Middletown with its original limits north and south, and but little more than five miles from west to east. On the north are Apolacon and Friendsville, on the east Forest Lake, on the south the mother township, Rush, and on the west Bradford County.

The surface is very much broken by high hills along the water-courses, and there are few level lands except in the northwestern part and near the eastern border. The soil is fairly fertile, but the improvements throughout the township are not as fine as in some other parts of the county. In some localities excellent farms may be seen, and in the past ten years the character of farm property has been much advanced. The drainage of Middletown is afforded by the North Branch of the Wyalusing and its affluent streams. The creek rises in Apolacon, and flowing south through the township, takes the waters of many small brooks. In the vicinity of Middletown Centre small salt marshes are found on this stream, where are saline springs of good quality, and evidences of other minerals also appear. The creek affords water-power, which was improved to cut up the heavy timber, which once covered the greater part of the surface of the township. Its main branch is the outlet of Wyalusing Lake, in Apolacon township, which, after flowing southwest in Middletown, passes out of the township into Bradford County; thence, after a course of a few miles, re-enters the township, flows southeast and into the North Branch, in Rush township.

It was upon this stream that the first mill-sites were improved. The only lake in the township is Bixby's Pond, on the southern line and lying partly in Rush. Its outlet flows through that township. It is a small but pretty sheet of water, and received its name from Darius Bixby, who owned lands bordering on it.

The Settlement of Middletown is detailed with difficulty on account of the boundary changes and the almost complete change of its population. With few exceptions, the native element has been displaced by the sturdy yeomanry of Welsh or Irish descent, or foreign born of these nationalities. Even among these, many changes in the ownership of lands have occurred, so that the story of pioneer life is divested of that interest which attaches to a locality called home by four or five consecutive generations. The first settlers were New Englanders, who were attracted to this section by the expectation that they could obtain lands under the Connecticut title, in the township known to them as Locke. It need not be said that this hope was illusive; nor did they find the national advantages as attractive as they had been led to expect. Roads were made with difficulty, and the first necessaries of even their simple lives had to be carried many miles on the backs of the stronger men, who had to cross and recross the Wyalusing on foot-logs a dozen times in the course of a few miles. Some less fortunate had to eke out a living which seems impossible in those times of plenty. When the Canfields came here, in 1799, they had, for some days, only the milk of a cow as their sustenance. The men would go into the woods to chop until they were faint, when they would eat the inside of bark, and, at the close of their day's work, have milk alone for supper. The same year a family moved upon the head-waters of Wyalusing Creek, one of the survivors of which states, that one winter they kept their cows alive by cutting down trees for them to browse upon the buds, sprouts and tender limbs; yet, when spring came, some had to be drawn on sleds to the pasture-fields. He also states that the people, to eke out their meal, in some cases mixed the inner, pulp-like part of hemlock bark with it.

For a few years there were no mills nearer than at the mouth of the Wyalusing or at Camptown, and the settlers were obliged to use a mortar and pestle to crush their corn. To facilitate this work a spring pestle was used.

A large hard-wood tree was cut down and a hole burned in the top of the stump. The pestle, or pounder, was made of a sapling, five or six inches in diameter, and about five feet long, with a stick run through for handles. This was attached to a spring pole, so adjusted that the pestle could work in the wooden mortar, and the grinding apparatus was complete. Such a mill was early provided on the Joseph Ross place, which was used not only by his family, but by his neighbors.

To Riel Brister and Benjamin Abbott must be given credit for making the first settlement in the township. They came in the spring of 1799, and located on the North Branch, south of the Centre. In the fall of the same year Andrew Canfield and Silas Beardslee came; and Albert Camp and Joseph Ross in the spring of 1800. These six families aggregated forty-five persons, all located on the North Branch; and the next year Joshua Grant was added to them. Riel Brister had six children, among them being a son, named Ira. He was a great hunter, having an especial reputation as a wolf-slayer. He died prior to 1815, but members of his family remained in the township many years later, the names of Ira, Linas and Riel Brister appearing among the taxables of 1838.

Benjamin Abbott finally located north of Middletown Centre, but removed to Rush, and, in 1856, to Bradford County, where he died two years later. He was at the Wyoming massacre, and used to delight in relating incidents connected with that event.

Silas Beardslee had a family of eight children, and lived near Abbott. In 1820 he met an accidental death, his neck being broken by falling from a load of hay. Two years later the widow and her children removed to the southwestern part of Apolacon, but since 1856 the descendants have lived in Little Meadows.

Andrew Canfield left Connecticut in 1797, and, coming to this county, lived first at the forks of the Wyalusing, afterwards locating on the North Branch, just above Riel Brister. His family consisted of six children, his son Amos being at that time seventeen years of age. He was a devoted Methodist, and the itinerant found a home at his place, often preaching there. The first graveyard in the township was also located on his farm He died in June, 1843, aged eighty-five years, and is buried in that cemetery. The son, Amos, cleared up a farm, north of the Centre, and was a prominent citizen in the township, becoming very aged before his death. Jeremiah Canfield, a brother of Austin, was an early settler in the northern part of the township.

Albert Camp lived above Andrew Canfield and below Middletown Centre. He was a son of Job Camp, who was a pioneer at Camptown, on the Wyalusing, in Bradford County, in 1793. He was an aged man when he came, and died in 1822. His daughter, Polly, was the wife of Joseph Ross, who lived on the farm next above, on the North Branch. Of his sons, Isaac moved to Bradford County, Levi and Jonathan to Illinois, and Nelson remained on the homestead many years. Nearly all of this once numerous family have removed from this part of the county.

Joseph Ross was a native of Connecticut, and one of three brothers who settled on Wyalusing. His father, Lieutenant Perrin Ross, was a soldier in the Revolution, and hearing of the threatened attack on the settlers of the Wyoming Valley, where he lived, rode down three horses to reach home the day before. He lost his life in that massacre, after having started his wife and six children, with one pack-horse, across the mountain to their eastern home. Mrs. Ross returned to the Wyoming Valley and married a man named Allen. Joseph having become a young man, followed the tide of immigration up the Wyalusing, living for a short time below Rushville, and then on the Jabez Hyde place. At the former place he set out an orchard, some of whose trees still remain. Coming to Middletown in the spring of 1800, he soon after built a barn, which yet stands, on the farm he cleared up, and other improvements, in a repaired condition, remain. Among his early occupations were those of surveying and tanning. He had a small tannery on his farm, where he prepared leather for himself and neighbors. His place being a sort of a centre, he was often called on to assist those less fortunate than himself, and neither

he nor his wife turned a deaf ear to these appeals, though often having but a scant subsistence themselves. Joseph Ross died May 10, 1855, aged eighty-one years; but his widow, Polly, survived him until April 27, 1864, in her eighty-fifth year. Of their ten children,—Otis, born in 1804, is still living on the homestead, and is the father of Joseph and Perrin S. Ross; Norman moved to Michigan; Orrin J. to Bradford County; Anna married Nathan Taylor; Betsey married James Lewis; Amanda married Dexter Wilson; Mary married Alfred Wilson, of Apolacon; Auxilla became the wife of Charles R. Hoadley, of Rush.

In the latter township, at the forks of the Wyalusing, lived Daniel Ross, a brother of Joseph and the father of sons named John, William, Daniel and Hiram. The youngest of the three brothers spoken of above (sons of Perrin Ross), Jesse, did not live in the county, but two of his sons, Perrin and Isaac H., were citizens of Susquehanna.

In 1801, or possibly the year before, Darius Coleman joined the settlers on the North Branch, locating on the farm below Riel Brister. Like most of his neighbors, he was a great hunter, and scores of animals killed each year attested to his skill in this occupation. His old house was on the opposite side of the road from his later residence, and his land extended to the Rush line. He was diligent in business and prospered as have also his sons. Alonzo occupied the homestead, and Amos and Darius lived in the same neighborhood. The former's residence is one of the best improvements in the township. West from this place, near the Bradford line, Isaac Pratt settled in 1801, and lived there many years, as also did his son, Russell Pratt. The former's farm was afterwards occupied by Jeremiah Canfield, Jr., and other members of that family still live in that part of Middletown.

In the northern part of the township Henry Ellsworth located prior to 1807. Other members of the family were Joseph, John and Jonathan. The latter was a fearless hunter, and many stories of his boldness are told. It is said that he once crawled into a large hollow log thinking that it might be the lair of some wild beast, and was rewarded by finding three young panthers, which he bore home in triumph, undisturbed by the mother animal. Joseph Ellsworth made the first improvements on the N. Billings place. Near the same time Darius Bixby came to the township, and finally settled in the southern part, on the pond which bears his name. His sons, Asa and Richard lived near him, the latter being across the line in Rush township.

"[1]Samuel Wilson, a native of Massachusetts, and a soldier of 1812, came from St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1813, with his wife and seven children. Three children were added to the family here. He had six sons, the oldest two being now dead. The four living, in their best days, weighed not less than seven hundred and eighty pounds altogether; all, like their father, light in flesh and heavy in bone and muscle. As a pioneer, he acted well his part, having chopped and cleared more than two hundred acres of heavily-timbered land in this county, and had chopped three hundred acres before he came here. He was a man of powerful frame and iron will, and generally succeeded in everything he undertook. He was as skillful with the rifle as powerful with the axe. He was for fifty-one years a taxable citizen of Middletown, and died on the farm on which he first settled, in 1864, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. All his sons and daughters were strong and healthy, the youngest being thirty-seven before death made an inroad among their number. Of grandchildren he had seventy-five born during his lifetime."

His children were Roswell, Harry, Abner, Heber, Alexis C. and John B., the latter still living and occupying the homestead. The daughters married into well-known families as follows: Hannah, for her first husband, Gilbert Dimon, and for her second, John Barnum; Jane, John Barnum; Harriet, Lewis Beebe; Katharine, Robert Addison. Nearly the entire family has deceased, but many descendants remain in the county.

In 1816 the principal settlers on the North Branch were Samuel Wilson, where the Apolacon line crosses it, and then downward were, in the order of their names: Henry Ellsworth, Jeremiah Canfield, Silas Beardslee, Amos Canfield, Joseph Ross, Albert Camp, Joseph Ellsworth, Andrew Canfield, Riel Brister and Darius Coleman. East from Wilson's was

[1] Miss Blackman in 1872.

Samuel Spafford, a native of New Hampshire, and the stream in that locality was called Spafford's Creeek, from his residence. A daughter married Daniel Baxter, and for her second husband, Michael Callahan, an early Irish settler on Wolf road. Another daughter married Miles Baldwin.

In 1815 the following were reported as the taxables of Middletown, including a large part of the present township of Forest Lake:

Benjamin Abbott, Darius Benby, Linus Brister, Ira Brister, Jacob Bumps, Isaac Bumps, Daniel Bumps, John Bumps, David Bumps, Asa Brown, Jesse Birchard, Philo Bostwick, Philip Blair, William Beardslee, Silas Beardslee, Perry Ball, James Baker, Jabez A. Birchard, George Bumps, Erastus Bliss, Isaac Benjamin, Jonathan Caswell, Samuel Coggswell, Wilson Canfield, Amos Canfield, Albert Camp, Richard Chatman, Darius Coleman, Jeremiah Canfield, Samuel Clark, Ira Deuel, Peter Deuel, Saul Dimock, Timothy Dimock, John Ellsworth, Henry Ellsworth, Jonathan Ellsworth, Joseph Ellsworth, John W. Fishback, William Ladd, Philo Moorhouse, Loami Mott, Orange Mott, Elisha Mott, Joseph Marsh, Isaac Pratt, Joseph Ross, B. Scofield, Asahel South, Jonathan Steenburgh, Alba Stone, Garrard Stone, Judson Stone, Nathan Tupper, Henry Tupper, Seth Taylor, Lemon Taylor, Abiathar Thatcher, William Thatcher, Warner Turner, Ira Thomas, Samuel Wilson, Jehiel Warner, Jonathan Wharton.

In 1817 improvements were begun in Jackson Valley by Samuel and Abner Taggart, natives of New Hampshire, and the farm the former improved is still called the Taggart place. He was a person of some distinction, serving in the Legislature in 1848. Charles S. Campbell came to that locality the same year, but removed to Friendsville, where he died in 1852. His son, Charles, was the first merchant in the township, outside of that village, having a store in Jackson Valley. Peter Saunderson came to the same locality in 1818, having lived a few years in Choconut after his removal from New Hampshire. He died on this place, which was afterwards the home of his son James. The other sons deceased or removed. Some five years later John Buxton came to the valley from the State of New Hampshire and cleared up one hundred acres of land, which passed into the hands of Eliab Buxton, and after his death became known as the Darling place. Another son, John Buxton, Jr., improved fifty-six acres of land, a part of which is now occupied by John T. Buxton.

A mile east was Corentine Galutia, from Litchfield, Conn., who cleared up a large farm and lived on the place until his death. Otis Ross began opening a farm in the same locality in 1829, clearing upwards of fifty acres, which is now known as the Samuel F. William place. In the fall of 1829 Sumner Holman began boarding with him, while he cleared up a farm in this neighborhood, and took occasional days off hunting. In the course of nine months he killed eighty-two deer, one wolf, several wildcats and innumerable wild pigeons. That year the pigeons had a roost near Snyder's Hotel, in Rush, and were so plentiful that they destroyed some crops. Holman removed to the West. Caleb C. True was also in this locality, but farther west, and later lived in Bradford County. He was the father of Hiram R. True, who lived on the North Branch.

In the northeastern part of the township settlements were made by a number of Friends, in 1819 and the next few years following, among them being William Salter, Samuel Savage, John Buxton and Henry M. Pierce. The latter was an Englishman and, it is said, held a peerage in the old country. He lived on the present Morris place, where he educated his family well. One of his sons, Henry M., became an LL.D., and was for some years the president of Rutgers College, in New York. Another son, immigrating to California, became one of the most wealthy men of that State. Dr. Levi Roberts lived in the Middletown part of Friendsville from about 1820 until his death, in 1825. The Pierce farm afterwards passed into the hands of Caleb Carmalt, whose real estate holdings in the township were at one time more than one thousand acres, a small proportion of it only being improved. A part of this estate is now owned by the oldest daughter of Carmalt, the widow of Captain J. C. Morris, and is one of the finest places in that part of the township. While living on this farm Captain Morris was enlisted in the advancement of the agricultural interests of the county, and also served as president of the State Agricultural Society. His gallant services in the late war are still remembered by those who served under him from this section.

Among other later settlers who may be noted, on account of their nationality, were two German brothers, Jacob and Michael Andree, who had come to assist in boring for salt, near Middletown Centre, in 1829. After work was

suspended Jacob remained a few years, but Michael married and cleared up a farm about two miles west of the Centre, remaining there until his death.

During the third decade of the century a new and important element was introduced in Middletown in the persons of *The Welsh Settlers*. Their history and character has been so well portrayed by Miss Blackman, that her account is here given entire:

"June, 1825, marks the arrival of David Thomas, the first Welshman, and family in Middletown, as also the first in the county. He was smitten down by a sunstroke six weeks after he arrived, and before he had completed his house. His was the third family in 'the Welsh settlement,' which has always been mostly over the line in Bradford County; so the widow and her six children had sympathy and care from those of their own tongue. David Thomas, Jr., now on the old place, was then but seventeen; and his brother, the present Rev. Thomas Thomas, was but twelve years of age. Joseph (or David) Jenkins, the first Welshman of the settlement, came May, 1824, to the Bradford side; but, several years later, he came into Middletown, and remained some years; then returned to Le Raysville, where he died. Edward Jones, Sr., the second person in the order of settlement, came in the fall of 1824, and located just over the line. He had a brother, Thomas Jones, first. Thomas Jones, second, is a son of Edward, and is on the Susquehanna County side, as is also his brother James, Messrs. Jenkins and Jones were induced to look at land in this vicinity by a Welshman in Philadelphia (Simmons), who was a friend of Thomas Mitchell, the land-owner. The tract was then a wilderness, lying principally upon the hills. David Thomas landed at New York, went to Philadelphia, where he also fell in with Simmons, who recommended this locality. It is but three miles from Le Raysville. At that time Esquire Seymour had a small store at that point, and accommodated the incomers by selling them axes and a few common articles of daily use. To examine a more extended assortment, though sufficiently limited, the daughter of the pioneer would walk seven miles by a path through the woods to Friendsville, after the morning's work; would do her shopping and visit, then walk back, and finish the evening's work.

"Samuel Davis joined the settlement in 1831, and is now living with his son, John S., on a high hill this side of the county line. This year the first Welsh church and school-house were erected on the opposite side of the line, on the hill facing the creek. Daniel D. Jones was the founder of the church, and its pastor nineteen years. He died in 1849, the year after the present edifice was built.

"Rev. Thomas Thomas, pastor of the Rushville and Stevensville Churches, formerly preached in the Welsh settlement. His brother, Griffith, after making an improvement on the farm now occupied by J. D. Thomas, removed into Bradford County.

"The Welsh families were mostly from Cardiganshire and Glamorganshire—the latter in the southern part, and the former about the centre of Wales. They had little sympathy with monarchical institutions, and one motive which induced them to leave the mother-country was to rid themselves of the obnoxious tax for the support of the established church of England. This amounted to one-tenth of their income; and, in addition, as all are Presbyterian or Congregational in sentiment, they had to support their own churches. There was never a Roman Catholic among them. A majority of all the community are members of the Protestant Church. A oneness of interest and feeling pervades the entire settlement. In all, it contains from forty-five to fifty families, only fifteen of which are in Susquehanna County; these are Evan Evans and David Jones (son of John) in Apolacon; Thomas Williams, Thomas Owens, John D. and David Thomas, and Samuel Davis, with his son, John S., on farms adjoining Bradford County; next, east of these, are Thomas J. Jones, Samuel F. Williams, James Jones (son of Edwin), Thomas Thomas, Henry and David E. Davis, brothers and sons of Evan Davis (brother of Samuel), who died on the passage from Wales; and near the North Branch of Wyalusing are Thomas Jones, second, Jenkin Jones (with his son John), John M. Davis (son of David, now dead) and Roger Philips.

"They are principally farmers, though a few are mechanics, and all are readers. A large number are school-teachers—several being college graduates. First among the latter is Evan W. Evans, at present Professor of Mathematics in Cornell University. He is a son of Wm. Evans, whose residence is across the line of Bradford County; while his daughter, the wife of Rev. Thomas Thomas, is near him on this side. We are told, that when Professor Evans was a lad, his thirst for knowledge was so great that his father determined to send him to Yale College. Whilst there, he was said to be the most retiring, diffident and industrious young man in the college. He was chief of the editors of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, and graduated with special distinction in literature. His knowledge of geology was such, that in a sojourn in Western Virginia a few years ago, he was induced to enter into some speculations in petroleum, and acquired a large fortune.

"He is the highest authority among the scholars of our country on the Celtic language and literature, and has contributed articles to the journal of the American Philological Society on this subject. He was Professor of Mathematics in Marietta College, Ohio, but when the faculty of Cornell University was organized, he was offered the distinguished position he now fills."

"A characteristic of Welsh names is that the omission of the final *s* changes a surname into a given name; thus, Evan Evans, Jenkin Jenkins, Griffith Griffiths, etc., are common instances of alliteration among them. Politically, the Welsh are Republicans. On this side of the church and creek, which here crosses the county line, the settlement has recently been accommodated by the establishment of Neath post-office, Bradford County. The first interment in the burying-ground was that of a child of David Thomas; its grandfather, John Howell, was the first adult buried here in 1834. The grave of one Union soldier is found even in this small inclosure—that of Theron H. Jones, who died in the service. Alas! that the graves of others of Middletown, whose lives were sacrificed, should be remote and un known."

The Irish sustain a relation to the settlement of the township even more important than the Welsh. It is owing to their energy and thrift that many parts of Middletown have been redeemed from a primeval condition and changed into fruitful farms. Coming with little or no means, unaccustomed as some of them were to agricultural pursuits, and disappointed in losing their regular occupations on public works, they had but few expectations, which their industry and frugality could not realize, and after having accepted the conditions of a pioneer's life, and learned how to adapt the means to the end, whereby they could obtain homes of their own, they soon became a most desirable class of citizens—cheerful, contented and progressive. Their success encouraged others to come, and, in the course of years this people demanded not only the wilderness for their homes, but purchased some of the choicest improvements in the township, and from being a small settlement, in the eastern part, are now found in all sections of Middletown. In their first efforts to secure homes they were much encouraged by Edward White, and his principal, Dr. R. H. Rose, who owned large tracts of land in this section. The former, as agent, lived in the northeastern part of the township, where he carried on a farm himself, and he exerted his influence to attract his countrymen to this place. Dr. Rose gave them most favorable terms, besides often supplying stock for their farms and food until a crop could be grown; nor was he extortionate in his demands upon them. The older settlers on his lands always remembered his uniform kindness in this respect. According to their statement, "he never *pushed* a man for pay." The Irish are the opposite of the Welsh in politics and religion, nearly all being Roman Catholics. Their prosperity has made it possible to create and maintain several parishes in the northwestern part of the county, each supplied with several churches. They have no house of worship in Middletown, but a chapel has been erected at Bixby's Pond, just across the line, in Rush, which is connected with the Friendsville parish.

The first Irish settlers, James Ferris and Philip Finnelly, came in 1829. The following year came Patrick Magee, Walter O'Flanlin, John Murphy, Thomas Colford and Bernard Keenan. The latter had been a mason on canal locks, but settled on a tract of land in the Wilson neighborhood, which he cleared up. This is now the farm of John O'Donnell. Later he bought lands of Samuel Spafford and the Elijah Baxter place, and an improved tract from Dr. Rose, cultivating the whole as one farm. This is now occupied by one of his sons, Peter. Another son, James, lives on an adjoining farm, which had once been occupied by Edward White and John Burke. On the former place Mrs. Keenan is still living, at the age of eighty-two years.

Many of the Irish settled on the Wolf road, the highway north and south on the ridge of land near the Forest Lake line. This is so called because after the road was staked out and partially cleared, the wolves used it as a path, and frequently traveled it in large packs. Even after the country was settled, an occasional wolf might be seen traveling to his former haunts. Here were the Michael Cunningham and Joseph Tierney improvements, and later those of John Fitzgerald. In other parts of the township were, at an earlier day, Dennis McMahan, John Dougherty, Wm. Fennell, Edward Grimes, Michael Whalen, James Melhuish and Michael Madden. These began clearing up farms, some

changing their location and clearing up several farms in their life-time. Among those who came in 1840 were James Cooney, Michael Connaughton, Hugh McDonald, Daniel Farrell, Dennis Lane, Charles Heary, William Monnihan, Edward Reilley and James Quigley.

In 1841 James Curley settled in the forest, on the road from the North Branch to the Wolf road, which was at that time unbroken, and here he and his five sons each cleared up farms. One of these sons was thoroughly educated in Ireland, and taught the first school in that neighborhood. John Conboy came to the farm begun by J. Quigley; John Flynn to the John Dougherty farm, where, later, lived his son, James Flynn; John Horrigan and Patrick Smith to the North Branch; Patrick McDonough on a place opposite Hugh McDonald; and Thomas Luly was first on the Farrell Millmon place. Later Irish settlers were the Morans, Degnans, Brennans, Learys, Keoghs, McCormicks and Gillans, all before 1850. A son of Edward Gillan became noted as a teacher in the county, and others of the Irish settlers gave their children the benefit of a higher education at St. Joseph College.

The general condition of the settlements in the township can be seen in the following list of taxables in 1838, after Forest Lake had been set off:

Michael Andree, John Burke, Asa Bixby, Cyrus Babcock, Jesse Birchard, John S. Birchard, Jesse T. Birchard, Jabez A. Birchard, George Birchard, James M. Bragg, James B. Ball, John Bradshaw, Robert Berbeck, Ira Brister, John Bailey, Lewis Bailey, Abel H. Bailey, John Bennett, Linus Brister, Rial Brister, John Buxton, Eliab Buxton, John Buxton, Jr., Elijah Baxter, Daniel Baxter, James Brink, Miles Baldwin, Peleg Baldwin, Richard Bixby, Sarah Coleman, Amos Coleman, Charles S. Campbell, Sherman Canfield, Andrew Camp, Jr., Jeremiah Camp, Amos Camp, Andrew Camp, Isaac Camp, Levi Camp, Albert Camp, Nelson Camp, Amos Chapman, Phœbe Coggshall, S. B. Coggshall, Calvin D. Cobb, Thomas Colford, Michael Costigan, Ira Deuel, Samuel Davis, Stephen H. Darrow, Amos Darrow, Royal P. Darrow, John Dougherty, E. L. De Wolf, Anson Elsworth, Jonathan Elsworth, Hezekiah Esmund, James Ferry, William Farrell, Corentine Galutia, B. F. Glidden, Michael Graham, Joshua Gurney, William Grady, Servin J. Gage, Abraham Hollis, William G. Handrick, William B. Handrick, Henry F. Handrick, John Holeman, John Holeman, Jr., John Hale, Gardner Hagar, Jonas Hagar, Joseph Hyde, Charles R. Hoadley, Samuel Horton, Thomas Jones, Addison Ketchem, Malatiah Kinsman, Bernard Keenan, Clinton Kenny, James Lewis, Calvin Leet, James Miles, John Melhuish James MacCarty, John McGovern, Michael Madden, Russell Pratt, Henry M. Pierce, Philip Peat, Samuel Richards, Otis Ross, Joseph Ross, Orin Ross, David Robbe, Samuel Spafferd, Silas Spafferd, Milton R. Spafferd, Samuel H. Spafferd, Judson Stone, Garrad Stone, Almira Stone, Peter Sanderson, David Shelden, Daniel Shelden, Thomas Thomas, David Thomas, Samuel Taggart, Levi C. Tupper, Hial Tupper, Caleb True, Charles Wells, Samuel Wilson, Roswell Wilson, Rebecca White.

Business Interests.—Middletown has no village within its bounds, and but few business interests, except those intimately connected with agricultural pursuits. The water-power was used, soon after the settlements were begun, to operate saw-mills, Josiah Grant having one in 1801. The first grist-mill was on the outlet of Wyalusing Lake, at what is now called Prattville, and Henry Gaylord was the miller. The mill was small, having but one run of stones, and part of the building was used to house the family of the miller. Linus Brister became the owner of the mill and operated it in 1815. The water privilege was sold and Russell Pratt put up a factory for making chairs and other furniture. Work of this nature is still carried on, in a small way, by George Hardy. E. Billings had a saw-mill lower down this stream, where is now a saw-mill operated by Henry Wilson.

On the North Branch Joseph Ross put up a saw-mill about 1809, and some years later put up a grist-mill at the other end of the dam, which had at first only one run of stones. Another was added and the mills were operated by Ross until 1843, when the property, including thirty acres of land, was sold to Otis J. Frost. The saw-mill having gone down, he built a new mill on its site and operated it some years; then the property had as subsequent owners, Norman Ross, Nathan J. Sherwood, Philo Sherwood and Charles Tripp. The present owner is L. A. Howard, who added steam-power and also operates a steam saw-mill, doing a good business.

In 1816 Andrew Canfield and his son, Amos, put up a saw-mill on what became known as the Stedwell place, which was not long continued. On his farm Samuel Spafford had a saw-mill, and for a short period a feed-mill was also operated. Above the Centre, on the North Branch, Amos Canfield had a mill, on the Donley place, which did good service a few years; and on the Apolacon township line John Barnum put up a mill, which was afterwards operated by Newell Barnum, but which is idle at present. In the western part of the township Eliab Buxton and others had small saw-mills, which, like most of the above, have disappeared.

Salt Wells.—Along the North Branch were a number of deer-licks, which led the early settlers

to believe that salt in paying quantities could be found. This belief was strengthened by the traditions current at that time that the Indians had been accustomed to procure their supply of salt from some spring along the creek. By many it was supposed that the principal spring was in the lower part of the township, and subsequent investigations gave color to this opinion, as may be learned from the pages of the *Gleaner* in 1815:

"Three persons had come to Middletown from the State of New York, and told Mr. Brister they had reason to believe there was a salt-spring on his farm, and if he would let them come in on equal shares with him they would endeavor to find it. He agreed, and they dug in the place directed (by the Indians, who formerly lived there, it is supposed), and were so fortunate as to hit upon the right spot. On digging through three feet they came to a well five or six feet deep, laid up with logs and covered by a large flat stone. It had evidently been worked by the aborigines."

It does not appear that any benefits were derived from this discovery, and the spring appears to have been forgotten until boring for salt was again begun farther up the creek. The effort there caused the matter to be agitated among the neighbors, and it was decided to form a stock company to prosecute the search for salt in the Brister neighborhood. For this purpose an act was passed in 1831 by the Legislature to authorize the formation of the "Wyalusing Salt Manufacturing Company." Salmon Bosworth, Ira Brister, Jabez Hyde, Jr., Daniel Ross and Dimon Boswick were named as commissioners, and in October, 1831, they gave notice that the company would elect its officers. Ira Brister was chosen president and Norman Ross was selected as a proper person to superintend the sinking of a shaft. Instead of boring near the spring above mentioned, operations were begun on the Andrew Canfield farm, as the nature of the country in that locality was deemed more favorable for such work. A depth of nearly five hundred feet was reached, but no brine of any great strength was found, and work was discontinued under such discouraging circumstances that "the drill was left sticking in the well." At this time the people along the creek were greatly excited, and visions of rapidly-accumulated wealth from that source passed away, not again to appear.

But, prior to this action, digging operations had been carried on above Middletown Centre, on the present Cahill farm. Here were large deer-licks and unmistakable signs of strong brine. The neighbors along the creek, at different periods, had dug wells near the creek, but were always obliged to stop on reaching a strata of quicksand, which closed in on their work. In 1825 Dr. R. H. Rose and Samuel Milligan determined to sink a test well, and succeeded in forcing a tube through the sand to the solid rock, twenty-six feet below the surface, when it was comparatively easy to drill. A depth of more than four hundred feet was reached, but the prospects not being sufficient to encourage further work, operations were suspended for several years. In 1828–29 work was resumed under the direction of the Andrees, who were skilled in this business and who had been brought here by Milligan and Rose for this purpose. The shaft was sunk from fifty to a hundred feet deeper, when a vein of strong brine was struck. Enough of the water was evaporated to show that it yielded salt at the rate of one bushel to every fifty gallons of water, and at different times about twenty bushels of salt were made. After an interval of a few years the evaporation was carried on more extensively by John Darrow and David Green, who had nine patent kettles, and made enough salt to supply the country for many miles around.

At the end of two years they were obliged to give up this work, not having sufficient patronage to pay them to continue. Many who had used the salt believed that it was too impure to be wholesome, and others claimed that it contained a poisonous ingredient which fatally affected some animals, especially dogs and cats.

Nothing more was now done until the oil excitement of 1865 again directed attention to this locality, when a new well was sunk, about four rods from the old one, which had become partly filled up. This is known as the Coryell well and was drilled to the depth of a little more than six hundred feet. A small engine only being used, the power was insufficient to go to a greater depth; nor were the signs of oil strong

enough to warrant further work, though there was gas enough to burn hours at a time. The well was tubed and the water having strong saline properties, several kettles were procured and a limited quantity of salt was made. Unlike that of the old well, it was remarkable for its fineness and purity, comparing with the best salt made at Syracuse. Owing to the situation of the well, it was not deemed a paying enterprise to make salt at this point, and the well has since been idle.

PRATTVILLE is a small hamlet in the southwestern part of the township, named for the Pratt family, who had shops at this place. For a short time a store was also here kept by E. L. De Wolf, who was returned as an attorney and merchant in the tax-list of 1838. A few mechanic shops are still carried on. East from this place, on the main road, along the North Branch Creek, the *North Branch* post-office was established July 9, 1878, with E. A. Jenner as postmaster. He was succeeded in 1886 by Clark W. Coleman, who keeps it at the house of Alonzo Coleman.

MIDDLETOWN CENTRE is the name applied to the hamlet at the Howard (Ross) Mills. The first merchandising at this place was done at the house of Otis Ross, in 1874, by the Patrons of Husbandry. Later, Luther A. Howard built a hall near his mill, in which this trade was continued a short time. Here the first regular store was opened by Charles Stevens, who traded a few years. Since March, 1884, Joseph P. Curley has sold goods in a building erected by him for this purpose, and has kept the Middletown Centre post-office since 1885. This office was established February 13, 1853, with Perrin S. Ross as postmaster. In August, 1855, it was discontinued, but was re-established in 1860, with Mary A. Ross as postmistress, who served in this capacity until 1881. J. P. Donley was the next postmaster and was succeeded by J. P. Curley.

Jackson Valley post-office was established at the house of Charles Campbell, August 19, 1843, and kept there until 1851. It was then moved to the farm below, and Frederick Taggart was the postmaster. Charles Campbell returned to the Valley and opened a store in 1854, when the office was removed to his place of business, where he traded three years. He then sold out to Joseph Ross, and he to Samuel Means. The last merchants at this place were John Baldwin and Spencer Stevens. John T. Buxton has been the postmaster since 1855, and also carries on the vehicle and harness business. A tri-weekly mail from Le Raysville is supplied. In the southeastern part of the township, on the Wolf road, Patrick White has been merchandising in a small way a number of years, this being the only interest besides farms in that locality.

THE RELIGIOUS INTERESTS of the township are to a large extent connected with those of Friendsville, and other organizations outside of its bounds. Near the Howard mill, at Middletown Centre, a building was put up in early times by the citizens of this part of the township for school and church purposes, in which meetings were quite regularly held by the Methodists, and that body had a promising membership. Among those who adhered to that faith, in early days, were Riel Brister, Andrew Canfield and wife, Joseph and Polly Ross, Nathaniel Billings, Silas Beardslee and wife, William Beardslee, Samuel Wilson and wife, Mrs. Jonathan Ellsworth, Russell Pratt, and children of Andrew Canfield's family. Some of the Quarterly Meetings were held at the house of Joseph Ross, and all the appointments were in connection with other charges. In the course of years time wrought great changes in the central part of the township, leaving but a few Methodists resident there, so that meetings were not well maintained. It was then deemed advisable to transfer the interest to another part of the township, and a meeting-house was built on the county line, near Prattville, where meetings are now held.

In Jackson Valley the Wesleyan Methodists erected a small meeting-house, about ten years ago, in which services are statedly held.

The first burial-ground in the township was opened on the North Branch, on the farm of Andrew Canfield. It contains some headstones as old as 1804, and one of the first interred there was a member of the Joseph Ross family. In more recent years the grounds were

enlarged, about one-half an acre being now included, which is inclosed with a substantial stone-wall. The title to the property was vested in John Barnum, Otis Ross, Jeremiah Canfield and their successors. The cemetery contains many graves and is moderately well kept.

Near Prattville, but within the bounds of Middletown township, a burial-ground has been opened, in which a number of interments have been made, chiefly by people residing in that part of the township.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

APOLACON TOWNSHIP.

APOLACON was the twenty-fifth township erected, and was formed in pursuance of an order of the court, bearing date November 27, 1846, to embrace nine-sixteenths of the area of Choconut. Its eastern line was thus located four and a half miles from the Bradford County line, and extending from north to south six miles, giving the new township the extreme northwestern corner of the county. It derived its name from the creek which cuts diagonally through the township, in a northwestern course, and which is, also, its principal stream. The Indian term for this was *Appelacunck*, signifying "From whence the messenger comes," and it has also been written as *Apalachin*, that form of the name being still retained in New York to designate a village at the mouth of the stream, where it empties into the Susquehanna River. The general surface of the township is very hilly, varied only by the small vales along the streams and the marshy plateau in the southwestern part of the township, known in early times as the Big Meadow. The waters here drain into a small lake, extending into Bradford County, which has for its outlet the Wappasening Creek, flowing southwest. On the same plateau, less than two miles directly east, is Carmalt or Wyalusing Lake, a fine sheet of water, whose drainage is southward through Wyalusing Creek. Below this level, still farther eastward, is the small divide separating the sources of the North Branch of the Wyalusing and the Apolacon, which are but a few rods apart, the waters flowing in almost opposite directions. One of the sources of the Apolacon is in Bear Swamp, in the same locality, which is a marshy piece of land, covered with a dense growth of timber, which causes it to differ from the lakes of this section, a small part only being wholly covered with water. Before passing out of the township the Apolacon passes through a low piece of land, from which the timber had been cut by beavers in constructing a dam across the creek. These openings in the woods, and the flat nature of the land caused this locality to be called Little Meadows, a term which has been applied to the borough on this tract. It was here that the first improvements were made by the white settlers. Almost environing this place are a number of symmetrical hills, which do not have any of the marked features of Briar Hill, the highest elevation in the township. Along Apolacon Creek are small salt springs; and on the hillsides evidences of coal and other minerals have been discovered, but have not been prospected enough to determine whether they abound in paying quantities. An attempt to find petroleum at Bear Swamp was abandoned, after drilling several hundred feet, without satisfying those engaged in the enterprise that no oil abounds. These conditions, and the consequent abundance of game in primeval times, caused the township to be a favorite resort of the Indians, and many of their relics have been found.

"Relics of Indians were found near where the beavers built their dam. Arrow-heads, of various sizes, made of flint-stone, were found in considerable quantities; also, stones of exquisite workmanship, the use of which is not known. One was shown to some Indians a few years ago, but they could not tell certainly its use, but suggested that it might have been used on their war-clubs. The stone itself was peculiar—of a kind not found in this section of country. One end was worked to a very fine edge, and flat; the other was round, and very nicely polished. These stones were of various sizes, ranging from three to six inches in length, and from two to three inches wide on the edge. A few pieces of pottery, made apparently of coarse sand, were also found in the vicinity, generally five or six inches under ground.

"In cutting down maple trees, the early settlers dis-

covered indications of their having been tapped many times in former years. Evidently the locality had been a resort of the Indians in the spring for making sugar, and in the winter for killing beaver."[1]

While a part of Luzerne County, this section was included in Tioga township, in that county, and so continued until it became a part of Rush, in 1801. The latter relation was sustained until Choconut was formed, in 1814. In the first assessment roll of Tioga township, in 1796, Francis Johnson was taxed for lands on the Appalacunck Creek, joining the boundary line; but as only unseated lands were mentioned in 1799, it is probable that no settlement was made prior to that period.

THE SETTLERS.—No settlement appears to have been made until 1800. That year David Barney came from Broome County, N. Y., and located on a tract of land at what is now Little Meadows, purchasing the same of Tench Francis. He was a native of New Hampshire, but had left that State for New York in 1784. For at least four years he was the only white settler in the northwestern part of the county. The Indians had removed from this section, but occasionally returned to hunt along the creek. One of these, named Nicholas, sustained friendly relations towards Mr. Barney, and sometimes accompanied him in his hunting expeditions. This dusky warrior subsequently met a tragic death, as related by Harry Barnes,—

"It was the rule or law among the Indians, that if an Indian married a second squaw, the children of the latter inherited all his property. Nicholas moved from the river, about the time my father settled here, to the home of the Oneidas. Not long after, his squaw, finding she must die soon from consumption, poisoned him to death, that her children might inherit his property. Thus ended the life of the last Indian known to have inhabited this part of the country."

Of the children of David Barney, Darius, the oldest, was born in 1801; Jonathan in 1809; and Harry in 1811. The latter lived for many years on part of the homestead, keeping a public-house. In later years David, another son, was born, and there were five daughters. Three of these married Richard Collins, Jotham Rounds and Levi Jones. David Barney, the elder, was a great hunter, and it was his skill which relieved the suffering of many families in the pinching times of 1816, when he supplied them with game. His neighbors frequently worked for him on his farm while he hunted venison and kept them from starvation. He died March 27, 1852, in his seventy-seventh year, his wife, February 20, 1843, in her sixty-second year.

Benaiah Barney, a brother of David, came about 1806. Five years later he erected the first grist-mill in the township, while David Barney had a saw-mill near his house a few year after. Benaiah Barney removed to Indiana with his family, and but few of the descendants of David remained until recent years outside of Little Meadows.

In 1805 Joseph Beebe came from Dutchess County, N. Y., and settled on the farm now owned by M. Heffron, below Bear Swamp. The improvements he made were three miles from any other settlement. His first house stood on the hillside, at the forks of the road, and after the completion of the Owego turnpike served as a place for changing stage-horses. Here travelers were also entertained. Later he built the red house by the creek, which is one of the oldest land-marks in the township. On the 19th of October, 1809, he married Eunice Beardslee, which was the first marriage in the township. Thirteen of their children attained mature years. Of these, Reuben, a son, afterwards occupied the homestead, but moved to New York, where both he and his father died. Another son, Lewis, moved to Middletown.

Reuben Beebe, the father of Joseph, who had been a Revolutionary soldier, settled at Little Meadows in the early part of 1807. The same year Xenia, his wife, died,—the first death in the place. Joel Beebe, a son, came to the village about the same time.

Belden Read came to Little Meadows about the same year, and engaged in operating a saw-mill until his removal, in 1821. John Anderson was also here prior to 1813, his place passing to James House.

In 1812 the Barton family came from Dutchess County and settled in the vicinity of

[1] Miss Blackman.

Little Meadows. William Barton improved a place about a mile above Barney's, where he died in 1856, and the homestead is still occupied by his son, Lewis W. Barton. A brother of William, Lewis, lived on the farm next below, where he died in 1852. His sons were Jacob and Edward Barton, both deceased. David Barton made an improvement on the creek at a later period; and John Brown located on the Hickey place above Barton's, about 1813. In the same period came Calvin Drake, John Smith, Charles Nichols and the Buffums,—Benjamin and Robert,—locating along the creek, some removing before many years.

In 1814 Asahel Groves, a blacksmith, came and occupied the place on which had been Calvin Drake, who moved to New York; and Caleb Brainerd came the same year, remaining a citizen of the township until his death, in 1849.

In 1815 J. Clifford, David Pulcipher and Winthrop Collins, Sr., were added to the settlers. The latter's son, Winthrop Collins, Jr., removed in 1826, but the father remained in the township until his death, in 1828.

In 1816 a number of settlers took up lands in the township, among them David Carrier, John Fessenden, Sr., Noah and William Houghton, Hugh and Abraham Whittaker. The latter two finally lived just across the line, in Bradford County.

James House came the same year and lived at Little Meadows. He had three sons,—Ezekiel, William and Royal E. William House removed to New Jersey, and he was the father of Hon. William A. House, of that State. Royal E., the youngest, was but six months old when his father moved from Vermont, and early displayed the inventive genius which, in later life, gave him so much distinction. "He was accustomed to experiment in childhood. Once having caught a toad, he skinned it, placed a set of springs in the skin and made it hop." He is best known as the inventor of the "printing telegraph." From Little Meadows he removed to the vicinity of Binghamton, having a residence high up the side of House's Hill.

In 1817 came John Ayer, Abiel Bailey, the Healds, Stephen I. Jewitt, Nathaniel and Silas Balcom and Moses Buffum. The latter removed to Bradford County, after a residence here of seven years, and, in 1824, his farm passed into the hands of O. B. Haight, who came that year. While living in Apolacon, Buffum was taxed with "one negro slave." Alfred Heald lived on the turnpike, near Friendsville, where he died in December, 1835, aged forty-one years.

Silas Beardslee settled in Middletown, but after his death his widow and her son, Silas, came to Apolacon, about 1822, and located on a farm two and a half miles south of Little Meadows. Silas Beardslee has lived in Little Meadows since 1853, and is the father of E. B. Beardslee, of that village.

"The first thoroughly educated man who settled in Apolacon was Samuel Milligan. In 1820 he was taxed for three thousand acres. He was born in Philadelphia April 18, 1789; graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, at the age of seventeen; studied law in compliance with the wishes of his family, and practiced at the Philadelphia bar, acting for some years as the attorney for the Bingham estate. He was persuaded to buy lands in Susquehanna County, thus relinquishing the law, which was never the profession of his choice. He bought a large tract in the then township of Choconut, and entered largely into farming.

"He moved to Ellerslie in the summer of 1821, and became heartily devoted to the interests of his new home. Ellerslie was on a ridge dividing the townships of Choconut and Apolacon, when the latter was erected. The house was built in the English style, with arched windows, and occupied considerable ground; it has since been divided, and a part moved away.

"Mr. Milligan was appointed justice of the peace (of Choconut, inclusive of Apolacon) at the earnest solicitation of his neighbors, and afterwards town clerk, which latter office he held again and again, to the great accommodation of the township.

"In 1830, Ellerslie post-office was established, S. Milligan, postmaster; and although it paid expenses, his own mail was often all the bag contained.

"He was an ardent Whig, and by his personal influence and writings he contributed much to the cause, particularly in the fall of 1832, when by his writings he was said to have caused a great change in sentiment throughout the country. Although all his life interested in politics, he never wished to enter into the excitement of political life or to accept office save in the service of the county, for whose benefit he labored.

"In 1832 he actively advocated the construction of a railroad to connect Owego with the Lackawanna coal-field by the way of Apolacon Creek, etc. [See Roads.]

"In 1842 Mr. Milligan was again urged to accept a nomination as justice of the peace, which he repeatedly refused, but finally accepted on the grounds, as his friends insisted, that no other Whig could gain the election (the township being Democratic), and he was elected. He was a man of strict integrity, of fine talents and extensive reading. He was one of the first promoters and directors of public schools; and so earnest was he that all should be benefited, that when, by his entreaties, he failed to get the consent of the people to send their children to school, he appealed to their priest to require it of them. His zeal was equally great for good roads throughout the township. At one time, losing all patience on account of a bad piece of road near his house, he requested his friends to make him supervisor, which they did, and thus the roads were put in order.

"He was largely instrumental in building the Presbyterian Church at Friendsville, of which he was an elder and trustee.

"In 1847, at the earnest wish of his family to return to the old homestead, he removed to Phœnixville, Chester County. In the latter place he was again active in building a Presbyterian Church, in which he served as elder and trustee until his death, April 24, 1854." [1]

In 1825 a man named Hugh Bois settled in the northeastern part of the township, building a shanty and making some other slight improvements, but did not remain long. From his residence the swamp at that place was named, though often incorrectly written as one word, *Hubois*.

In 1828 Caleb Carmalt purchased nearly all of Dr. Rose's unseated lands in the present township of Apolacon, and large tracts are still owned by the heirs of that family. On a farm at Wyalusing Lake lived his eldest son, Samuel Fisher Carmalt, who had greatly interested himself in the affairs of the township, and whose early death was felt to be a serious loss to the agriculturists of the county. West from this lake is the Welsh settlement, and Evan Evans and John Jones, of that nationality, were early settlers in that part extending into Apolacon township.

Miss Blackman states that Edward and Patrick O'Shaughnessy were the first Irishmen to settle in Apolacon, coming about 1831. Since that time large numbers have come in, and the present inhabitants of the township are nearly all Irish or of Irish descent. They own the best improved farms, and have manifested a commendable interest in the affairs of the township. The names of these later settlers (some of whom hewed out their own farms, while many others occupy the lands which had been improved by the settlers above noted, or their descendants) appear in the following list of taxables, after the township was set off from Choconut. It will be seen that the list contains the names of a considerable number of original settlers, but in the list of 1886 only a few of these names can be found.

TAXABLES OF 1847.—Isaac Ayer, Walter B. Arnold, David Buffum, Charles Buffum, Avery Beebe, Lewis Beebe, Joseph Beebe, David Barney, Jonathan Barney, Harry Barney, Lewis Barton, William Barton, Edward Barton, H. Barton, John Bruff, Rowland Baxton, Caleb Brainerd, Erastus Brainerd, Silas Beardslee, Henry Cox, John Cummins, Richard Collins, M. Collins, Jeremiah Cornelia, Timothy Croning, Plant Clifford, John Clifford, Richard Clifford, Peter Clifford, Dennis Conklin, Michael Conklin, Jeremiah Conklin, John Cain, David Carrier, Thomas Clavy, Edward Cransie, John Curley, John H. Curley, Cornelius Curley, Bridget Cary, Michael Cunningham, Patrick Cunningham, Canfield Dayton, Timothy Daley, Thomas Daude, James Donnelly, Ezekiel Daniel, John Dugan, Geo. W. Dickerson, Israel Evans, Ansel Fox, Terrence Fehan, Johnson Foster, John Foster, Orlando Foster, Wm. W. Fooks, John Fessenden, Chester Fessenden, Thomas Fallohe, Thomas Greeban, Thomas Greeban, Jr., John Gardner, Timothy Griffin, Patrick Green, James Goff, Patrick Garvey, Asahel Graves, Edward Heald, John Hardin, John Hickey, James Hickey, John Halpin, Daniel Heal, John Hand, Wm. Hand, Wm. Haughton, Wm. House, Ezekiel House, James House, O. B. Haight, John Jones, Edward Kimball, Howard Kimball, Martin Lahau, James Lahan, John Lahan, John Matthews, Samuel Milligan, James McMann, Patrick Moran, Stephen B. Mead, Barney McSherrer, John McGrath, Abraham Northrop, Patrick Neville, Michael Nolan, Patrick O'Shaughnessy, Perry Pierce, Susan Peironnet, David Robbe, Wm. Robbe, Peter Rearden, Thomas Rearden, Cornelius Ragan, William Ragan, John Ragan, Levi Ring, Jesse Ring, Daniel Ring, Richard Ring, Patrick Ryan, Jeremiah Ryan, Thomas Rooney, Michael Rooney, Garrard Shaughussy, Michael Shaughussy, Patrick Shaughussy, Wm. Steamburgh, Patrick Skelley, Timothy Sullivan, Joseph Siddels, Charles Tooker, James Tucker, Simeon Williams, Nathan West, Alfred T. Wilson, Henry Whittaker, Patrick Welsh.

LITTLE MEADOWS BOROUGH.—This borough has a pleasant location on both sides of the Apolacon Creek, in the extreme northwest of Apolacon township. It is seven miles distant from Friendsville and about the same distance from Campville, the nearest shipping point on the Erie Railroad, in the State of New York. It has two churches, a school-house, two taverns, three stores, half a dozen manufacturing establishments and several dozen residences. Many of the latter are new and have attractive architecture. The village is a good business point,

[1] Miss Blackman's "History."

and the thrift and enterprise of its inhabitants is apparent in the well-kept appearance of the place. At this point were some of the earliest settlements in this part of the county, as is related in the annals of Apolacon township, and the locality was early called Little Meadows from the small openings along the creek. Though a village for more than half a century, its principal growth has taken place within the past ten years, being stimulated by the promise of a railroad which has not yet been built.

General Interests.—The ordinary agricultural pursuits engage the attention of the people of Apolacon almost exclusively. Whatever business interests in the way of trade and manufacturing have been created have been concentrated in the borough of Friendsville and Little Meadows, where they are separately detailed. For a short time only was a store kept about two miles above the latter village by William Buffum, Cornelius Donnelly and others, and in 1857 the Little Meadows post-office was kept there a few months. On the Owego turnpike, where it crosses Bear Swamp, George Dickerson had a public-house, which was a noted landmark in those days. In 1850 it became the property of Hiram Cook and after having had many owners was burned down. On the hill towards Friendsville was the stage-house kept by Widow Lucy Hale. Here horses were changed both going and coming from Owego, a stable of eight horses being usually kept.

Some parts of the township appear to be especially well adapted for fruit culture, and fine orchards may be found. In 1869 Patrick Harding raised an apple of the ox-heart species which measured fourteen and seven-eighth inches in circumference, and weighed one pound and seven ounces.

John Ragan, an Irishman of the township, retained his vigor until he was more than one hundred and four years old.

The Incorporation.—As early as 1856 an effort was made to secure corporate privileges for the village, and in November of that year the County Court was petitioned to erect the borough of Little Meadows, one and three-quarters miles square. Its decision in favor of the petitioners was reversed by the Supreme Court the following year, on account of the extensive area. In August, 1859, a decree of incorporation was again allowed by the lower court, which was passed on adversely by the Supreme Court. It was not until the Legislature passed a special act, March 27, 1862, that Little Meadows was privileged to become a borough. Its bounds as fixed by the act have been unchanged and are as follows: Eastward, along the State line, five hundred and sixty rods, thence south four hundred rods, thence west to a point on the Bradford County line, four hundred and thirty rods south of the place of beginning.

At the first election, in May, 1862, the following were elected:

Burgess, Wm. A. House; Councilmen, E. B. Beardslee, Darius Barney, H. P. Kimball, John Kimball; Street Commissioner, Avery Beebe; Clerk, H. P. Kimball.

Since that period the following have been the burgesses and the clerks:

1863, D. R. Garfield, Harry Barney; 1864, Wm. A. House, Harry Barney; 1865–67, Harry Barney, E. B. Beardslee; 1868, Harry Barney, James H. Fox; 1869, Silas Beardslee, D. R. Garfield; 1870–71, Harry Barney, J. T. Woolhiser; 1872, Martin Newman, J. M. Newman; 1873–75, Oliver James, Martin Newman; 1875, Oliver James, S. A. Pitcher; 1876, P. Hinds, L. W. Borton; 1877, J. Barney, L. W. Borton; 1878, S. A. Pitcher, I. R. Beardslee; 1879, Bela Fairchild, I. R. Beardslee; 1880–82, T. W. Tinker, I. R. Beardslee; 1883, Oliver James, O. E. Mayhew; 1884, John Beardslee, O. E. Mayhew; 1885, Oliver James, I. R Beardslee; 1886, T. W. Tinker, I. R. Beardslee.

The borough polls about fifty votes and has been materially benefited by exercising its privileges, its streets being much improved and the standard of the school elevated.

Business Interests.—Wm. Dobson had one of the first, if not the first, stores in the village, near where E. B. Beardslee built the first regular store, in 1857, and where he has since traded. Ten years later D. R. Garfield opened a shoe-store, and other branches of the trade were added, the store being kept at present by C. M. Garfield. A third good store was opened in 1882 by T. W. Tinker. Before 1860, Harry Barney sold goods in a small way at his temperance hotel, which has been opened for the entertainment of the public the past twenty-five years, the present proprietor being J. A. Bangs. In 1870 a second public-house was built by Martin Newman, where P. F. Boland has served as a landlord since November, 1886.

Little Meadows post-office was established February 22, 1834, William Dobson first post master. He was succeeded, May 17, 1834, by Darius Barney, followed by Harry Barney, 1840; Jonathan Barney, 1843; Mary Barney, 1848; Isaac Ayer, 1849; Harry Barney, 1853; William Buffum, 1856; Patrick Smullan, 1857; Edward B. Beardslee, 1861; Irwin R. Beardslee, 1870; Patrick R. Brennan, 1885.

Dr. P. R. Brennan is the only resident physician, having been in practice since August, 1882. Other practitioners in the village have been Doctors Ezekiel Daniels, W. L. Claggett, Jonathan Barney, A. H. Bolles, J. M. Harding, Geo. W. Beach, Jr., M. Newman and Geo. Hastings.

In 1811 Benaiah Barney erected a grist-mill at Little Meadows, the first improvement of the kind in these parts. Its capacity was quite small, but the mill was used many years, having as later owners Edward Hazzard and William House. While owned by the latter, Royal House used some of the water-power to operate wood-working machinery, to make wash-tubs and pails. Later he had a small shop farther up the village. George Palmer became the owner of the mill, but sold out, in 1877, to Frank O. Palmer, the present proprietor. He supplied new machinery and, in 1880, added steam-power to operate both saw and grist-mills. In 1884 he put in planing machinery, and has since operated on an extensive scale, employing twelve men.

In the lower part of the village David Barney and Belden Read got a saw-mill in operation in 1816, but five years later the latter removed to Indiana and Barney alone carried on the mill. After 1845 Nathaniel Deuel was the owner of the property, which has been abandoned. Near by was a carding-mill, which has been removed, and a part of the site was used, in 1883, by Ward Deuel for a large creamery. It is a three-story structure, forty by forty-eight feet, and is supplied with power from a large engine, located between that building and a saw-mill, twenty-four by sixty feet, which has a cutting capacity of ten thousand feet per day. Both the mill and the creamery are the property of Ward Deuel, and are supplied with fine machinery, the creamery using the milk of nine hundred cows. On the opposite side of the creek a planing-mill and shingle-mill was erected in 1879 by J. M. Gould, which was carried on in 1886 by E. B. Williams and Clark McMillan. The manufacture of clothes-pins has lately been here begun. This mill and a neighboring one, established by J. M. Gould, in the fall of 1844, are also operated by steam-power. At the latter place boxes and shingles are made. The ordinary mechanic trades have been carried on since the village was started. Asahel Graves, Noah Houghton and Patrick Smullen were early blacksmiths; and William House, Ezekiel House, Royal A. House, George Palmer and G. A. Rice have been workers in wood.

Religious meetings were held a number of years before any regular organization was perfected. Soon after 1814 Asahel Graves, Sr., a layman of the Presbyterian Church, collected the few scattered inhabitants about what is now Little Meadows, and conducted religious services, often reading a sermon. Not long after, Elder Davis Dimock visited this section, and about 1816 organized a Baptist Church here. The membership in Apolacon was small, and meetings were not long held in this State; but the interests were concentrated in New York, about two miles north from Little Meadows, where a house of worship was built in 1845, and where the congregation has since maintained a flourishing existence. This organization antedates all others that have been in the extreme northwestern part of the county, and supplied a number of members for a Free-Will Baptist Society, organized about 1818 by Elder John Gould, who later embraced the Mormon doctrine and became a follower of Joe Smith. Others of the members connected themselves in a similar manner and most of the remainder removed, leaving the Methodist Episcopal Church the only organized body in the village. The doctrines of this sect were proclaimed as early as 1809 by Missionaries Loring Grant and others; but it was not until some ten years later that a class was formed by John Griffin, of which John Clifford became the leader soon after, and served in that relation many years. The first members of the class were John Brown and wife, Charles Nichols and wife, Benjamin

Buffum and wife, Winthrop Collins and wife and Mrs. John Clifford. Among the pioneer ministers who visited Little Meadows and preached after this were the Revs. Solon Stocking, Joseph Towner, Erastus Smith, Thomas Davy, John Griffin and Morgan Rugar. The first named was the presiding elder, and the quarterly meetings were held in a carding-mill, which stood near the present creamery, the ordinary meetings being held in the school-house or at the homes of the members.

On the 16th of July, 1844, the church became a corporate body, with John Clifford, Obadiah B. Haight, Howard Kimball, Jacob Barton, Abel Merrill, Stephen Burton and Asahel Graves as trustees. The following year a plain meeting-house was built in the village, which was used until 1865, when it was enlarged, a spire with a bell provided, and other improvements made, at an outlay of twenty-two hundred dollars. In 1884 the church was modernized and made more attractive, and the value of the property was placed at three thousand dollars. The parsonage was estimated worth eight hundred dollars. In 1886 the board of trustees controlling it was composed of Ansel Fox, Lewis Barton, Asahel Graves, James Fox and Irwin Beardslee.

The congregation at Little Meadows has been served in connection with other charges usually in Bradford County, and had in 1886 about seventy members. The ministers in charge of the circuit since 1855 have been the Revs. Joseph Witham, Isaac P. Towner, Edgar Sibley, N. B. Marcy, A. C. Sherrer, Asa Brooks, Ira D. Warren, C. E. Taylor, G. W. Reynolds, W. Keatley, N. S. De Witt, M. E. Bramhall, W. R. Cochrane and, since 1884, D. C. Barnes. An interesting Sunday-school is maintained by the church.

"An effort was made in 1823 by Elder Edward Dodge (Baptist) to establish a Sunday-school, but it proved a failure, possibly because the Sunday-school hymns were not then attractive. A verse of one is here given as a specimen (No. 102, Watts):

> "'No, I'll repine at death no more,
> But, with a cheerful gasp resign
> To the cold dungeon of the grave
> These dying, withering limbs of mine.'

"In 1824 Miss Polly Graves collected the children together, and spent an hour each Sabbath morning and afternoon in explaining to them the word of God, but it was not until the following year that a regular organization was effected by William Dobson. This Sunday-school has been continued to the present time, being the one now kept in the Methodist Church. Its first officers were William Dobson, superintendent; Benajah Barney, president; Lewis Barton, treasurer; William House, librarian; and Jacob Barton, secretary.

"In the summer of 1828 there was a great Sunday-school celebration at Owego, N. Y., when seventy-eight scholars from this vicinity, under the superintendence of William Dobson, were present. Each scholar wore around the neck a blue ribbon, having a Testament suspended from it. There were fourteen wagons in the procession, while some persons went on horseback and other on foot. Many were barefoot, and all were dressed in homespun. A Bible had been offered by Charles B. Pixley, of Owego, to the school best represented at this celebration, and Superintendent Dobson, in behalf of his scholars, had the honor of bearing off the prize, which, by a vote of the school, was afterwards presented to him as a token of kind regard."[1]

The First Presbyterian Church of Little Meadows became an incorporated body September 2, 1878, on the petition of Howard Kimball, John Beardslee, Thomas W. Tinker, D. O. Minkler, R. V. Beardslee and S. A. Pitcher, who were also elected as the first ruling elders and trustees of the congregation, which had been organized in the early part of the year with eighteen members. Soon thereafter the building of a chapel was begun, which was completed for dedication in June, 1878. It is a plain frame structure, and cost fifteen hundred dollars. The congregation has increased its membership to fifty, but has never had a regular pastor. The stated supplies have been the Rev. James M. Wilson, six years; the Rev. C. J. Forsyth, one year; and the Rev. J. A. Rosser, in the fall of 1886, preaching every Sabbath afternoon.

A Sabbath-school has been continuously maintained under the superintendence of T. W. Tinker and R. L. Beardslee.

A movement was made in the fall of 1886 to erect a Roman Catholic Church at Little Meadows at an early day, and at this time (December 1, 1886) more than three thousand dollars has been secured for that purpose, assuring the success of the undertaking.

[1] Miss Blackman.

Maplewood Cemetery, in the western portion of the borough, contains about one acre of ground, plotted into seventy-two lots. It is controlled by an incorporated body, chartered April 5, 1865, and having as corporators E. B. Beardslee, Harry Barney, L. W. Barton and Silas Beardslee. The place was consecrated to the dead in October, 1864, when William House was the first interred in the cemetery. Since that time many burials have taken place, and it now holds nearly all those formerly buried in the small grave-yard in the central part of the village, which was ordered to be vacated in the fall of 1884. Nearly two hundred remains were taken up the following winter, and this old burial-place was devoted to other uses.

CHAPTER XXIX.

CHOCONUT TOWNSHIP.

AT the first term of court held in Susquehanna County, in January, 1813, a petition was presented for the erection of a new township, eight miles square, from the northern part of Rush township, at that time extending to the State line, and that the same be called Choconut. A remonstrance being presented, it was not allowed that term; but a petition to divide Rush into three townships met with greater favor, and a decree was entered, finally, January 1814, whereby Choconut was erected to embrace all that part of Rush extending six miles south of the State line and eight miles from east to west. This area was retained until 1846, when more than half of the western part was shorn off to form Apolacon. Two years later the southwestern corner was included in the borough of Friendsville; but since that time the bounds have remained unchanged. On the east Choconut borders on Silver Lake and south is Forest Lake township.

Choconut derives its name from the creek which traverses its entire length from south to north, and along which is a small valley of singular beauty, bearing the same name. It is an Indian term whose meaning is not clear, and its spelling is also varied, appearing as *Chucknut* in some of the early records. The stream rises in Forest Lake township, on the divide which separates it from the valley of the middle branch of Wyalusing Creek, but it is soon fed by affluents from the west and the east, some of them rising in small lakes. The largest of them, called Choconut Lake, is a beautiful sheet of water and partakes of the general characteristics of a lake, while the others are more of the nature of ponds. Their outlets afford small mill-sites, which were improved at an early day, but the water-power failing, they are not so much utilized at present. Formerly these ponds were well filled with fish, usually of the genus *salmo*, and, in the fall of the year, they were visited by large numbers of wild geese and ducks. The surrounding country being broken, and originally well-timbered, wild animals and game abound. Deer were especially plenty and panthers and wild-cats were quite frequently seen. As the country became cleared up these disappeared, and but little game is now found. Much the greater part of the surface of the township is hilly, about one-fourth only, along the Choconut, being level. Here the soil is fertile, and some fine farms have been made. The hill country is not as rich, but gives good returns under skillful cultivation. What was thought of this country by a visitor to this section, in 1821, may be learned from the letter below, written by Samuel Baldwin, of Chester County, and printed in the *Village Record*, of that county:

"The county is, as respects the surface, what is generally called a ridgy or rolling surface—very few of the hills too steep for cultivation, and their summits appear equally fertile with any other part. In the hollows or valleys there are delightful clear streams, a proportion of which are large enough for any kind of water-works, and they abound with trout and other kind of fish. I think it the best watered country in my knowledge. From a free conversation with the inhabitants, I was assured that the air was generally serene and clear, the climate very healthy—seldom, if ever, any fog—clear of fever and ague, or fall fever. The Friends' settlement is called Friendsville, and is situated on the great western turnpike leading to the Lake Country. There are divers turnpikes passing through said county from Philadelphia and New York, and our navigable waters furnish an easy

mode for the conveyance of produce to those markets—say one hundred and sixty to one hundred and eighty miles distant—and there is a prospect of having the distance considerably shortened."

The settlement of the township was begun in 1806, along Choconut Creek, by James Rose, James Thayer, David Owen, John Lozier and James Winchell. The latter remained but a short time, and Lozier, too, left after a few years. Owen came from Connecticut, and was reputed a good farmer. Thayer was from New York, and besides improving a farm, was also a millwright. His sons, Hiram and Thomas, were reputed great deer-hunters.

James Rose located on the flat known as the farm of Michael Donnelly (2d)—as fine a piece of land as there is in the township. He was well educated, by profession a surveyor, and was an agent for lands in this section. His wife died in 1816, and of his family of eleven children, but one, Mrs. Horace Bliss, remained long in the county. Mr. Rose removed to Silver Lake, where he lived near the residence of his brother, Dr. Robert H. Rose. Below Rose's place on the Choconut, and near the State line, Joseph Addison, a Protestant Scotch-Irishman, settled in 1808. He came to this country in 1798, but lived first in Ulster Co., N. Y., where he married Sarah Chambers, daughter of Cornelius Chambers, of Revolutionary fame. He died in April, 1849, aged seventy-two years, and his wife a few months earlier. Their son Isaac was the first white child born in Choconut. Of their ten children, the only one resident in the county is the wife of John B. Wilson, of Middletown. Edward Cox had been in Lawsville as early as 1805, but came to this locality about the same time as Addison, clearing up a farm farther up the creek, and lived there until his death, in 1821. He was the father of sons named Edward and Thomas, and a daughter Sabra, who taught the first school in Choconut, in the Cox house. In the lower part of the township were the three Chalker brothers—Daniel, Joseph and Charles—some of whose descendants still remain in the township, while others removed to Liberty. This is one of the few early family names which has been perpetuated in Choconut, most of the present inhabitants being of Irish descent, while the first settlers were of New England origin.

Bela Moore lived on the creek where the outlet of the lake joins in, and was, in his time, one of the most prominent citizens of the township.

In 1810 Adam Carman, a great hunter, became a settler of Choconut, purchasing a tract of land near the lake from Dr. Rose. From this circumstance the lake was first called Carman's Lake. Later these lands passed into the hands of the Carmalt family, who still own them.

"[1] William Price owned the farm next below J. Addison, and near the State line; Joshua Griswold, from Vermont, was in the western part of the township, and, a few years later, he and his sons, Clark and George, built the first saw-mill in Choconut; and he was appointed the first justice of the peace. Captain Ezra Doty, a blacksmith and a soldier of the Revolution, was, with his sons, William, Nathan and Zura, at the place since known as 'Mannington,' and later 'St. Joseph's.' E. Doty was afterwards in Forest Lake. Amos Webster, a native of Connecticut, came from near the Mohawk, September, 1810, and located on the creek north of E. Doty, where he remained until his death, in 1841, aged seventy-seven. He was a shoemaker. His sons were Abel, Alexander, Asahel, Alvah, Sylvester, Elias and Russell. None of the family are now residents of Choconut. Adonijah Webster, brother of Amos, first took up land here—about two hundred acres, dividing with the latter—but did not settle until years afterwards, and somewhat later than his only son, Elias. The latter died in Choconut, May, 1832, and his father in July following. Prior to 1813 Horace Bliss, who married Isabella, daughter of James Rose, was located near the latter; Levi Smith, a potter, from Vermont, settled where Cornelius Hickey lives; Jedediah Tallman, a Quaker, and son Stephen J., a carpenter, were here, and the latter taught the first public school; also, Reuben Faxon, a hatter, and many years later a justice of the peace. Jesse Truesdell was a taxable, at least, as early as these."

[1] Blackman.

Lewis Chamberlain, of Rhode Island, moved to Vermont in 1800, where he married eleven years later, and in September, 1813, came, with his wife and child (Albert), to Choconut, settling on the farm still occupied, in part, by his family. He was a blacksmith by trade, and followed that occupation many years, also keeping the post-office forty-two years. He died March 20, 1871, nearly eighty-seven years old. The oldest child, Albert, became an attorney, and died in Scranton; Otis moved to Ohio; Benjamin went to Texas, where he was murdered; Lewis still resides on part of the home place; and there were also six daughters, some remaining in the township and being favorably known as teachers. Benjamin Chamberlain, the father of Lewis, came the same year and settled on an adjoining place, where he carried on his trade as scythe-maker. While a soldier in the Revolution he was taken prisoner and confined on board a prison-ship in New York for the space of three months. He died in 1822, aged sixty years, but his widow, Olive, survived him till 1843, when she died, aged eighty-two. A son of Benjamin, Joab, by trade a wheelwright, located in the same neighborhood in 1817, but removed to Michigan in the course of years, where he died, May 4, 1869, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

In 1813 a number of new settlers were added, among them being Jesse Taylor, a cabinet-maker; Gordon Bliss, joiner and house carpenter; Lark Moore, cooper and farmer; Paul Taber, Jonathan Green, Paul Jones, Ezra Congdon and Jirah Bryan, farmers. The latter lived near St. Joseph and was, also, a Baptist minister. He was the author of a small treatise on the atonement, called the "Seven Links," and died in 1844, aged sixty-four years. His widow, who subsequently became Mrs. Horace Birchard, survived him many years and related many incidents of pioneer life, remembering distinctly the time when she could count seven deer, all large, feeding in their wheat-field near the house. About this time Adam Carman sold out his lands to Jacob Goodsell, and the lake was called for some years "Goodsell's Pond." He was the father of sons named Isaac, Daniel, Samuel, Harry, Ira and Truman.

In 1814 Matthew Stanley located at what was later called "Ellerslie," making some improvements there, but soon after came to what is now known as Stanley's Pond, where he died in 1838, aged seventy-two years. His sons, who came with him, were Calvin, Luther, Jasper, Captain Stephen Heriman, Archy, Horace, Jason and Matthew. Luther Stanley was in the War of 1812. Jasper Stanley remained on the homestead until his death, in 1884, and his sons Matthew and David still remain as representatives of this once numerous family.

Adjoining the farm of Jirah Bryan, on the south line of the township, was Capt. John Locke, one of the Boston tea party of 1773, and later a soldier at Bunker Hill and Saratoga, who came in May, 1814. He lived here until his death, in the spring of 1834, aged eighty-three years. His sons, John Edmund and Nathaniel R., were stone-cutters and masons.

"Nathaniel R. Locke came to Choconut a single man. He married Hetty Ross and lived on the place now occupied by John Gorman. Their son, David Ross Locke, is the author of the 'Petroleum V. Nasby' papers—a series of political letters which have had an influence on the politics of the country. They very early attracted, by their ability and humor, the attention of President Lincoln. 'Nasby' was born on Choconut Creek, it is said, but a little beyond the State line, in Vestal, Broome County, N. Y. N. R. Locke, now nearly or quite eighty years old, writes from the West, that, on his arrival in Choconut, May, 1814, there was no military organization; but that in October of that year an election of officers was held, and Isaac Goodsell was chosen captain, Joseph Whipple (Silver Lake) first lieutenant, —— Jewett, second lieutenant, and N. R. Locke, first sergeant.

"A family of Lockes, not related to the above, consisting of Molly, widow of Ebenezer Locke, and her sons, Reuben T. and Charles, were located on the creek below Gordon Bliss, and on the place now occupied by Peter Clarke. Mrs. Locke died in 1844, in her seventy-sixth year. Reuben T. Locke was afterwards a tailor in Montrose, and built what was long known as *the Locke mansion*, now Odd Fellows' hall. 'He was of Lambertine proportions,' says a newspaper correspondent, 'whom I well knew as an original Abolitionist and a wit of the first water, in the days when the fun of the controversy, as brought out in that tailor's shop, found precious few who had the capacity to enjoy it."

The following were the taxables in the old township of Choconut in 1815, including which are now Choconut, Apolacon and part of Friendsville :

Joseph Addison, Jonathan Anderson, Jira Brian, Joseph Beebe, John Brown, Peter Brown, William Bartlow, Beriah Barney, Lewis Bartlow, J. Beebe, Benjamin Buffum, Robert Buffum, Gordon Bliss, Horace Bliss, Caleb Brainard, David Barney, Joseph Chalker, Daniel Chalker, Charles Chalker, Lewis Chamberlain, Benjamin Chamberlain, Edward Cox, Ezra Congdon, Charles Campbell, Thomas S. Cox, Ezra Doty, Timothy Eaton, Reuben Faxon, Erastus Fitch, Asahel Graves, Jeremiah Glover, Andrew Gardner, Charles Griswold, Daniel W. Goodsell, Daniel Houk, Bildad Hubbell, Erastas Jones, M. Locke, Reuben Locke, John Locke, N. R. Locke, Lark Moore, Charles Nichols, Nathan Nelson, David Owen, Lydia Owen, William Price, James Rose, Robert H. Rose, James C. Rice, Ezra Rice, Levi Smith, John Smith, Matthew Stanley, Calvin Stanley, Stephen I. Tallman, James Thayer, Hiram Thayer, Jesse Taylor, Saul Tabor, Amos Webster, Adonijah Webster, Alexander Webster.

In 1815 and in the few years following the township received a number of settlers, among them being Captain Westol Scoville, a Revolutionary soldier and father of sons named Buel and Orlen, who were wagon-makers; Peter Brown, the first merchant in the township; Chauncey Wright, a clothier, from Otsego Co., N. Y., who built the first fulling-mill, and lived here until 1842, when he removed to Forest Lake; John Sherrer, a miller, who was the father of sons named John, James, William, Barrett and David; Robert Giffen and his sons, Isaac and Robert, who improved a farm near James Rose's, and where he died, in 1821; Hiram Bates, a tanner and currier, who lived near Chauncy Wright, on the present Mulford farm, until his removal to the West, forty years ago; Ezra Conant, a cooper; John Clark, a great hunter; William Elliott, a blacksmith; John Fairbrother; David Robbe, a farmer; Daniel Wheeler, a teacher; Jehiel Griswold and sons, Judson, Eben and Levi, the latter afterward a Presbyterian minister; John Eldred and Zephaniah, his son, who was in the War of 1812, while his father had assisted in the struggle for independence. It is said of Mrs. Eldred that she once lost her way in the woods and wandered about till midnight, when she climbed a tree for safety from the wolves, which howled about her. She was found there in the morning and put on the path for home. Dr. Calvin Leet was at Wright's fulling-mill about the same time, but later removed to Friendsville. Other settlers came in 1816, and remained for short periods, and, as the crops had failed, there was much destitution. Hogs could not be fattened enough to make pork, and deer were very poor; but with rye bread and a few potatoes, the pioneer managed to subsist. A marked feature of this period was the small amount of snow in the winters, there not being enough for sleighing, and the weather so cold in the spring that maple sugar could be made as late as the 12th of May.

In 1818–19 there were among the arrivals Jacob and Amos Heath, who settled in the northeast corner of the township; Samuel Barnard, Thomas Laycock, Samuel and Isaac Marshall and Thomas Christian, most of whom settled in the vicinity of Choconut Lake. A new element was introduced in 1819, when a settlement of Quakers was made in the southern part of Choconut and the northern part of Middletown, the locality becoming known as Friendsville. Here the Peironnets and other Englishmen settled in 1820, most of them being Friends. Among the earliest Friends here were William Salter, Samuel Savage, William and John King, John and Thomas Nicholson, Thomas Barrington and Samuel Barrington. The latter soon after died and was buried in the Friends' Cemetery, one of the first interred there. His wife, Elizabeth, is mentioned as a woman "whose mild and courteous demeanor was happily blended with the unobtrusive graces of the Christian." She removed to Springville, where she died at the house of her son-in-law, Thomas Nicholson. Enoch and George Walker were Friends from Chester County. The latter lived at Lakeside, but soon removed to Woodbourne, in Dimock township. The Nicholsons were located east of the lake until the removal of John to New York and Thomas to Springville. Daniel Richards lived at Friendsville, and, dying there, was buried in the Friends' Cemetery. His wife, Lydia, was a minister among the Friends, but removed to the West, where she died in 1840. Their sons were Abel, Roland, Daniel, Samuel and Joseph, and their only daughter was Elizabeth W., the gentle teacher. Dr. Levi Roberts came in with this class of people. John Hudson and his son John were also at Friendsville. Thomas Darlington and Nathan Hallowell were north of Lakeside, but left in the course

of a few years. John and Jehu Lord were on Choconut Creek. The former was a minister among the Friends, and his three daughters were the wives of Dr. John L. Kite, Seth Pennock and John Mann, who lived in the present St. Joseph neighborhood. William Thatcher came from Chester County about 1825, and settled on the lands which had been improved by James Thayer and David Owen. Other Friends came from Chester and purchased lands which, in the course of a few years, reverted to Dr. Rose. Granger Watson, an English Friend, lived near the Spafford place, in Middletown, but removed to Canada, where one of his sons became eminent as a minister. Many others became dissatisfied on account of the isolated situation of the settlement. The English and New York Friends removed to the Lake region of the latter State and formed a new settlement, while most of those who had come from Chester County moved to Ohio. Isaac Carmalt came about 1829, and resided five years at Wright's fulling-mill, when he removed to Punxsutawney, where he lived to be more than ninety years old. About this time came a colony of Friends from Saratoga, N. Y., and occupied some of the lands vacated by those who had removed. Among them were Stephen Brown and his sons, Charles and David, Benjamin Beatty, Joshua Gurney, Justice Brown and Gershom Griffis. But few of these remained permanently, and, in the course of years, the Caleb Carmalt family was the sole representative of this once numerous class of people in this section, whose places had generally passed into the hands of the Irish.

Caleb and Sarah Carmalt joined the Friends' settlement in 1829, locating at Lakeside, which he had bought of Thomas Williamson, of Philadelphia, who had secured this tract from Jacob Goodsell in 1819. Carmalt had also purchased one-half of Dr. Rose's estate in Susquehanna, and had thus become one of the largest landowners in the county. He was a native of Chester County, where he was born in 1792. After learning the printer's business, he studied conveyancing in Philadelphia, and mastered it thoroughly in all its details. Reared a Friend, he became more attached to the principles of the society as he grew in years, and was ever an exemplary member of that sect. His influence upon the settlers of Choconut is yet remembered, and he helped to a marked degree to elevate the moral tone of this part of the county. The division among the Friends, soon after his settlement in Choconut, caused the removal of many of his former associates, thus inducing the latter years of his life to be spent in seclusion, attending to the interests of his large estate. He died at Lakeside, March 10, 1862; but his widow, Sarah Price, survived him until December, 1873, when she departed this life, aged seventy-eight years. The children of this worthy couple were Sibylla, who married Captain J. C. Morris, and who now resides, as his widow, on the old Pierce farm, south of Friendsville; Samuel Fisher, who lived and died at Wyalusing Lake, on the old James Carmalt place; Rachel, who became the wife of the Rev. Elisha Mulford; Dr. William H., a citizen of New Haven; and James E., the youngest, an attorney, but now a resident of "Lakeside," the old country home of Caleb Carmalt.

After the experiment of founding a permanent settlement of Friends had failed, many lands reverted to Dr. Rose and Caleb Carmalt, which were offered upon such favorable terms that many Irishmen were induced to locate here about 1830 and the next twenty years following, and almost the entire section is now inhabited by citizens of that nationality. This result was brought about largely by the influence of Edward White, the first Catholic Irishman in the vicinity of Friendsville. He was well educated and an energetic business man, in which capacity he served Dr. Rose faithfully. His wife was a sister of Gerald Griffin, the Irish novelist, whose parents had their home with White. He lived for a number of years on the James Keenan place, in Middletown, and owned lands a mile in extent, upon which roamed large flocks of sheep. Through his efforts the Catholic Church at Friendsville was established, and Catholicism given a permanent place in the Choconut Valley. A further account of this family appears in the annals of Silver Lake, where it also resided.

"The first Irishmen in the township were Thomas

and Michael Donnelly, brothers-in-law, and Michael Donnelly, second and third, uncle and nephew, distantly related to Michael Donnelly, first. All came as early as 1827. Michael Donnelly, who lives on the flat where his father, M. Donnelly (1st), located, was then a little boy. Michael D., first and second, are dead. Michael Kane, Sr., Jeremiah O'Keefe, Dennis O'Day and Michael Ryan were among the first twelve families. Within five years from this time a large number of Irishmen were here, and, among them, Edward Burke, who is still a resident of Choconut. His son John, who studied at Harford, and graduated at Hamilton College, is now prosecuting attorney for eight counties in Iowa. Edward Clark came in 1832, has served five years as justice of the peace; Michael, son of Cornelius Hickey, who came in 1837, has also served five years, and is now postmaster and merchant at St. Joseph's." [1]

In 1836 John Foran settled on the A. Stoudy place, but removed to the northwestern part of the township, where one of his sons, James Foran, now lives. He died in 1865, a centenarian. James Foran is the father of Richard Foran, Esq., of Friendsville, and Martin A., for a number of years Congressman from the Cleveland, O., District. Like other members of his family, the latter was a cooper, but strove to educate himself and to attain a higher position in life. He was a school-teacher for a number of years in the Wilson District, in Middletown, and in other parts of the county.

From 1832 on, the matter of communication with outside points was much discussed in the township. Several turnpikes were projected, but were never built; nor was the effort to secure the construction of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad through the valley attended with any better results; but it is not improbable that a railway, projected from Williamsport to Binghamton, may yet be built through the valley. The common highways have been fairly well improved, and railways in New York have diminished the expense of marketing the products of the township, which retarded its prosperity in earlier days. After Apolacon was set off the following *taxables* were in the township in 1848:

Patrick Ahern, Joseph Addison, John Addison, Henry Addison, Robert Addison, Isaac Addison, Charles L. Brown, Christopher Brown, Justice Brown, David Brown, Stephen Brown, Hiram Bates, Dennis Bray, Benj. Batty, Michael Bahan, John Bahan, N. Byan, Nathan Barton, Horace Bliss, John Beecher, Bartholomew Beecher, Isaac Burrow, Edward Burke, John Clarke, Edward Clarke, Edward Clarke (second), Peter Clarke, Patrick Clark, Orlin Chamberlain, Daniel B. Chamberlain, Daniel Chamberlain, Lewis Chamberlain, Lewis Chamberlain, Jr., D. Chalker, W. Chalker, Caleb Carmalt, John Deuel, John Devitt, Patrick Donnelly, Dennis Donnelly, James Donnelly, Martin Donnelly, Michael Donnelly, Michael Donnelly (third), Patrick Donnelly, John Donnelly, Andrew Donnelly, Michael Dongan, Joshua Duran, Patrick Downer, Michael Downer, Patrick Doyle, Timothy Dovens, Zephaniah Eldred, John Eldred, Ahurn Fordham, Jeremiah Fordham, Thomas Flarity, Patrick Fitzmorton, John Foley, Patrick Flannagan, John Foran, James Foran, Francis Foran, Eugene Farley, Benj. Glidden, William Gogan, John Gorman, Michael Glennon, Michael Gallagher, Robert Griffin, John A. Gurney, Joseph Hyde, Elijah Howe, William Hurley, Cornelius Hickey, Michael Hickey, Abner Heath, Nicholas Harny, John Hill, Edmund Irish, Michael Kain, Jeremiah O'Klippe, Calvin Leet, James Lance, Samuel T. Lee, Abner B. Mott, Timothy Mullin, Lark Moore, Thomas Malone, John Mullihan, Patrick McManus, Franklin Merch, Patrick Maddis, Michael Neugent, James Neugent, John O'Donnell, John O'Reiley, Michael O'Neal, James P. Pierce, John Pieronnet, Robert D. Pieronnet, Edwin Parks, A. Platte, Francis Quinn, Robert Runnells, Thomas Runnells, Archy Stanley, John Stanley, Luther Stanley, Orville Stanley, David Shearer, Asa Sprout, John Sheridan, S. Stevenson, Cornelius Shannahan, Henry Slade, James Sullivan, James Toon, James Trodden, William Taylor, Margaret Tierney, Charles Thomas, Ahira Wilkham, Chariot Webster.

[1] Miss Blackman in 1872.

Business Interests.—The water power of the township was employed, soon after its settlement, to operate small mills and other machinery to supply the people of this section with the necessaries of life. Miss Blackman credits the Griswold family with building the first saw-mill in Choconut, in the western part of the township, some time about 1810. Another early mill was put up at the outlet of Stanley Pond. On the same stream, Chauncey Wright put up a fulling-mill and clothing-works, after 1815, which were carried on until his removal, in 1842. He was an excellent workman, and the old settlers still praise the quality of the goods he made. The building was subsequently used for a cider-mill. Later, Hiram Bates put up a tannery near this place, and also had shops to make shoes and harness, employing, in all, half a dozen men. After the tannery had gone down, Caleb Carmalt put up a new tannery, which was carried on but a short time. Saw-mills were on the same stream, by the Stanley family, from which circumstance the locality was called "Slab City." All these interests have been abandoned, except a saw-mill by Thomas Neugent. In this part of the township Jacob Goodsell put up a mill, which became the property of Caleb Carmalt, who later put up new mills, were also burned down after a few years. On the Choconut, near the

southern part of the township, John Mann had a good saw-mill, and after that had gone down, Terrence O'Reilly put up a small grist-mill, which served the neighborhood well. In 1834 Lewis Chamberlain put up a saw-mill on Choconut Creek, to which were added, in later years, machinery for turning chair timber. These have gone, as well as another saw-mill, by water-power, owned by Daniel Chamberlain. Stephen Tallman and Edward Cox also had small mills in this locality, and lower down, E. Chalker and Joseph Addison were mill owners. Steam saw-mills have been erected in various parts of the township, one by Daniel Westfall, in the fall of 1884, at Choconut, which has a cutting capacity of a million feet per year.

The people are almost exclusively occupied with agriculture, and but few business stands have ever existed in the township outside of Friendsville. Peter Brown sold the first goods in Choconut, having a store in 1815, or soon after. Other stores were afterwards kept for short periods; about 1839 Wright, Wilson & Co. opened a store in the Chamberlain neighborhood, doing a good business for six or seven years. Thomas O'Donnell also traded, and in the same building C. Clark was last in trade before it was destroyed by fire. Fifty years ago Capt. Westol Scoville, kept a public-house on his farm, and when Daniel Chamberlain purchased the property he kept both store and tavern. Jacob Kimball succeeded, and was the last in that place. Lower down the valley Patrick Casey entertained the public, and also sold goods, about a dozen years; but this stand has gone to decay. At Choconut post-office Lawrence McEnery erected a building for hotel purposes only, and which has had many tenants, some of them also selling merchandise. In that way it is now occupied by Patrick Mooney. In the hamlet which has clustered around this place are some mechanic shops, and here has been kept the Choconut post-office ever since its establishment, March 5, 1829. Lewis Chamberlain was postmaster until his death, in 1871, when the office was placed in charge of his daughter, Mary M., who has since been the postmistress. Higher up the valley, on the present James Donnelly place, Edward Clark had a public-house a few years, when it was again used as a farm-house. After 1825 John Mann succeeded in making his mills a business point, calling the place *Mannington*. June 26, 1839, a post-office with this name was here established, John Mann being the postmaster. He was succeeded, May 23, 1843, by Jireh Bryan, but in January, 1845, the office was discontinued. The property at this place having passed into the hands of the Catholics, the hamlet became known as *St. Joseph*, and with this name a new post-office was established, March 2, 1852, Francis Quinn, postmaster. February 17, 1857, he was succeeded by Terrence O'Reilly, and he, February 5, 1884, by Patrick O'Reilly. Michael Hickey here opened a store, but, after trading some time, moved to Binghamton. The present merchant is John Hickey.

On the Apolacon township line *Ellerslie* post-office was established March 5, 1829, with Samuel Milligan postmaster. In 1844, Anne F. Milligan was appointed, in 1847 Jasper Stanley, and in 1855 Jane A. Stanley. The office was discontinued Dec. 24, 1856.[1]

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.—It has already been stated that Sabra Cox taught the first school in the township, at the house of her father, Edward Cox, but beyond this fact, no more can be said of that school. After the settlement of the Friends, schools were taught for short periods in various parts of the township and a general interest awakened in education. This found expression in January, 1833, in the establishment of the Friendsville and Choconut Lyceum, which served to arouse a great deal of latent local talent, and created a desire for a school of a higher grade than the township had before possessed. Accordingly, in the fall of 1833, John Mann, an educated Friend, who had up to this time been in the lumber business at Mannington, relinquished that vocation and opened a boarding-school in his residence. The undertaking was so successful that he was encouraged to erect suitable buildings the following year, in which flourishing schools were

[1] For other business interests, see Friendsville.

taught, and where attended many of the young men of the northwestern part of the county. In 1839 the school was incorporated as "Mannington Academy," and as such was continued until 1842, when John Mann removed to Great Bend, where he taught a short time, but soon after left the country.

JOHN MANN was born at West Marlborough, Chester County, Pa., Aug. 21, 1784. His opportunities for obtaining an education were very limited; but he had a mathematical mind, which made the attainment of knowledge in that branch of science easy to him, and a tendency to study and investigate, which led him to scientific pursuits almost entirely. He taught in his native place with success and also fitted himself for surveying. He learned grammar from his assistant, she teaching the pupils and he supervising her with book in hand. By quiet study he continued to progress and became an independent thinker, an occasional writer for the press and in his more advanced years a lecturer on educational, scientific and humanitarian subjects. He was a *Friend* and an earnest anti-slavery man, and it came in his way to help and shelter many fugitives fleeing from bondage, bravely taking all the risks upon himself and his family. In 1823 John Mann, with his family of four children,—Joseph, Lewis, John S. and Parvin,—removed to Susquehanna County and bought a farm about two miles from Robert H. Rose, at Silver Lake. He assisted Dr. Rose for a time as land surveyor and made the original warrantee map of Susquehanna County, from which the map published in this volume was prepared by E. A. Weston. Surveying in connection with clearing up a farm, erecting farm buildings and building a saw-mill occupied his time until he again resumed his favorite occupation of teaching, when he established what was known as the "Mannington School." A commodious house was erected, in which he gathered from fifty to one hundred pupils from the vicinity and surrounding section. Here the widest course of study then pursued in such schools was adopted and effectually carried out. Mr. Mann continued this school until 1842, when, owing to pecuniary embarrassments, it was closed. This school accomplished great good while in operation and many persons of subsequent prominence received their training here. In 1844 he removed to Potter County, where he and his sons became prominent in the movement which resulted in the prohibition of the liquor traffic in Potter County. As a result of this prohibition, Potter County jail is usually empty. One year the only charge to the county for criminals was two dollars paid to a woman to sweep the cobwebs out of the jail. After serving his generation faithfully, he died Oct. 21, 1855, and is buried at Ceres, McKean County, Pa.

The property subsequently passed into the hands of the Catholic Church, as is related further on, and here was, later, St. Joseph's College, an ecclesiastical school of extended reputation.

In October, 1877, the Misses Lydia A., Mary M. and Caroline E. Chamberlain opened a select school in the homestead at Choconut, which has since been continued with gratifying success. Two terms per year are taught, and the attendance is from forty to fifty per term. Much of this patronage is local, though a number come each year from abroad to avail themselves of the superior instruction here imparted; and the demand for admission is often greater than the capacity. The common and higher English branches are taught, and attention is also paid to normal instruction.

The Pennsylvania Choconut Baptist Church was the first organized religious body in the township. It was constituted, January 29, 1814, at the house of David Owen, by Elder Dimock, of the following nine persons: Bela and Lucy Moore; Stephen, Daniel and Keziah Platt; Silas P. and Amy Truesdell; Aurilla and Lydia R. Owen; and Achsah Doty. Samuel A. Cox was received by baptism the following Sunday, and during the year there were added to the membership Lucy and Paul Taber, David Owen, Jirah Bryan, Betsey Beebe, Sabra Cox, John Lozier and Ezra Congdon. Not a single one of these remained in 1855, when the church ceased to exist. Meetings were held at the house of Bela More and David Owen until 1817, when a school-house was occupied. Then for a few years the mem-

bers assembled at the house of Edward Cox, until the school-house at his place was built, after which meetings were held there and at the school-house known as the "Upper," or Scoville school-house. After 1827 the society worshipped in the "Baptist meeting-house," an unpainted frame building erected on the farm of Edward Cox, on the east side of the Choconut and below Chamberlain's cross-roads. A small debt remained on this building, which embarrassed the work of the church and crippled its usefulness. But it continued to be the spiritual home of the society until it disbanded. This was done at a meeting held May 10, 1855, at the house of Hiram Bates, when it was decided to dismiss those in good standing to other churches, to sell the house and after paying all debts, divide the residue among the disbanding members.

The causes of this decline, as given by Deacon Horace Bliss, were these: "That though there had been nearly two hundred members since the organization, they were reduced to about thirty, of whom seven or eight only were males; about thirty have taken letters to Vestal, N. Y., and a number of others, having sold their lands, removed; Presbyterian and Methodist Churches have grown up around them; and the remnant left possessed small means and moderate talent, and were in the midst of a people to whom they could have no access in a religious point of view."

The church had the pastoral service of Elder Dimock until 1822, when Elder Joseph Bingham came. In 1825 Elder Worden was the pastor. In December, 1826, a written covenant was adopted, and Elder James Clarke became the pastor, living near the church five years. His son Aaron B. was for many years a principal in the public schools of New York and Brooklyn. Elder Curtis was pastor in 1831; Elder Brand in 1833; Elder C. G. Swan in 1834, again in 1838 and in the spring of 1843, when there was a large accession of members. In 1845 Elder Webster preached, and at that time forty members were reported. Bela Moore and Jirah Bryan were the first deacons, and Thomas A. Cox and Horace Bliss also served in that capacity. The first and the last named also were clerks. Before the Baptists abandoned their church, the Methodists worshipped in a school-house which stood on the site of the present store in Choconut hamlet. Later they held their meetings in the Baptist Church, which, after some repairs, was again made to serve in that way. Again it fell into decay, and the ruins were burned up about five years ago. At one time the Methodists had quite a large membership, which was diminished by the same causes as affected the Baptist congregation, and the remaining members connected themselves with Vestal Center Church, about four miles lower down the valley.

The Friends' Meeting.—Soon after the settlement of the Friends a Meeting was established near Friendsville, under the care of a committee of the Monthly Meeting of Stroudsburg. Meetings were regularly held twice per week, and Mrs. Lydia Richards, John Lord and others were ministers. A frame meeting-house was built south of Choconut Lake, and a part of the lot on which it stands was consecrated to the dead. In this peaceful ground reposed many of those who left homes of comfort in older countries to battle with the hardships of the lives which awaited the pioneers of this section. In 1830 the meeting consisted of only about ten families, and, in consequence of a division occurring between the Orthodox and Hicksite members, it was broken up. Most of the Orthodox members left soon after, and it was not until the arrival of new members that the meetings were again resumed. In 1839 the Monthly Meeting had sixty-two members, but many removals took place in the course of a few years, and, in 1849, the Meeting was again discontinued, not again to be revived. The "Preparative" was attached to the Monthly Meeting at Scipio, N. Y., and not a single Friend now remains in all this section. The names of former members may be ascertained by referring to the list of settlers in the foregoing pages of these annals.

Some of the younger members of Quaker families, remaining in this part of the country, connected themselves with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and services were held at the

house of James E. Carmalt, as early as 1861, with an occasional meeting in the old Presbyterian Church at Friendsville, by Rev. George P. Hopkins and other missionaries. These meetings resulted in a purpose to build a chapel where worship might be statedly held, which was built, in 1876–77.

The Church of the Holy Spirit.—It is a small frame chapel, which has never been consecrated, standing on the lot of the old Friends' Meeting-house. In this house services have been held by the Rev: Hopkins and his successor, the Rev. John Scott, who also taught a select school in the Hosford building, about 1878–79. Since 1880 the Rev. Elisha Mulford has been the only minister to occupy the pulpit, preaching when spending his vacation at his country home. Previous to the building of the chapel he held services at the homes of some of the members, who belong to the Carmalt, Morris, Mulford and Handrick families. There are but few regular communicants, and no effort has lately been made to extend the usefulness of the church, since most of the present inhabitants are adherents of the Catholic Church.

The Silver Lake Presbyterian Church, when first organized, had its house of worship on Choconut Creek, in 1831–33, when it was converted into a residence and became the home of Horace Bliss. The meetings were thereafter held in Silver Creek.

St. Joseph's College and Church (R. C.), "on the Choconut Creek, was opened in the autumn of 1852, and was destroyed by fire on the night of January 1, 1864. 'The building was insured, and cost about five thousand dollars. The chapel was elegantly fitted up, and the college was in a most flourishing condition, there being nearly a hundred students in attendance. There were four regular professors engaged, assisted by four clergymen and a corps of subordinate teachers. The libraries were all destroyed, and were very valuable. Fortunately, there were no lives lost, although a portion of the pupils lost their clothing.' The convent in the same vicinity was built about 1858, and was discontinued (removed to Susquehanna Depot) October, 1866. The corner-stone of the cathedral, situated at the head of the valley, was laid in November, 1859. The cost of the building has been estimated at about twenty-five thousand dollars; but this is thought too low. The church records were burned with the college. Fathers O'Reilly and Fitzsimmons were influential in establishing the college; but the cathedral was built by the efforts of the former, Father Fitzsimmons being then in Wilkes-Barre."

The cathedral was rebuilt in subsequent years, on account of having defective walls, and its present capacity is not as large as originally built. Nevertheless, the edifice is attractive, and the care with which it is kept reflects credit upon those connected with the parish. This includes, also, the Church of St. Augustine, in Silver Lake—a fine frame edifice—which was first occupied for public worship on Christmas day, 1871. The first chapel was built about 1830, at the head of Ranney Creek, on the Fitzgerald land, and was the first Catholic house of worship in the county. It was destroyed by fire April 3, 1870, when the present St. Augustine Church took its place. The Rev. Father McNally is the priest at present in charge of the parish, which is in a flourishing condition.

CHAPTER XXX.

FOREST LAKE TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Forest Lake was formed under a decree of the court in May, 1836, out of parts of Middletown, Silver Lake and Bridgewater. Previous to this division the west line of the latter township was at the lake in the centre of the new township, and from which it derived its name. Silver Lake extended as far south as the present southeast corner of that township, and Middletown joined on Bridgewater. The township, as erected in 1836, upon the report of viewers, appointed by the court the previous year, was about five miles from north to south, and four miles from east to west. The west line of Forest Lake has since been twice set over on the territory of Middletown, so that it is now more than five and a half miles from west to east, and the southwest corner

borders on Rush. East of this, and forming the remainder of the southern boundary, is Jessup township. The surface of Forest Lake is broken by a series of high hills, trending through it from northeast to southwest, some of them having their summits covered with sterile soil. On others the tops are level, and, affording fine farming lands, have been well improved. The timber growth was heavy, and some of the small valleys are still in a primitive condition, containing dense forests of hemlock and the common deciduous trees. There were many maple trees in the larger valleys, and several fine "sugar bushes" have been preserved. The drainage of the township is afforded mainly by the Middle Branch of the Wyalusing Creek, and the outlet of Forest Lake. The former rises in the northwestern part, in the neighborhood of Friendsville, and, taking the waters of affluent brooks from the east, rising north of the centre, and from the west, near the Middletown line, becomes a stream of considerable volume before it passes out of the township, near the southwest corner. Numerous smaller brooks swell its power, which was well utilized before the country was so well cleared up. Forest Lake is a pretty sheet of water, lying low among the surrounding hills, and its outlet flows south through Jessup into the East Branch of the Wyalusing. Its volume is not strong, but it has good mill-sites. In the northern part of the township are the head-waters of Choconut and Silver Creek, both being very small streams in Forest Lake. Numerous springs abound, which, with the hilly nature of the country, adapt it well for the principal pursuit of the inhabitants—dairying.

Most of the highways of the township run parallel with the hills, or on the ridges, the Owego turnpike being the notable exception. Its course through Forest Lake is almost diagonally from northwest to southeast, and consequently over-topping some of the highest hills, passing up and down the numerous ridges with painful monotony, but accommodating some of the early settlers who made their first improvements on the hill-tops, over which the pike was completed in December, 1821. As soon as the valleys were cleared up, new roads afforded easier communication, and this old highway is now almost unused in certain parts. It has received much adverse criticism, and has been the butt of many good-natured jokes. Said a foreigner, who located in the township: "If I believed in the transmigration of souls, I should hope the soul of the surveyor of the Owego turnpike might be given to an old horse and doomed to go before the stages between Montrose and Owego."

THE PIONEER SETTLERS.—The first permanent settlers of what is now Forest Lake appear to have been Jabez A. and Jesse Birchard. In 1799 they came to the Middle Branch of the Wyalusing, to what is now Birchardville, and improved lands under the Connecticut title, being the only inhabitants within the bounds of "Ruby" that year, and knowing nothing of the claims of Pennsylvania on this section. One of their nearest neighbors was Charles Miner, who was at that time living in the township of "Usher" (now Jessup); and in a letter to the pioneer festival, held at Montrose, June, 1858, he says: "I used to run over by the lot lines, to the settlement of my good friends, the Birchards, and spend a day of pleasure with them. It was at the deer-lick, at their door, that I shot my first buck." The Birchards were the descendants of one of the old families of Hartford, Conn., whose English ancestor had settled at Martha's Vineyard, in Puritan times. Other members of this family settled in New York, and spelled their name Burchard.

[1] "In March, 1800, Jabez A. brought his wife, the first woman in the place; and until May or June following she did not see a woman, when two girls—Betsey Brownson and Betsey Hale—walked through the woods, from the forks of the Wyalusing, to make her a visit, and stayed two nights; the distance, going and returning, being about fifteen miles. Mr. and Mrs. B. had six children: Mary M., wife of Lewis Chamberlin, formerly of Silver Lake; and Fanny H., wife of Amos Bixby, are dead; Charles D., Backus and George, now live in Iowa. Jabez A., Jr., also resided there from 1836 until his death, October 20, 1871, aged sixty-seven. He was a member of the first Legislature of Iowa, and held many offices in Scott County. In 1846 the father also removed to Iowa, where he died, December 18, 1848, aged seventy-three, and the farm he owned in Forest Lake became known as the Edward Slauson place."

Jesse Birchard brought his family in the spring of 1801, and located on the farm where now lives his grandson, L. T. Birchard, whose father, John S., had been the occupant of the place until 1870. On the occasion of his moving here he suffered a serious loss. They had but partly unloaded their goods, when, upon leaving them to go to Jabez's to dinner, sparks from a fire which Mr. Birchard had kindled fell upon them, and communicated to the house, which, together with their goods, was totally consumed. An earthen platter, an heirloom in the family from the time it was brought from England in the "Mayflower," was broken to pieces in saving their effects. This relic and a china bowl, more than a hundred years old, are still preserved by Mrs. L. T. Birchard. In 1818 Jesse Birchard built the house which is still standing on the homestead, where he died, May 20, 1840, in his seventieth year. His wife, Harriet, born November 15, 1773, died May 13, 1859. She was a granddaughter of Winslow Tracy, whose wife was a relative of William Bradford, the second Governor of Plymouth Colony, and one of the original Pilgrim fathers. She was a true pioneer woman, and was well adapted to bear the burdens incident to the opening of a new home in a wilderness. It is said of her that on one

[1] Blackman.

occasion, hearing a pig squeal in its pen, she discovered a bear about to carry it away, when she did not hesitate to give chase to bruin, who beat a precipitate retreat before the determined woman.

The family of Jesse Birchard was composed of three sons—Asahel, W., Jesse T. and John S. The former lived at Birchardville, and all his family has deceased. Jesse T. lived on a farm a mile below Birchardville, but died at Montrose. He was the father of Charles H. Birchard, of Philadelphia, and of Caroline B., who became the wife of Homer Frazier, of the *Montrose Republican*. John S. Birchard married Mary Griswold, of Choconut, and lived on the homestead. He was the father of Levi T. Birchard, of Birchardville, and of two daughters, Mrs. Bowen and Mrs. Stevens, of Bradford County. The wife of L. T. Birchard was Jerusha E. Tracy, a lineal descendant of the Winslow Tracy family above noted. In the fall of 1801 Israel Birchard, a cousin of the foregoing, came with his wife and six children and settled about a mile above Birchardville, on the farm where William Gordon lived at a later day. He moved to Jessup, where he died December 11, 1818, and was the father of the numerous Birchards of that township. In the fall of 1801 also came Jehiel Warner and wife, Eli Warner and Joseph Butterfield (the latter young men), from Granby, Mass., and settled on the Middle Branch, above Eli Birchard. The former had been here the year before and built a log house, covered with bark, on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Asa Warner. Not many years after he built the large farm-house still standing. Besides having a farm, he also had a saw-mill and burned charcoal. He died 1847. His wife, Phinis Moody, survived him till November 2, 1867, when she died aged ninety-one years. Their children were Elisha H., Azor M., Rachel, Seth and Eli. The latter was married to Sally A. Cole and lived in the township until his death, in 1879. His children—Phinis N. and Jerub A.—removed to Iowa. Azor M., the second son, married Bertha Baldwin, and lived on the homestead until his death, in 1868. His widow survives him, aged seventy-three years. Their children were Ruth E., Stanley B., Suel, Asa, Miriam, Eva and Justus F. The third son of Jehiel Warner, Seth, married Minerva K. Taylor, and they were the parents of Adelbert, Byron S., Lura and Orpha M., all living on the Middle Branch, above the original homestead. Rachel, the daughter, was the wife of John S. Town. Eli Warner located on the outlet of Forest Lake, but, in 1802 sold the log house he had built to Samuel Newcomb, who made it double and occupied it until 1819, when he sold to William Turner, an Englishman, and removed to Fire Hill, in Jessup, where he lived about twenty-five years, then removed to New York. It was for him that Forest Lake was known many years as Newcomb's Pond. His wife was the daughter of Jonathan West.

Jonathan West and family came from Connecticut in 1800. Chester Wright is now on his farm, where the Milford and Owego turnpike crosses Pond Creek, or the outlet of Forest Lake. Here Mr. Wright brought up a large family; all now scattered. Two houses built by him are still standing near "the corners." He was an upright man and efficient in the promotion of good. He died May, 1832, aged seventy-one years. One of his sons, Joshua, lived on the farm at the head of the lake, and built the house which is still standing.

In 1801 Benjamin Babcock settled on what was later known as the Brock farm. He was a Revolutionary soldier and lived to be eighty-two years old, dying in 1832 from the effects of an injury on his head, received while attending his cattle.

Luther Kellum came from Stonington, Conn., in 1803, and settled two miles south of Forest Lake, where he lived until his death, June 5, 1846, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was born in 1760, and, when but sixteen years of age, entered the Revolutionary army, serving at different times about three years, and was at the battle of White Plains, N. Y. His reputation was unblemished and he was highly respected for his integrity. He raised a large family, and after his death one of the sons occupied the homestead, which is still sometimes called the Kellum place, but is now the property of J. Green. On this farm the veteran soldier was buried, having been a pensioner some years.

In the eastern part of the township Ezekiel and Elisha Griffis (brothers) located in 1810, coming from the "flats," in Jessup township, where they had lived since 1799. The former built a house on the present Abner Griffis place, where he lived until 1820, when he moved to Bradford County, and his place passed into the hands of Adam Waldie, who lived there about two years. Elisha Griffis lived first on the road opposite from his brother, but, in 1832, moved into the house vacated by Adam Waldie. In 1837 he built the Abner Griffis house and lived there many years. Before his death he again lived in his old home, where he departed this life May 17, 1870, aged eighty-one years. His wife, who had been a daughter of John Blaisdell, died in 1861. They reared a family of eight children, viz., Abner, Calvin B., Milton, Austin B., Elisha, John and Jefferson, and a daughter, Mrs. E. B. Cobb, of Rush township. It is said of Elisha Griffis that while clearing his farm, in Forest Lake, he had no team for seven years, and that as late as 1810 he was often in the woods a whole week without seeing a human being, and it is somewhat significant of the progress which has been made here, when it is recalled that where the wilderness so slowly disappeared is now a dairy farm which has supported one hundred cows, owned by Abner Griffis.

On the Middle Branch Loami Mott settled in 1810. He came from Stockbridge, Mass., and bought the place which Joseph Butterfield had been improving since 1801, and who now moved to Bridgewater town-

ship. Mott was a son-in-law of Samuel Clark, who came with him and moved into the house which Butterfield had built, and where he died in 1822, at the age of seventy-six years. He also served in the Revolution, having been an armorer. The farm that Loami Mott cleared became the property of Isaac and Simon E. Fessenden. He died in 1857, aged eighty-two years, and was buried in the graveyard of the Baptist Church at Birchardville, of which he had long been a deacon. He was the father of Mrs. H. F. Handrick, of Forest Lake, and of sons named Willard, Merritt and Elijah.

Orange Mott, a brother of Loami, settled at the lower end of Stone Street, and became one of the oldest men in the county. He died Jan. 23, 1871, aged ninety-eight years, three months and six days. For more than fifty years he was one of the leading members of the Baptist Church. His sons were Orange, Rev. Wm. H., Linus, Chester and Amasa, most of whom removed from the township.

In April, 1810, Leman Turrell, with his wife, Lucy, and four children, came from Litchfield County, Conn., to a home which he had made on the headwaters of the Middle Branch the previous year. He was born July 6, 1776, and had first visited Pennsylvania in 1793, in the company of his mother, who came to see her sister, living at the mouth of the Wyalusing. His mother rode on horseback, but he walked the entire distance, about two hundred and fifty miles. He came again in the spring of 1794, to assist his uncle, Job Turrell, in surveying lands under the Connecticut title, but returned in the fall and did not again come to this county until the summer of 1809, when he purchased the woodland, on which he made the above improvements. His log house was at that time three miles from any other, and he had to make his own roads to reach it. He was a hard-working, persevering man, whose industry was rewarded, in the later years of his life, by the ownership of a fine farm and comfortable residence. His occupation as a farmer was varied by work as a surveyor of lands and roads, and he and his two elder sons, Stanley and Joel, built more than a mile of the Owego turnpike themselves. Being well educated, he instructed his children at home, at a time when there were no schools in this country, so that "they obtained a better education than many persons do with all their present advantages." Leman Turrell had seven children,—Britannia, Stanley, Joel, Leman Miner, Abel, Lucy Ann and James. Most of these located on adjoining farms and became known as leading citizens. Joel died in 1872, and Stanley in 1879. Leman Turrell died Dec. 28, 1848, aged nearly seventy-three years, but his wife survived him until December, 1864, dying in her eighty-ninth year.

Edward G. Ball was born May 17, 1831, in Forest Lake township, where he now resides. His grandparents, Perry (1780–1856) and Olive (Churchill) Ball (1780–1847), came to Forest Lake from Stockbridge, Mass., and settled on about two hundred acres of land one mile northeast of Birchardville about 1811. He cleared up a farm, and took a prominent part in the early development of the place. He and his family were among the founders of the Baptist Church at Birchardville. Their children were Lucy R. (1801–48), wife of Horace Birchard, whose farm adjoined the homestead on the east; Emeline (1804–48), wife of Orange Mott, whose farm lies adjoining the homestead on the west; George W. (1809–59), married Marietta Stone, who still resides on the homestead with her son, Edward G. Ball. The other children of Geo. W. Ball were Marshall L., a merchant at Forest Lake; Levi W., who lives in Oregon; Merwin S., who died young; Nancy E., wife of W. H. Leach, of Owego; and Maria J., wife of W. J. Mawhiney, of Owego. Edward G. Ball succeeded to the homestead in 1858. The fine farm residence was erected by his father. He has improved the farm and erected commodious barns. About eight years ago he began to improve his dairy by the introduction of Jersey stock. The products of his dairy find a ready market in Wilkes-Barre and Scranton. He served five years as county commissioner from 1873, and is now serving his ninth year as commissioners' clerk. In 1851 he married Ruth A., daughter of Lyman and Isabella (Sanderson) Baldwin. Their only son, Charles P., married a daughter of Elder W. C. Tilden, and resides on the homestead.

James Ball, of another family, settled on Stone Street. He was the father of Hiram L. Ball, of Forest Lake, and E. J. Ball, of Brooklyn.

Seth Taylor, a native of Litchfield County, Conn., located first, in 1810, on the farm next below Garrad Stone. He settled afterwards on the road leading from the Middle Branch to the Choconut, where he remained until 1861, when, in company with his son Edwin, he removed to California, and while there made his home with his son, Job T. Taylor, Esq., one of the earliest settlers of Plumas County. There he died June 26, 1869, aged nearly eighty-eight years. He was a justice of the peace for Forest Lake at the time of its erection. In 1810 Darius Bixby and Philo Morehouse, from Vermont, settled one mile east of what is now Friendsville. The former afterwards moved to the shore of the pond, in Middletown, which bears his name. Philo Bostwick came in about the same time, and, for nearly a quarter of a century, was a leading man in the community. The elections were held at his house, at the foot of the hill on Stone Street. He was a justice of the peace for Middletown; his death occurring in 1824, two years before the erection of Forest Lake, and long before Stone Street became a part of it. He was killed, while chopping, by the fall of a tree; his age was fifty-one years.

Stone Street is the name of the highway from Birchardville to Friendsville, running parallel with a brook emptying into the Middle Branch, below the

first-named village. It was so called because the principal land-owners along the street were members of the Stone family, whose descendants at one time constituted a considerable portion of the population of the township.

Garrad Stone, one of the three brothers who settled on this street, came with his wife from Litchfield County, Conn., in 1810, and located on a farm of three hundred acres, where later lived his brother Judson. He was twice married, his first wife dying November 6, 1848. He, himself, departed this life September 21, 1855, aged sixty-seven years. In August, 1813, his brother Judson, who had just attained his age, bought two hundred and eighty acres of land adjoining, and commenced clearing up. Returning to Connecticut, he was married, in January, 1815, to Polly Turrell, and soon after he set out with his young bride for Susquehanna County, making the journey with an ox-team, the usual mode in those days of emigrating westward. They were sixteen days upon the road. He lived upon the place first selected as his home until the death of his wife, July 17, 1855, when he purchased his brother's farm adjoining, where he lived until his death. His wife had a cheerful temperament. A log cabin in the wilderness, with only a chest for a table, could not check her vivacity. Privations gave but a keener zest to pleasures.

In addition to being a very successful farmer, he carried on the tannery business from 1840 to 1845, and afterwards merchandised at Friendsville, in which enterprises he was also successful. He built the large house on Stone Street, which is the residence of George B. Johnson, and made other improvements which are remembered to his credit. He died June 22, 1871, aged seventy-eight years and ten months, his second wife, the former widow of his brother Garrad, surviving him, as also did six daughters, all children of his first wife.

In 1829 the widow of Walker Stone, with her five children, came and located on the farm below where Garrad Stone lived, which is now the home of S. Bradshaw, who married into the Stone family. Judson Stone, living north of Forest Lake, is a son of Mrs. Walker Stone, and is one of the few male members of the family of elderly age left in the township, His home is the Otis Smith place, of whom he was a son-in-law. Smith had first settled in Choconut, where he married a daughter of Bela Moore. He was a pioneer teacher and also transacted considerable public business.

James E. Stone.—The Stone brothers, Garrad, Judson, the widow of Walker Stone, and Clearfield Stone were among the earliest settlers in the western part of Forest Lake township, and located there on "Stone" Street, named for them, on lands bought by their father, Canfield Stone, who lived and died in Litchfield County, Conn. A further account of the first three will be found in the early history of the township, beginning as early as 1810, when Garrad came to the place. Canfield Stone was a wealthy man and a large land-owner in Litchfield County. Canfield Stone, Jr., the youngest of the brothers, who settled in Forest Lake, came to his property on Stone Street in 1821, then consisting of one hundred and fifty acres, a woodland tract, where he spent the remainder of his life, clearing off the forest and preparing its fields for crops. His wife was Almira, a daughter of Dimon and Mary (Olmstead) Bostwick, of Wyalusing, where she was raised, but her parents were natives of Connecticut. Canfield and Almira Stone had three children—James E., (1819–60); Eliza, born in 1822, wife of Robert Cooley, a mechanic of Binghamton; and Arabella, born in 1824, widow of the late Calvin Leet, resides in Iowa. Calvin Leet, was a son of Dr. Calvin Leet, who practiced medicine at Friendsville.

James E. Stone, being the only son, succeeded his father on the homestead farm, and added to the real estate sixty-four acres. He made nearly all the present improvements of buildings, and erected the farm residence now to be seen in 1857. He was a man of untiring industry, a thorough-going business man and an intelligent farmer. He did not seek political preferment, or covet official place, but contented himself with agricultural pursuits, and the enjoyment of his family and friends. None knew him but to testify to his moral worth, his high regard for the just rights of others, and for his integrity and honesty of purpose in life's work. He married, in 1843, Amorillis Beebe, of Choconut, this county, who was born May 18, 1822. She was a teacher in her early days, is a woman of genial and social ways, and known among her many friends for her courtesy and hospitality, always making the circle in which she moves cheerful and pleasant. She survives in 1886.

Their children are Adaline, wife of Henry Spafford, on the Stone homestead; Dimon, a farmer at Illia, in Garfield County, Washington Territory; Elmira, wife of Chauncey Peckins (nephew of Isaac Peckins, who settled in Bridgewater in 1802), of Muncy, Lycoming County; Canfield, a hotel proprietor at Rush; Horatio B., a farmer in Rush; Joseph, a farmer in Forest Lake; and Charlotte A. Stone, a teacher, who, after attending a preparatory course at Factoryville, entered the Mansfield State Normal School, from which she was graduated in the class of '84.

Mrs. Stone's parents were Joseph (1785–1861) and Eunice (1795–1864) (Beardsley) Beebe, who resided most of their lives in Apolacon township, the former dying in South Apolacon, N. Y. Eunice Beardsley was the daughter of Silas (1761–1820) and Catharine (1770–1820) (Treadwell) Beardsley, natives of Connecticut, who settled in Middletown, and reared a family of nine children. Joseph Beebe's father was Reuben, who came to Apolacon township from Orange County. The children of Joseph and Eunice Beebe are Marinda, born in 1810, wife of Bela Fairchild,

died at Warren, Bradford County; Lyman, 1812, after a residence in Forest Lake for several years, settled in Calcaska, Michigan; Avery (1813–81) died in Apolacon township, at Little Meadows, where he resided; Lewis, 1815, a farmer in Apolacon township; Allen, 1817, was accidentally injured, and died at the age of nineteen; Reuben, 1820, a farmer in South Apolacon, N. Y.; Amorillis, widow of James E. Stone; Caroline and Catherine (twins), born in 1824, the former the wife of Samuel Treadwell, who settled in Forest Lake, some ten years ago, from Croton, N. Y. (the latter the wife of Guy Wells, of Bridgewater); Andrew died at the age of seven; Juliett, 1828, wife of Cullen Darling, at Freeville, N. Y.; Almira, 1830, wife of James F. Whalen, of Warren, Bradford County, was formerly a teacher; and the youngest, Burrace, born in 1833, also of Freeville.

In 1813–15 among other settlers who located on the Middle Branch, were Philip Blair, on a farm below Birchardville, and Abiathar, William and Samuel Thatcher, on lands near Leman Turrell. Near here, Ezra Rice, from Vestal, N. Y., settled fifteen years later, improving a farm which was long occupied by him. He was the father of sons named Samuel, living in Apolacon; James M., of Friendsville; and George W., of Franklin township. His daughter, Eliza J., became the wife of Wm. Buffum, of Friendsville; and Helen F., of S. B. Loomis, of Montrose. James C. Rice, a brother of Ezra, also lived in this locality, and, after some removals, died in the township, aged ninety-six years. He had no family.

In 1815 Stephen Bentley, a native of Rhode Island, came from Greene County, N. Y., and bought a farm in the eastern part of the township, on the Owego pike, where he afterwards kept an inn a number of years. He died in 1831 and his wife seventeen years later, aged about seventy-five years. None of the family remained in Forest Lake.

Henry Frederick Handrick.—William Gaylord Handrick (1785–1866) and wife, Betsey Carrington (1790–1837), the former a native of New Milford, the latter of Woodbridge, Conn., settled with their six children in what is now Forest Lake township, on the old Stone road, in 1817, where, a year or two afterward, he built the old red house near the tannery. He was a tanner and shoemaker by trade, and built the Eagle Tannery, on Stone Street, near his house. Here he carried on the tanning business in summer and worked at the shoemaker's trade during the winter months. His first residence was about two miles southwest from Birchardville, his second some two miles north on the same road leading to Friendsville, and his last—where he spent the majority of his active business life—was on the farm now owned by John Delaney. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was an influential citizen of the township, was one of the county commissioners for a term, and served as justice of the peace for twenty-two years. Both himself and wife were members of the old Presbyterian Church at Birchardville, and were buried in the Stone Street Cemetery. He was thrice married, but all his large family of thirteen children were by his first wife, herein mentioned. The eldest, Fanny (1806–70), was first the wife of William Small, of Chemung County, N. Y., who, after his death, married Daniel Lincoln, of Forest Lake. William B. (1808–84) assisted his father in building the Eagle Tannery, where he worked for many years; then removed to Springville, where he died two years ago. Aurelia (1810–49), wife of Charles Birchard, resided in Forest Lake, and subsequently in Covington, near Mansfield, where she died. Wakeman C., born in 1812, is a farmer in Jessup. Annis, born in 1814, wife of Judge I. P. Baker, of Dimock. Henry Frederick, born September 19, 1816. Daniel T., born in 1818, is a shoemaker in Dimock. Eliza C., born in 1820, is the wife of William C. Miles, of Dimock. Murwin S., born in 1824, has spent his life as a tanner, and is superintendent of a tannery at Wellsville, N. Y. Mary Lucinda (1826–47), wife of Hubbard Miles, died at Honesdale, Pa., and was buried in the cemetery on Stone Street. David T., born in 1822, a carpenter and joiner at Montrose. Andrew Vanness was accidentally killed when a boy attending the district school, taught by his sister. Annis and Elizabeth died young. Dr. Richardson, of Montrose, was a son of his second wife, Mrs. Lois, by her first husband. She died in 1843, aged fifty-one years.

Henry F. Handrick attended the district school in boyhood, learned tanning and shoemaking with his father, and for the last seven years before attaining his majority worked at this business at home. He further improved his education by six months' attendance at Mannington Academy, St. Joseph. In 1838 he purchased one hundred and eleven acres of woodland of Robert H. Rose, which has been his homestead since. All of the improvements on this property have been made by him, and he erected his present residence in 1866. With untiring industry he made the present clearings on this farm with his own hands, and in time made its fields yield plentiful crops. In 1848 he went to Port Jervis, where, for four years, he was superintendent of the wood department for the Erie Railroad Company; for two years following he superintended large lumber interests at Hancock, N. Y., for C. B. Griffis.

In 1856 he went to Saginaw City, Michigan, where he superintended the salt-works, and the construction of a plank-road three miles from the river. After one year he returned home and in 1859 went to Sullivan County, N. Y., where he took charge of lumbering interests for two years, when, the war having begun, he returned home and has since been engaged on his farm in agricultural pursuits. He has been identified with the Grange movement of the county, and was one of the charter members of Rising Sun Grange, of which he was Master for two terms. He is also a member



H. M. Hendrick

of Pomona Grange, of which he has been Master for three terms. In connection with the Grange movement, he has served as District Deputy for two years. For thirty years he has been a member of the Warren Lodge, No. 240, F. and A. M., Montrose; for twenty-five years a member of the Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 417, Friendsville, which was afterwards removed to Rush, of which order he was District Deputy Grand Master for the county for three years. Both himself and wife are members of the Middletown Baptist Church, the former since twenty-one years of age, the latter since she was eighteen.

Mr. Handrick married, in 1840, Abiah Mott, a native of the township, who was born February 13, 1820. Her father, Loami Mott (1775–1857), came from Stockbridge, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1810, and settled on the farm of one hundred and fifty acres, part of which is now occupied by Gordonville, in Forest Lake township. He was a native of Winchester, Connecticut, and died at Montrose. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade, built the Middletown Bapist Church and the old land-marks, the Warner house and the Birchard house, and a wool-carding establishment and saw-mill, as early as 1815. He was a deacon in the Middletown Baptist Church, of which the family of Mott have been members since their settlement. Her mother, Polly, who died in 1845, was a daughter of Samuel (1746–1822) and Mary Clark, who came from Stockbridge along with Loami Mott, and lived and died at his house. He was a gunsmith by trade, and had been an armorer in the Revolution. The Mott children are Merrit (born in 1796), a woolen manufacturer, died in Bridgewater, where his factory was, near Jones' Lake; Willard, born in 1800, resides in Jackson township; Lodema, born in 1803, first the wife of Darius Bixby, of Silver Lake, and after his death the wife of John Stevens, of Frenchtown, Bradford County, both of whom died in Kansas, whither they had removed; Mary (1807–68), wife of Richard Ford, of Palmyra, N. Y.; Elijah, born in 1817, resides in Dimock, whence he removed from Slatington, Pa; and Abiah, wife of Henry F. Handrick. The family of Clark were also members of the Middletown Baptist Church. Orange Mott, a brother of Loami, settled on the lower end of Stone Street; his sons were Orange, Rev. Wm. K. Linus, Chester and Amasa. He died January 23, 1871, at over ninety-eight years of age, and had been a member of the Baptist Church for over a half-century. Orange Mott, Jr. (1800–83), a cousin of Mrs. Handrick, resided just above Gordonville, near the Mott homestead. He was a deacon of the Middletown Baptist Church for thirty years, a justice of the peace for a long time, and served for three years as a county commissioner. His first wife was Emeline Ball; his second wife, Ruby (1820–68), was a daughter of Joseph Cole, of Forest Lake, by whom he had children,—Emma, wife of E. H. Fessenden, of Forest Lake, Ella L., and Villa S. Mott.

In 1819 William Turner and his accomplished wife emigrated from England to join the British settlement in Silver Lake, but, on looking around, concluded to purchase the farm of Samuel Newcomb, at the foot of the lake, which was called at that time "Newcomb's Pond." Mrs. Turner very appropriately named this body of water "Forest Lake," a title which it has since borne, and which gave name to the township in later years.

"Under the transforming hand of taste, the log cabin became a charming home. The rustic gate of laurel boughs and the trellised porch lent an outward grace to the rude fence and the rough walls, while the spirit and intelligence of the occupants made the spot 'the retreat of the social, the gay and refined.'"[1] Years after she had left the place the marks of the care she had given it could be seen, and were in strong contrast with the surroundings of other pioneers, whose life was wholly devoted to making farms.

In 1822 Mrs. Turner issued a volume of her poems, entitled the "Harp of the Beech-Woods."

Five years later *her* harp was mute in *forest* halls; her husband finding himself unequal to the task of subduing the wilderness and making a living, abandoned his enterprise in Susquehanna County and went to New York City, where Mrs. Turner engaged in teaching music.

The same year John Brown, also an Englishman, located near the lake. He was a man of scholarly attainments, but was no better adapted to clear up a new country than Mr. Turner, and he remained only a few years, when he returned to England.

About this time Frederick Brock, the first German in the township, located on the place formerly occupied by Benjamin Babcock, the locality becoming known as "Brockville." Mrs. Brock was from Philadelphia, and in that city their son, Frederick, died in 1841, in his thirty-third year. He was known in this vicinity as a young man of excellent talents and acquirements. He left a widow (who died a year later) and two children, since dead. Frederick Brock, Sr., died Nov. 5, 1843, and his widow has since deceased. Michael Flynn, one of the first Irishmen in Forest Lake, occupies the Brock farm. Adam Waldie came with his wife and sisters, from Scotland, to the present town of Dimock in 1819; two years later he removed to the farm formerly occupied by Ezekiel Griffis, for which he paid two thousand one hundred dollars. He grew weary of his situation, and as this was but part payment, the land reverted to Dr. Rose. In December, 1882, he went to Philadelphia and published "Waldie's Circulating Library," a valuable literary paper. Mr. Waldie was better adapted for literary work than farming, and though many things in the country commended themselves to him, he very wisely left it when he did.

C. F. A. Volz, a native of Würtemberg, Germany,

[1] Miss Blackman.

came to Forest Lake soon after the Brock family, and built the house on the top of the hill, east of the lake, about 1824. He is spoken of as a highly accomplished gentleman. His farming was like that of many amateurs—better in theory than in practice. He named his place "Hope." It was near the sixth mile-stone on the Milford and Owego turnpike. His death occurred in 1839, after having lived a few years with Dr. Rose, of Silver Lake. His farm became known as the Case place.

THOMAS BROWN (1786–1863) and Mary Hill (1783–1864), his wife, natives of Nottinghamshire, England, came to America in 1819, and settled at Dimock Corners, this county. In 1821 they removed to Forest Lake, where he superintended the large farm of C. F. A. Voltz for eleven years, and after that leased and worked it for four years more. Both himself and wife spent the remainder of their lives in the vicinity, and were buried in the little cemetery at Forest Lake, on the present farm of their eldest son. Their children are John, born in 1817, settled on his present farm in 1850, married, in 1844, Louisa, born in 1822, a daughter of the late James Hill, Esq., of Bridgewater; Thomas, resides on the Owego turnpike, in Forest Lake; Eliza, first the wife of Ethan Russell, and, after his accidental death in a saw-mill, married Russell Southward, who died in Liberty. John and Louisa Brown's children are eight sons,—Charles Albert, Frank Thomas, Frederick James, Chester W., John Edson, George Ellsworth, Chauncey Rockwell and Lewis Hill Brown.

DYER TAYLOR (1790–1850), a native of Connecticut, came to Forest Lake with Hewitt Kellum about 1810, married, in 1813, Lucinda (1792–1885), a daughter of Luther Kellum, who removed from the same State and settled in Forest Lake in 1803, with his family. In 1815 Taylor bought four hundred acres of land for four hundred dollars on Forest Lake Creek, in the southeast corner of the township, which was his homestead until his death. Both himself and wife were buried in the family grave-yard on the farm. Two of his sons now own and reside on parts of the original purchase. Their children are Comfort Salinda (1814–75), was the wife of Aral Clark, who settled on a part of the property; Betsey A., born in 1817, widow of Benjamin Clark, resides at Forest Lake; Fanny; Lucinda Eveline (1822–56), was the wife of Solomon McKeeby, of Jessup; George W., 1826, on the homestead; Jonathan Dyer, born in 1829, married Amelia, daughter of Lorenzo Stone, of Jessup, and resides on a part of the original purchase of his father.

Near the centre of the township John S. Town, a blacksmith, settled after 1820, and near the same locality lived David Baldwin, from Connecticut, who was born March 23, 1779, and died September 10, 1859. He raised a large family, the sons being Alonzo, Stanley, William C. and Henry I., the latter still living in the township. His daughters were married as follows: Elvira to Luther Kellum; Bertha to Azor Warner; Lavinia to Frederick Brock; Ruth to James Wiley; Adah to Thomas Peat; and Cordelia to Nelson R. Cole.

JOHN BRADSHAW.—His paternal grandfather, John Bradshaw, a native of Connecticut, born in 1750, emigrated to the then far West, and, with his wife, Abigail Keeler, whom he married in 1775, and two children, Salmon and William, settled on a farm near Stevensville, Bradford County, Pa., in the latter part of the last century. William, born in 1784, married in 1808, Polly (born in 1786), a daughter of Abram Taylor, who had also settled in the same vicinity from Connecticut, who bore him five children, as follows: John, born March 28, 1809, on the homestead near Stevensville, died on his own homestead, in the southwestern part of Forest Lake township, June 15, 1884; Daniel died in Owego, where he resided; Betsey is the wife of Stephen Whittaker, a steamer coaster on the Atlantic sea-board; Clarinda, wife of Leonard Whittaker, of Rome, Bradford County; and Miner Bradshaw, deceased.

The eldest of these, John, was reared with the rest of the children on the home farm and became inured to labor, and besides learned the practical lessons of industry, economy and self-reliance necessary to success in a new country. He so improved his school opportunities that before and after his marriage he taught several terms in the district schools. He had no financial assistance in starting out in life for himself, but, self-reliant, ambitious and judicious, he ventured his first purchase of land of one hundred acres in Forest Lake, herein heretofore located, upon which he settled about 1835, the date of his marriage to Amy Stone, the eldest daughter of Judson (1792–1871) and Polly Turrell (1795–1855) Stone, of Forest Lake. Judson Stone had left his native county, Litchfield, Conn., to avoid the draft in the War of 1812, and coming sooner than he intended, upon reaching his majority, in 1813, had settled on Stone Street, in Forest Lake, where he purchased two hundred and eighty acres of land, contiguous to his brother Garrad's. Polly Turrell was also a native of Litchfield County, and the daughter of Abel Turrell, the cousin of Leman Turrell, who married Lucy, the sister of Polly, and settled in the same township on the Owego turnpike, in 1810. The children of Judson and Polly (Turrell) Stone are Amy, born December 29, 1815, the widow of John Bradshaw, and residing on the homestead, where she settled after her marriage, a woman of great moral worth, a loving mother and an honored wife, who reared her children in all that makes true womanhood and manhood; Urania, born in 1818, wife of Wakeman C. Handrick, of Jessup; Julia, 1820, wife of Alanson Butterfield, of Bridgewater; Lunia (1823–54), never married; Sophronia, 1827, wife of Frederick Dayton, a farmer in Jessup; Amarillus, 1829, wife of G. B. Johnson,



John Broadhead

residing on Stone Street, in the township; Canfield, 1832–36; and Ellen, born in 1837, wife of Jeremiah Hosford, of Friendsville. When Mr. Bradshaw settled on his farm there were poor buildings and small clearings. In due time commodious out-buildings were erected, well-cultivated and well-fenced fields yielded plentiful crops, and the handiwork of a thorough-going farmer could be seen. Prosperity crowned his industry, and he subsequently added one hundred acres to his original purchase, and in 1846 built the present substantial farm residence. Here he spent the remainder of his life, reared his family and died, respected by all who knew him. He cherished a high moral sentiment, a cordial hospitality to his friends, and was a man of correct habits. His every act was stamped with integrity and a pure motive. He was sought by his fellow-townsmen for responsible places in township affairs, and served as assessor, school director and in other official positions.

The children are Flora, wife of Carr Watson, of Bethlehem, Conn.; Salmon, a farmer on Stone Street; Myron, a farmer and miller in Rush; Judson, a large land-owner in Florida; Amarillus, wife of Byron C. Handrick, of Great Bend; Vesta A., wife of Wellington E. Ball, on the homestead; John Miner, died at home at the age of thirty years; and Amy Polly, died at the age of four years.

In 1838 the following were the taxables of the township, which at that time did not embrace Birchardville, nor the territory along Stone Street, which had not yet been set off from Middletown. Accounts of some of the leading families living there and in other parts of the township appear in special sketches added to these annals:

Benoni Austin, Joshua Allen, Hiram Allen, Perry Ball, George Ball, John Bump, Horace Birchard, Charles D. Birchard, Wm. D. Birdsell, Judson Burr, Clark Burr, James Blaisdell, David Baldwin, George Brown, Thomas Brown, Horatio N. Brewster, Stephen T. Bentley, Fred. Brock, Fred. Brock, Jr., Amos Ball, Jirah Bryan, Luke Bolles, Madison Bostwick, Jesse Birchard, John S. Birchard, Jabez A. Birchard, Cornelius Brink, Brown & Knapp, Benj. T. Case, Ebenezer Cole, Nelson Cole, Samuel Cornell, Wm. N. Cornell, David Dewees, Allen Deuel, Lysander C. Day, Thomas Doe, Benj. B. Fox, Thomas Fisher, David Green, Elisha Griffis, Abner Griffis, James Glidden, Patrick Griffin, James Griffin, George Griffin, Samuel Howe, Thomas R. Howe, Ephraim K. Howe, David H. Hickock, William Harvey, A. Hines, Solomon Hamlin, Polly Horton, Austin Howell, Charles Jenks, Andrew B. Jones, Luther Kellum, Luther Kellum, Jr., Michael Kain (2d), John Kain, Thomas Kain, Freeman Loomis, John Ladd, David F. Lincoln, William Lowry, Chester Lincoln, Roswell Morse, Loami Mott, Orange Mott, Jr., Thomas Mehan, John A. Patch, James C. Rice, Ezra Rice, Alfred Reed, John Rhinevault, Asahel Southwell, James Slatter, Morris Sullivan, Moses Stafford, William Small, Otis Smith, Lyman Slyter, Francis Smith, David Sherman, Jacob Shay, Leman Turrell, Stanley Turrell, Joel Turrell, Miner L. Turrell, Abel Turrell, Abiather Thatcher, Hiram Thatcher, Orson Thatcher, Samuel Thatcher, Seth Taylor, David Taylor, Dyer Taylor, William Tomkins, John S. Town, Joseph Tilden, Augustus Tilden, Patrick Tate, Jehiel Warner, Azor M. Warner, Elisha H. Warner, Seth Warner, Elias Warner, Samuel West, Joshua West, Jonathan West, Daniel Wood, Stephen Whitaker, Lewis Whitaker.

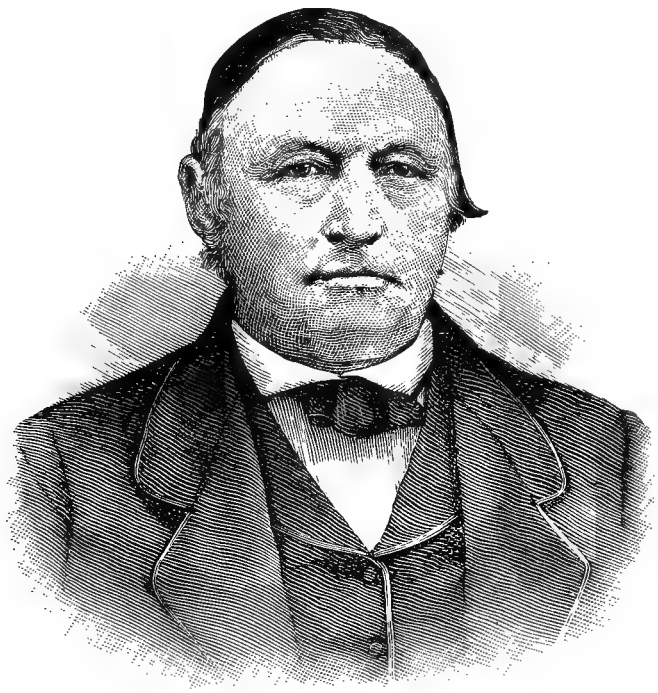
WRIGHT FAMILY.—Seth Wright was the son of Seth B. and Lydia Wright, of Lebanon, Conn. He was three times married, his first wife being Miriam, daughter of Ephraim and Miriam Wright, of Northampton, Mass., whom he married in 1777. They had children, Erastus, Sally, Lucina, Merilla (died in infancy), Chester, Merilla (2d), Chauncy, Moses, Milton, Henry, Clark and Miles. His first wife died in 1803. The children by the second marriage were Miriam, Lydia and Polly. His third wife was a widow, Bates, who survived him; he died in 1822. Chauncy, the third son of Seth and Miriam Wright, was born in 1791, at Sharon, Conn., from which place his parents removed, when he was ten years old, to Hartwick, Otsego County, N. Y., where they resided until their death. In 1815 Chauncy Wright came to Choconut, purchased some land, and established a fulling-mill on a branch of the Choconut Creek, near the present centre of the township, and engaged in cloth-dressing and carpenter work. The following year he returned to Otsego County, N. Y., and married Jerusha Rockwell, daughter of Timothy and Lydia (Kingsley) Rockwell, born in Lisbon, Otsego County, N. Y., in 1798. Immediately after his marriage he brought his wife to Choconut, where he at once resumed work on his farm, and also continued the business of cloth-dressing. This he successfully carried on until 1839, when he was succeeded in the business by his son Chester. In 1842 Chauncy Wright removed, with his family, to Forest Lake, and settled on a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, near the lake and adjoining the village. He was induced to purchase this land on account of its fine water privilege. As early as 1829 a mill had been erected there, which, at the time Mr. Wright came, was owned by Brown & Knapp, of whom he purchased it. He at once commenced making extensive improvements to his farm, erected a new dwelling-house in 1843, and in 1846 rebuilt the grist-mill known as Huddlestone's Mill, and which had been erected in 1829. The grist-mill he carried on in his own name until 1868, when the property passed into the possession of his sons,—Chester and Seth R. Himself and wife were members of the Congregational Church in Choconut, and, after removal to Forest Lake, he was an attendant and supporter of the Baptist Church, and contributed liberally to the erection of their new church edifice, as he did to all worthy and charitable enterprises. Early a Whig in politics, he afterwards became a strong anti-slavery man, voting alone as an Abolitionist. In 1844 he was one of four in the township who voted for James G. Birney, at the time Polk was elected. Upon the organization of the Republican party he became one of its active supporters. He was a strong temperance man, and advocated it by precept and example from his youth up. He was a justice of the peace in Choconut for twelve years, and was a candidate on the Abolition ticket for the Legislature and other offices. He died with the esteem and respect of all who knew him, and his active, busy life has left its imprint on the town where he lived so long. The children of Chauncy and

Jerusha Wright are Chester, 1818; Lydia, 1820, married Philip Peckins, who was a member of Company F, One Hundred and Forty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Gettysburg (she subsequently married Ralph S. Birchard, of Jessup, who died in 1886); Lucina (1823–50), was the wife of Thomas D. Wright, and resided in Hartwick, Otsego County, N. Y.; Matilda (1827–84), never married; Helen Mar (1829–61), never married; Seth Rockwell, 1835, married, in 1864, Emma A., daughter of Deacon L. M. Turrell, of Forest Lake, where he now resides; Sarah M., 1837, unmarried; Miriam J., 1841, wife of George A. Guernsey, who is cashier of a bank at Canton, Bradford County, Pa., at which place he resides. Chester Wright, the eldest son, was born in Choconut, August 25, 1818. His school advantages were confined to the district school, and when old enough he assisted his father in the business of cloth-dressing. Upon reaching his majority, having mastered the business of cloth-dressing, he purchased the establishment and successfully carried it on until 1842, when he removed to Forest Lake, and erected a fulling-mill on the site of the woolen-mill, and there continued the business of cloth-dressing. A few years later he added machinery for wool-carding, and in 1868 himself and brother, Seth R. and W. A. Southwell, formed a copartnership, under the firm-name of Wright Bros. & Southwell, and put in machinery and looms for the manufacture of cloth. This proved a successful enterprise, and the original firm continued it until 1876, when Seth R. retired, and Chester & Southwell, under the firm-name of Wright & Southwell, continued the business successfully until 1884, when the factory was destroyed by fire and the firm dissolved. In addition to the woolen factory, Chester Wright owned a farm, which he has cultivated for more than forty years, and on which he still resides. The grist-mill, which came into the possession of himself and brother, Seth R., in 1868, they conducted several years, and then sold it to his sons, M. B. and C. F. Wright. In 1843 he married Julia Ann Nickerson (1821–83), of Forest Lake. Their children are Ellen E., 1845, wife of Captain W. A. Southwell, who was a member of Company H, One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (afterwards commanded a company in the Twenty-ninth Regiment United States Colored Troops; he was elected, in 1884, treasurer of Susquehanna County for three years; he resides in Forest Lake); Myron B., 1847; Henrietta L., 1851, wife of Benjamin T. Glidden, a merchant, residing in Forest Lake; Charles Frederick, 1856, was clerk and teller in the First National Bank of Montrose, from 1875 to 1881, when he removed to Susquehanna, and became a stockholder and the general manager of the Jefferson Chemical Company and the Lackawanna Chemical Company, both companies' factories being located in Ararat township. He is also one of the owners and the general manager of the Wayne Chemical Company, with the works at or near Equinunk, in Wayne County, Pa. In 1884 Chester Wright married, for his second wife, Ruth S. Birchard.

His political affiliations have been with the Republican party, and he has served his town as school director and justice of the peace. He is a deacon in the Forest Lake Baptist Church.

William S. Harvey.—In 1830 there might have been seen on the streets of New York City three young men, who had just landed from Staffordshire, England, after a sea voyage of eight weeks, and had come here to try their fortunes among strangers, in a strange land, with barely enough money to pay their passage, and only known among themselves. They crossed the city, the Hudson, and reached Jersey. There they met one George Walker, now a well-known resident of Dimock township, who kindly offered them a ride to Montrose, whither he was coming. The journey took one week, and the reader may well imagine the thoughts of these brawny young Englishmen as hill succeeded hill, valley followed valley, and as stream after stream was crossed; finally, after a tedious journey to reach Susquehanna County, then largely a wilderness. One was William Archer, now a resident of Ararat. A second was George Brown, who settled in Forest Lake and gained a good competence. The third was William S. Harvey, who was born in Staffordshire, England, July 12, 1812. Upon reaching here he hired to Hiram Allen, of Forest Lake, by the month, and for two years worked at farming. In 1832 he married Mary B. Patch, who was born in Rutland, Vt., February 14, 1809, a woman of marked intelligence and Christian character, whose parents, John A. Patch (1784–1840) and Polly (Brown) Patch, had settled in Middletown, now Forest Lake, from Vermont, in 1817, the latter of whom was a devoted member of the Middletown Baptist Church. The same year of his marriage William Harvey bought fifty acres of woodland, a part of his present farm, for five dollars per acre, of Caleb Carmalt, for whom he superintended farm work for three years, and with his earnings paid for his land. This couple occupied the log shanty then on the place until 1840, when they built their present residence. A bill of their dishes and house goods was purchased that year of G. G. Mulford, then a merchant at Montrose, and the full amount of the same, as shown by Mrs. Harvey in 1886, is $7.02. Thus they began life. Mr. Harvey cleared off the forest trees from his farm and brought its fields into a good state of cultivation, and has since added contiguous land by purchase, and owns one hundred and seventy-six acres, of which he has cleared one hundred and twenty-five acres, besides clearing considerable for others. His friend, George Brown, settled on a farm near him, and lived until 1886. Mr. Harvey has been a man of great industry, and has been known all his life as a man of strict integrity in all business matters. He has served as supervisor

and postmaster of his township, and was elected on the Democratic ticket. Both himself and wife are members of the Middletown Baptist Church. Before railroads were built himself and wife made a trip to Vermont, with team and lumber wagon, and were absent two months, taking one week each way to make the journey, where they visited her relations and old friends. They relate this as among their happiest experiences. In 1858 Mr. Harvey crossed the ocean and visited his mother, Anna (Simms) Harvey, then seventy-six years old, who died in 1869. His father, George, died when



WILLIAM S. HARVEY.

William was a small boy. One brother, George, a farmer in Rush, came here in 1853. Upon returning from England he brought back with him his brother's son, William (1845–73), who married Ella Pickett, who bore him two children,—Cyril W., now residing with his great-uncle, William S. Harvey; and Leland, who lives with her mother, who, after her husband's death, married Al. Stocker, and resides in Jamestown, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have also reared Caroline Horton, now Mrs. Patrick Dailey, residing near them. They have no children of their own. The children of John A. Patch are, Mary B. (Mrs. Harvey); Marsena J., born in 1811, resides in Illinois; Lorinda, 1812, widow of George W. Roberts, of Auburn township; Isaac C., 1818, of California; James E., 1820, farmer in Bradford County; Joseph, 1822; Malvina M., resides in Forest Lake; Judge Benjamin L. read law with Benjamin S. Bentley, at Montrose, practiced in Chicago, but afterwards settled at Mount Carroll, Ill., where he has been judge of Carroll County for twenty years; Jesse (1831–56). John Patch resided most of the time near Fairdale, in Forest Lake, but died on the farm owned by Abner Griffis, and both himself and wife were buried at Forest Lake.

WILLIAM BOOTH.—The Booth homestead in Pentrich, Derbyshire, England, on the estate of the Duke of Devonshire, is now occupied by a member of the fourth generation of this family. William was succeeded by his son William, and this William succeeded by his son Hugh Booth, whose son Ferdinand is now in possession. Hugh Booth married Ann Wagstaff, a native of the same place, and both died on this homestead after rearing a large family of children, as follows: Ferdinand, the eldest, succeeded to the homestead; George, died young; William, born September 14, 1811; Isaac, deceased; Abraham and Selathael, stockmen in Australia; Robert, a sergeant in the British army, served his time, went to Australia, but returned and died at home; and Gerry Booth, an engineer on a railroad in Australia. Of these, William Booth remained at school until he was fourteen years of age, which was followed by three years at farm work. At the age of seventeen he

was apprenticed to learn the milling business, and served until he reached his majority. He then worked as a journeyman at his trade for the following ten years, and laid aside a snug little sum of money during this time In 1837 he married Hannah (1812–78), a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Grundy) Wheatcroft, a native of Crich, Derbyshire. In 1842, with his wife and two children, Thomas and Robert, he crossed the ocean, taking six weeks and two days for the passage, and landed in New York June 2d, of that summer. Of his ten years' earnings since becoming of age, he had then twenty pounds left. Mr. Booth at once came to Forest Lake township and settled at the corners, in the old "West" house. The first season he worked for Joel Turrell on a farm, and for fourteen years following as a journeyman miller at Wysox, Sugar Creek, and in Wright's mill at Forest Lake. In 1856 he purchased ninety-nine acres of land, his present homestead, at Forest Lake, to which he subsequently added ninety-two acres more, and he has erected most of the buildings on his place. Mr. Booth belongs to that class of sturdy men who, by self-reliance, industry and judicious management, carve out a competence for themselves and make homes for their children. His life has been one of constant activity and usefulness, and, although seventy-five years of age, he possesses a strong physique, quick perception of mind and sound judgment. His sterling integrity and honesty of purpose in life have won the confidence of all who know him, and the practical ideas imparted to his sons, while in their minority, have made them among the active business men of the township. His wife, a woman of great moral worth and Christian excellence, was a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Booth allied himself to the Republican party, and stands firmly intrenched in its principles. His eldest son, Thomas, born in 1839, married Almira Harvey, and has a family. He rebuilt the old saw-mill once owned by the late Augustus Tilden, a little south of Forest Lake, and, with his brother William, is managing it. Robert, born in 1840, married Matilda McFall. He bought the saw-mill property formerly owned by Jonathan Weston, and manages it and a planing-mill attached thereto. Abraham, born in 1843, resides with his father on the homestead; William, a twin brother of Abraham, is a partner with Thomas; Elizabeth, born in 1844, wife of Seneca L. Arnold, of Towanda, Pa.;



Mary A., 1848, wife of Edwin Baldwin, a farmer in Bridgewater; Hugh Booth, born in 1850, married Emma Wightman, and resides in Nebraska, near the Dakota line; and Hannah, born in 1853, resides with her father. Thomas and Mary (Grundy) Wheatcroft came to America in 1846, and settled in Forest Lake, where both died.

Business Interests and Hamlets.—The water-power of the Middle Branch was formerly much stronger than at present, and was, in pioneer times, a valuable factor in turning the products of the township into marketable commodities. As early as 1815 Jabez A. Birchard had a small grist-mill and distillery on the creek, in the rear of the present Baptist Church, at Birchardville, which was abandoned half a century ago, the water-power becoming too weak. In later years Jesse Burroughs had a saw-mill lower down the stream, which has also passed away. Above Birchardville was a water-power, which was used by Loami Mott to operate carding-machines and a saw-mill, about 1815, and traces of the long raceway may yet be seen, but the machinery has long since been removed. Naturally a few houses and mechanic shops clustered around this place, which became known as Gordonville, from a family by that name living there. It is now sometimes called Fessenden's Corners, for a similar reason. Higher up the stream was the old Town saw-mill, which is now operated by L. Lincoln. Near here John S. Town has his well-known blacksmith-shop, and in this neighborhood was kept the *Chase* post-office, which took the name of *Forest Lake Centre*, January 7, 1862, and Phinis N. Deuel was postmistress until it was discontinued, April 24, 1873. It was kept on the site of the W. C. Tilden residence and at the Asa Warner place, having but one mail per week when established with the name of *Chase*.

Passing up the Middle Branch, no trace of the Warner mill remains, but near the head of the stream, on the lower part of the Turrell farm, a saw-mill is still kept in operation by Randolph Turrell, to which planing machinery has been added in recent years. On this farm is also a "sugar camp," whose equal is not found in this part of the county.

On the stream flowing parallel with Stone Street, William Gaylord Handrick established a tannery in 1819, which he carried on a number of years. He was succeeded by his son, William B., who enlarged the tannery and also put up shops to make boots and shoes. Later a store was opened and much business was here done, the locality being called "Eagle Factory." C. C. Wright succeeded as the owner of the property and introduced steam-power. The tannery is still carried on, the present owner being Edward Gilfoy, but the other interests have been abandoned.

On the outlet of Forest Lake, near that body of water, Robert W. Huddlestone built a small grist-mill about 1830, which he sold some six years later to Brown & Knapp. These disposed of their interest in 1841 to Chauncey Wright, who used some of the power the following year to operate woolen machinery. In 1845 he rebuilt the grist-mill, and owned it until 1868, when his sons, C. and S. B., became the proprietors and so continued until 1878, when M. B. and C. F. Wright became the owners. In 1881 it passed into the hands of W. A. Southwell. In 1861 Wright Brothers & Southwell erected a three-story factory building, thirty-two by eighty feet, which was supplied with machinery for making all kinds of common cloths. Six men were employed and it was successfully carried on until its destruction by fire, December 20, 1884. Since that time carding only has been carried on, in a small way, by W. A. Southwell. Lower down the stream Isaac West had a saw-mill, which is now operated, in connection with a planer, by Robert Booth; and several miles down Forest Lake Creek Luther Kallum had a saw-mill, which passed into the hands of Jefferson Green and which is now carried on by E. L. Green. In later years a feed-mill was operated in connection, and the power was increased, in 1886, by the addition of a steam-engine. Other small mills on this stream have been abandoned.

The dairy interests transcend all others in the township. Nearly every farm is devoted to the production of butter or milk, and there are a number of private dairies whose products are eagerly sought in the best markets of the country. One of these, that of Abner Griffis, had at one time one hundred cows. The dairy of C. P. & E. G. Ball, at their "Mountain Home" farm, is noted for its gilt-edge Jersey butter. Nearly all their cows, usually twenty-five in number, are blooded strains of the best milk-producers. The barns on this farm are especially fine. Good dairies are also kept by L. T. Birchard, Lester Turrell, Jefferson Green and H. F. Handrick. The former has also paid attention to raising sheep of superior breeds and Angora goats.

At the time of the "morus multicaulis" fever, in 1839, Horace Birchard, a resident of Forest Lake, manufactured a superior quality of silk; he had several species of the mulberry.

Forest Lake Creamery, on the lake above the hamlet with the same name, was erected in the winter of 1880–81 by the American Dairy Company, B. de Schweinitz, general manager. The building is three stories high, and its dimensions are fifty by eighty feet. The motive-power is steam, and among the machinery are three centrifugal milk separators, whose capacity is fifteen thousand pounds of milk per day. Pure water is supplied from a well seventy-seven feet deep. The value of the plant is seven thousand dollars. The creamery has been liberally patronized, and its products bear a good reputation in the markets in which the company sells its goods.

Birchardville is the largest hamlet in the township. It has a pretty location on the Middle Branch, and contains several stores, a church, public hall and about a score of houses in the immediate locality.

It takes its name from the Birchard family, which first settled here, and some of whose members have ever been a part of the population of the place. The Birchardville post-office was established in 1826, and was kept many years at the house of Jabez A. Birchard. In 1847 the present post-office was established, with John S. Birchard, postmaster. In 1859 Calvin D. Cobb succeeded him, and, since 1861, Marshall L. Ball has held the office at his store, and the place of business of his successor. This office, like the one at Forest Lake, is supplied with a daily mail from Montrose.

Dr. Plant sold the first goods in the hamlet, also practised medicine. A later practitioner was Dr. C. Decker. In 1859 M. L. Ball engaged in trade, and continued until February 10, 1886, when J. D. Kinney & Co. succeeded him. The present business-house was erected in 1882. The second good store was opened in the Grange building, in 1876, by P. K. Lyons & Bro. There have been numerous successors, Geo. Buffum being the present occupant of the room. Near by was a public-house, which was destroyed by fire, August 10, 1883, while occupied by A. McLeod. Previous landlords were Albert Perigo and Ezra Rheinvault. The house was first opened some time after the war. In pioneer times Jehiel Warner entertained the public, but did not keep a licensed house, his place being several miles above the village.

The Evening Star Lodge, No. 206, *F. A. and M.*, was chartered September 5, 1825, with Wm. C. Turrell, W. M.; Seth Taylor, S. W.; and Jonathan C. Sherman, J. W. Its meetings were held at the house of Philo Bostwick, on Stone Street, and were continued about two years, when the lodge surrendered its charter. A prosperous lodge of Good Templars held its meetings a number of years at Azor Warner's, but could not successfully maintain its organization on account of removal of members.

FOREST LAKE hamlet is on the south and west sides of the lake, whose name it bears, and has a mill, store, church and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. Some of the early permanent settlers here were several families bearing the name of West. Knapp and Brown did the first merchandising, before 1840, in a small building near the mill, which afterwards became the Baptist meeting-house. After its discontinuance David L. Mecker sold goods on a small scale. Since 1876 B. T. Glidden has been the merchant of the place. Here is kept the Forest Lake post-office, which was established June 11, 1831, with the name of West Bridgewater, Zura L. Doty, postmaster. He was succeeded, April 21, 1836, by Ebenezer Cole, and September 1st, that year, the name was changed to the present title. The successive postmasters have been: 1837, Joseph G. Tibbetts; 1840, Elisha Griffis; 1841, Preserved Hinds; 1843, Abner Griffis; 1850, Elisha Griffis; 1861, Seth R. Wright; 1876, B. T. Glidden; 1885, Geo. J. Handrick, with Glidden as deputy.

Southeast of this place Stephen Bentley has a public-house, after 1815, and at a later day, Elisha Griffis entertained travelers on the Owego turnpike. Subsequently, Benjamin Clark had an inn where now lives W. Booth, which was kept after his death by his widow. Before the late war Judson Stone opened a public-house a mile north of Forest Lake, which has since been kept by him. He also followed blacksmithing and wagon-making, and these trades are still carried on in his shops. In 1880 Charles L. Stone and Charles C. Wells began merchandising in part of the hotel building, but, since 1883, have occupied a fine business building on the opposite corner of the roads, which here diverge, having the largest store in the township. This locality is sometimes called Stone's Corners.

EDUCATIONAL.—Some account of the early schools of this township is given in the general chapter on education. Miss Blackman says: "Joseph Backus, of Bridgewater, now over eighty years of age, taught a common school thirty winters in different localities, closing his services thirty years ago in what is known as the Griffis District in Forest Lake." At different periods select schools were taught by W. C. Tilden, Charles Wright, Lottie Stone, Edith Tyler and others. No permanent academy was ever established.

Forest Lake Library Company.—Realizing the importance of providing good reading-matter for the youth of the township, a meeting was held February 7, 1831, at the house of Jehiel Warner, to consider the propriety of establishing a public library. David Baldwin was appointed moderator and John S. Birchard clerk. It was decided to form the Library Company of Middletown by offering membership rights at two dollars and annual dues of twenty-five cents. It was also voted that the library be kept at the house of Jehiel Warner, on account of its central location for those who were expected to patronize it. Some of these lived seven miles distant, but were regular in their demands upon the library for books until the era of newspapers provided other reading-matter. Among the early members of the library company were:

David Baldwin, Jehiel Warner, James E. Rice, Seth Taylor, John S. Birchard, Ira Deuel, Daniel F. Lincoln, Elisha H. Warner, Jesse T. Birchard, William Small, Joel Turrell, Stanley Turrell, Lehan M. Turrell, Judson Stone, Garrad Stone, Philo Bostwick, Joshua B. Baker, John N. White, Jirah Bryan, Rufus Robbins, John S. Town, Amos Bixby, Edmund T. Locke, Jabez A. Birchard, Samuel West, Asahel W. Birchard, Ezra Rice, Ebenezer Cole, Alfred Heald, Jesse A. Birchard, Stephen Smith and Orange Mott.

The society purchased fifty dollars' worth of books, most of them being of a historical nature, and appointed Jehiel Warner librarian. He filled this position until his death, January 14, 1847, when his son, Azor M., became the librarian, also serving until his death, May 26, 1868. Since that time Asa Warner, the latter's son, has been the custodian of the library, which has been continuously kept in this house since its formation. On the 26th of April,

1848, the company became an incorporate body with the present name on the petition of eight members, all of whom gave the library active support at this period. In 1886 the library contained about four hundred volumes of standard books, which are yet read to a limited extent, but nearly all the membership rights have been forfeited. The library has, however, been a most valuable agent in promoting the intelligence of the community, which, notwithstanding its isolated condition, ranks with those in more central points.

The First Congregational Church of Christ in Rush, later Middletown and now Forest Lake, was the first organized religious body in the township, notwithstanding the Baptists held regular meetings at an earlier period. It was constituted at the house of Jehiel Warner December 12, 1811, of the following persons: Jesse Birchard, Israel Birchard, Jonathan West, Zenas Bliss, Harriet Birchard, Lydia Birchard, Polly Bliss, Maria Fishback, Phinis Warner, Anna Stone, Laura Stone and Minerva Taylor. Jesse Birchard was appointed clerk and Jonathan West was selected as a delegate to the Luzerne Association, of which the church became a member June 13, 1812. Meetings were held at the house of Jehiel Warner until 1822, when they were held at the house of Jesse Birchard, and five years later at the school-house by Jabez A. Birchard's. In 1817 Charles Lincoln, Eliza Bentley and Elizabeth Pardy joined the church, and those joining the next few years were: 1819, Ruth Baldwin; 1821, William Pardy, Betsy Handrick and William G. Handrick; 1822, Asahel Birchard, Mary Ann Griswold, Jacob Eaton, Lucy Hyde, Lyman Birchard and Sally Bradshaw; 1823, Fanny Handrick; 1824, Sally Birchard and Polly West; 1829, Norman Rowe and Esther Stone. Five more were added at a later period, making the aggregate membership of the church thirty-five. In 1837 the congregation ceased to meet on account of the weakened membership, caused by removals and the distance which separated those remaining from the place of worship, many having connected themselves with neighboring churches. Among others who ministered to the church were the Revs. Joseph Wood, Oliver Hill, Ebenezer Kingsbury and Solomon King, who also preached for the congregations in Silver Lake and Franklin, at that time called Lawsville.

The Middletown Baptist Church, of Birchardsville, became an organized body through the efforts of Elder Davis Dimock February 29, 1812. At that time six males and four females assumed the relations of members, the last survivor of the number being Mrs. Naomi Birchard, who deceased in 1870. But prior to this, Elder Dimock had preached in the Washington School-house,[1] and in the one near Jesse Birchard's, where the meetings were attended by people coming from far and near, and in 1810 "some in each place believed and were baptized." "In 1811 those who lived in Rush, at that time eighteen miles from north to south and eight miles from east to west, agreed to meet on the Lord's Day for prayer and reading of the word of God." These meetings were sometimes attended by Elder Dimock, who preached, and the following year he organized the church. His labors, though interrupted, were continued thirteen years, preaching for this people when his work elsewhere would permit. In this period, closing in 1825, seventy-one persons were added to the church membership. Since Elder Dimock's time, those serving the church in a ministerial relation have been Elders Jesse B. Worden, William W. Powers and James Clark. From 1828 to 1833 Elder Joseph W. Parker was the pastor, and in this period eighty persons became members. For the next seven years the church had, as its pastor, Elder William Brand, and in this period the meeting-house was built. In 1840, and for four years, Elder J. W. Parker was again the pastor, being succeeded in 1844 by Elder Prentiss Frink, who remained till 1851. February, 1853, Elder Harvey H. Gray became the pastor, serving four years. The same year Elder W. C. Tilden began an eventful pastorate, which continued until April 12, 1879, an unbroken ministry of twenty-two years. For a time the pulpit was supplied, but, March 12, 1880, the Rev. H. J. Millard became the pastor for one-half his time, and so continued several years. Since August 11, 1883, the pastor has been the Rev. T. Prosser Morgan. From the membership of the church have gone as ministers Elder Solomon Dimock, in 1816, and Elders William K. Mott and Smith Bixby, in 1832.

Upon the organization of the church, Philo Morehouse became the first clerk and deacon. Since that time the successive deacons have been:

Loami Mott, Orange Mott, Jr., Asa Bixby, Ebenezer Potter, William Lathrop, Dennis Granger, Charles B. Perigo, L. M. Turrell, J. P. Hamlin, T. J. Baker, Byron Griffis and J. J. Ely. In the same period the church clerks have been Perry Ball, Merritt Mott, Orange Mott, Jr., Horace Birchard, L. M. Turrell, I. L. Camp, J. J. Ely and C. P. Ball since September 30, 1880.

The membership of the church has been large, but a number of churches having been organized out of it, the number belonging in 1886 was only eighty-four.

The first meeting-house at Birchardville was built in 1837, on half an acre of ground, secured from Dr. R. H. Rose, but for which the church received no deed until 1853. The building was a square frame, two stories high, so as to afford a gallery, and was repaired in 1855. Eleven years later a basement was added, and in 1873 the property was again improved. It is still comfortable, but will not compare with modern edifices. The property passed under the control of a board of trustees, July 20, 1853, which was comprised of Orange Mott, Jr., Perry Ball, L. M. Turrell, G. W. Ball and John S. Birchard. Connected with

[1] In what is now Jessup township.

the church property is a cemetery, which is well fenced and contains a number of neat head-stones. It has been several times enlarged, the last time in 1884, and has now an area of one and a half acres. The entire property was controlled in 1886 by Trustees L. T. Birchard, H. F. Handrick, J. P. Hamlin, G. B. Johnson and Henry Spafford,

The Forest Lake Baptist Church was constituted at the hamlet of Forest Lake, May 4, 1842, of sixteen members, most of whom had previously been connected with the Bridgewater and Middletown Churches; and before this period the meetings here, held by Elder A. L. Post, sustained the relation of branch services to the former church. Some interest had been awakened and several persons had been baptized. The church, from the time of its organization, became a decided aggressive body, denouncing slavery and intemperance in emphatic terms; and since that time it has not occupied an equivocal position on the great moral questions of the day. Hiram Allen and Augustus Tilden were chosen the first deacons, and Benjamin Russell clerk. On the 1st of May, 1880, Chester Wright was chosen deacon in place of Deacon Tilden, who had deceased in 1875, and has since filled that office, also serving as church clerk. This position has also been filled by W. C. Tilden and H. Tilden. Since the organization of the church the pastors have been the Revs. Chas. G. Swan, J. W. Parker, Sr., J. S. Baldwin, James D. Webster, Prentiss Frink, W. C. Tilden (from 1857 until the fall of 1879), H. J. Millard and Wm. Clapham. Since the fall of 1882 Elder W. C. Tilden has again been the pastor of the church, which had in 1886 forty-five members. Elder Tilden and Elder J. S. Baldwin were both ordained to the ministry from the membership of this church. The latter removed to the West a number of years ago. The first meetings of the church were held in the school-house, but a plain frame building was purchased soon after 1842, and fitted up as a place of worship, which was used until 1880, when the present church edifice was erected on a site nearly opposite the old building, which has since stood abandoned. It is a neat structure with a spire, giving the building an inviting appearance, and was put up by a committee composed of Chester Wright, W. C. Tilden, Robert Booth, S. R. Wright and John Brown. It was formally dedicated November 4, 1880, and soon thereafter eight new members were received into the folds of the church. A prosperous Sabbath-school of forty members has Chester Wright as its superintendent.

ELDER WILLIAM CLARK TILDEN.—The Tilden family from which our subject is descended were early settlers in New England and of English origin. His grandfather, Ebenezer Tilden, resided on the old Tilden homestead, at Lebanon, New London County, Conn., which had been in the family for over one hundred years. By his wife, Elizabeth, he had five sons and three daughters,—Elder Chester Tilden, who served in the War of 1812, was a Baptist minister in Connecticut, Joseph, Augustus, Ebenezer, Thomas, Lucretia, Chloe and Eliza. All settled in the vicinity of their native place except Thomas B., who resided in Buffalo, and Augustus (1798–1875), who married Melinda (1797–1882), a daughter of Deacon Nathan and Anna (Goodwin) Clark, of the same county in Connecticut, and in April, 1833, with their three children,—George A. (1826–70), William C., and Henry (1831–64),—settled on a farm on the Chestnut Ridge road, a little southeast of the centre of Forest Lake township, this county. Here this worthy couple spent the remainder of their lives on their farm. They had been members of the Lebanon Baptist Church and brought their letters with them. Upon their arrival here they united with the Middletown Baptist Church, where they worshipped until 1842, when they, with others, organized the Forest Lake Baptist Church, of which he was chosen deacon, and honored that office in the church as long as he lived.

Deacon Tilden was among the first to accept the new school law when passed by the State Legislature, and ardently favored and advocated the education of the entire youth of the land by means of the public-school system. He was a Whig in politics, one of the early advocates of the abolition of slavery, and identified himself with the Temperance cause and Total Abstinence party as early as 1842. He was a man of pure motives, correct habits and strong individual characteristics, and left his impress upon the lives of his children. His only daughter, born in 1836, after settling in Forest Lake, is Lucy Ann, wife of Hiram Cogswell, a farmer in the same township. George A. died on the homestead, and Henry died on the farm adjoining, where he resided.

Elder William Clark Tilden was born in Lebanon, Conn., May 1, 1829. He was four years old when his parents settled in Pennsylvania. His boyhood was spent at their new home, where he early learned lessons of industry, economy and became inured to farm work. In early life he was religiously inclined, and at the age of fourteen united with the Forest Lake Baptist Church, of which he has been a member since, a period of forty-three years. After receiving the usual opportunities afforded by the district school and for a time attending the Montrose Academy, then conducted by Dr. Halsey, he taught school for five terms here and one at Candor, N. Y. He received his preparatory education at New York Central College and in 1853 entered Madison University, from which he was graduated in the class of '57. The same year he was settled as pastor of the Forest Lake and Middletown Baptist Churches, and the following year as pastor of the Liberty Baptist Church. For thirteen years he labored faithfully and earnestly in these churches and the societies connected therewith, and continued as pastor of the first two until 1879. For one and a half years following he was the pastor of the Baptist Church at Great Bend. Returning in the



William C. Tilden.

spring of 1883 he resumed the pastorate of the Forest Lake Church, in which he has continued his labors since. Through the pressure and solicitation of friends he opened a select school at Forest Lake in 1864, which he conducted until 1867 and in which he prepared his pupils in the higher branches of an English education. In the winter of 1868 and '69 he was principal of the graded school at Montrose. His proficiency as a teacher and his executive ability as a manager in school work gained him much credit among the friends of education, and in May, 1869, he was elected county superintendent of schools, which office, by re-election, he held for three consecutive terms,—a period of nine years. During his incumbency of the office of superintendent of schools he performed his pastoral duties regularly, and the competent discharge of the duties of his school work assisted largely in placing the public schools of Susquehanna County upon a higher plane of efficiency than they had before enjoyed. He has been a scholar, teacher or superintendent of the Sunday-school from boyhood. His life-work, whether in connection with the church or schools, has been one of great activity, earnestness and faithfulness in the discharge of his duties. During his continued service to the church he has preached four thousand two hundred and sixty-two sermons, of which five hundred and six were at funerals, and he has been called upon to unite in the bonds of matrimony two hundred and fifty-eight couples. In the accomplishment of his work since 1857 he has traveled by private conveyance nearly eighty thousand miles. Upon uniting with the church, in 1843, he also took another important step and signed the total abstinence pledge, since which time he has been a temperance man both in his teachings and practice. He never united with any secret society, but has strenuously advocated in the church, in the society, and in whatever position he has been called to fill, the principles of temperance. He has been closely identified with school work at home and has served as president of the School Board. In the fall of 1886 he was the candidate of the Prohibition party for legislative honors, and received nine hundred and thirty-two votes, an increase of some four hundred over any previous election.

He married, in 1850, Amelia Russell, who was born in Bridgewater May 13, 1829. Mrs. Tilden has been a valuable helper in the life-work of her husband by her patience, faithfulness and unswerving integrity. She is a daughter of Benjamin and Sally (Watrous) (1798–1863) Russell, who were married in 1824, the former a native of England, who settled in Bridgewater about 1818, the latter a native of Middlebury, Schoharie County, N. Y., who came with her parents, Benjamin (1772–1820) and Lucy (Spencer) (1770–1839) Watrous, from that place to Bridgewater in 1818 and settled where her brother, Spencer Watrous, now resides. Benjamin Watrous was a native of Chester, Middlesex County, Conn., and settled with his family in Middlebury, N. Y., in 1797. The children of Elder William C. and Amelia (Russell) Tilden are Emma Augusta, wife of Charles P. Ball, a farmer in Forest Lake, and Sarah Melinda, wife of Clark D. Dayton, residing on the Tilden homestead in Forest Lake.

Forest Lake Centre Methodist Episcopal Church.—What was known as the Town class of Methodists was organized as early as 1834, and had Jonathan West as its leader. The first meetings were held at his house, near Forest Lake, but soon after they were transferred to the house of John S. Town, in the neighborhood of the present church. Besides the Town and West families, Rosanna Deuel, Lorain Peat and Mary Austin also belonged to the first class. In 1841 there were thirty-two members, including, among other additions, Bertha Warner, Francis and Sarah Southwell and Elmer Cobb. The preachers were supplied by Vestal Circuit, embracing at that time a large number of appointments. In 1846, during the pastorate of the Revs. G. H. Blakeslee and George W. Leach, a meeting-house was built on the farm of John S. Town. This was enlarged in 1871 by the addition of twelve feet to its length and a tower in front, thirty feet high, by a building committee composed of Levi Lincoln, Wm. Booth and Suel Warner. In 1886 a fund was raised to paint the building, which was under the trusteeship of F. H. Southworth, Suel Warner and Willis Treadwell. In the winter of 1861–62 a revival of marked interest occurred in the church, during the ministry of the Rev. Richard Van Valkenburg, which resulted in sixty conversions and forty-five additions to the church. The membership in 1886 was not so large, there being only forty persons in the class, which had the Rev. Asa Warner as its leader and local preacher located here. The local relation was also sustained by Charles Decker, and Justus F. Warner, a son of Azor M. Warner, entered the ministry from this church in 1871. Until 1866 the church was connected with Vestal Circuit, N. Y., but that year Fairdale Circuit was established, with the appointments at Fairdale, Forest Lake Centre, Fair Hill and Devine Ridge, the latter in Rush township, and the Rev. Wm. Shelp was appointed preacher in charge.

Fair Hill Methodist Episcopal Church.—Prior to the erection of this church, in 1877, a class of Methodists held meetings in Taylor Hollow, at the school-house in the Chapman District, and at the house of Samuel D. Cornell. The latter may be said to have been the father of Methodism in this section, having at the time of his death, in 1881, been a consistent member for fifty-seven years. Other pioneer members here were Zephaniah, Ella and Alice Cornell, the Orlando Green family, the Jagger family, the Lewis family, and members of the Shelp family. After the formation of Fairdale Circuit, preaching was maintained with greater regularity, and consequent permanence of work followed, which made the erection of a church

possible. It was built in 1877, on a lot secured from the old Cornell farm (now Conklin) by a committee composed of G. T. Lewis, H. S. Conklin and O. E. Green, at a cost of about fifteen hundred dollars, all of which was fully paid up before the day of dedication, Nov. 26th of that year.

On the 26th of June, 1879, the church became an incorporated body on the petition of G. T. Lewis, E. Jagger, H. S. Conklin, R. L. Baxter, F. D. Terwilliger (named as trustees), O. E. Green, J. R. Fox, O. A. Maynard and Rev. John F. Jones, and the church property was placed in their care. The church is a neat frame building, with a spire, and has several hundred sittings. The class has a score of members, and is under the leadership of G. T. Lewis.

FOREST LAKE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—As showing the interest in temperance nearly forty years ago, it is a matter of record that the above society was organized Dec. 28, 1849, in consequence of an address on this subject by Elder P. Frink, of the Baptist Church. The elder was chosen president of the society and John S. Birchard was the secretary. L. M. Turrell, John S. Town and John Strange were the vice-presidents. The meetings of the society were kept up about three years, and in that period the pledge was signed by one hundred and eighty persons, and the sentiment created has continued with beneficial results to the present time.

CEMETERIES.—There are five cemeteries—the oldest at Birchardville, donated by Jesse Birchard; one near J. Stone's; one on the farm of L. M. Turrell, land donated to the public by his father; one near the lake, and another near S. D. Cornell's. Jabez A. Birchard's oldest child, Mary, was born in 1801—the first birth in the township. Hubbard Warner was the next, and there was not a death in the neighborhood "until those children were old enough to sit up with the corpse." This death was that of Miss Betsey Rice, who died at Loami Mott's, and was the first person buried near the Baptist Church at Birchardville.

CHAPTER XXXI.

FRIENDSVILLE BOROUGH.

THE borough of Friendsville is twelve miles from Montrose, on the old New Milford and Owego turnpike, which forms the principal street of the village. Its early history is blended with the townships of Apolacon, Choconut, Forest Lake and Middletown, from which the area of the borough was taken. It owes its origin and name to the purpose of Dr. R. H. Rose to found a village for the members of the Society of Friends, whom he had induced to settle on his lands in this locality. In 1819 he set aside a tract of land, three-quarters of a mile long and half as wide, along the above highway, which was laid into village lots and called Friendsville. A few of the Friends coming at that period settled within these bounds, but most of them lived in the surrounding country and had this place as their business centre. In consequence of the removal of many of the early settlers the growth of the village was slow, and, though it has a pleasant location, in a rich country, it has not attained the importance of younger villages in the county which enjoy the advantages connected with railway communication. There were, in 1886, not quite two hundred inhabitants, a good Catholic Church, three stores, two public-houses and several large mechanic shops. Three lines of stages bring the place in easy communication with Binghamton, Montrose and Apolacon, the latter being at the mouth of Apolacon Creek, in the State of New York.

Samuel Savage was one of the first Friends in the place, remaining but a few years. William Salter, another Friend, opened the first store about 1820 and Dr. Levi Roberts came about this time, remaining until his death, in 1825, after which his lands passed into the hands of Joshua Gurney. In 1820 Thomas Peironnet, an Englishman, came to Friendsville, but died soon after. His lands were transferred to his brother, James S. Peironnet, a native of Dorchester, England. He was a cultured gentleman, of whom it was said he exchanged for a home in a then uncultivated wild the shaven lawn and rose-wreathed cottages that lend such charms to English scenery. He often reminded me of those virtues that grace the character of an English country squire as shadowed forth by the felicitous pen of Irving. He retained a love of letters to the last, and when in the mood, touched his violin as a master. He had a thorough knowledge of music as a science, and composed with readiness. He died, in 1843, in his seventy-first year, leaving a large family. His sons Robert D. and John S., were merchants in Friendsville from 1835 on, and Frederick was a physician. Two of his daughters married Henry and Sackville Cox. The family removed to the West after 1860. Thomas Christian, a merchant, was a later settler. Dr. Calvin Leet, after living in the central part of Choconut a few years, came to Friendsville, where he owned a tract of three hundred acres of land, on which he lived to be more than eighty years of age. For some time his father, Captain Luther Leet, abode with him. Of the children of Dr. Calvin Leet, Elizabeth married Judson Watkins, and moved to Connecticut; Susan became the wife of Andrew Keyes; Martha D. is the wife of Dr. E. L. Handrick. The sons, Calvin L. and Nathan Y., both became physicians. The former died in the village in 1872, and the latter removed to Scranton.

Lark Moore, a cooper, was a valuable addition to the settlement at Friendsville, removing before his death. His daughter, Susan, became an artist of distinguished reputation.

Benjamin T. Glidden, a native of New Hampshire,

settled in Friendsville about 1825, but removed and did not permanently locate here until 1833. He was a blacksmith by trade, and lived here until his death, in 1852, at the age of sixty-eight years. He was the father of Benjamin Glidden, Esq., of this borough, and D. W. Glidden, of Montrose.

About 1835 a large number of Friends removed from the village, and their places were taken by other citizens, many of Irish descent; and in late years the population has been composed almost wholly of that nationality.

In 1848 the following lived in the newly-organized borough.

Edward Andree, chairmaker; Hallock Armstrong, school-teacher; Charles L. Brown, house and lot; Benjamin Brey, farmer; S. P. Buel, merchant; Samuel Baldwin, farmer; Henry Cox, farmer; Dayton Canfield, farmer; Erastus M. Day, wagonmaker; James Ferry, farmer; Abraham Fordham, cooper; Benj. Glidden, blacksmith; Joshua Gurney, farmer; Thomas Glennon, tailor; Nelson Griffiths, painter; Joseph Hyde, inn-keeper; Andrew J. Keyes, blacksmith; Thomas Leary, laborer; Calvin Leet, physician; Calvin L. Leet, student; S. D. Lyons, tailor; Lark Moore, farmer; John S. Peironnet, storehouse; Robert D. Peironnet, tanner; Henry M. Pierce, farmer; John H. Pierce, physician; William Robbe, chairmaker; David Robbe, farmer; Robert Reynolds, farmer; Henry Slade, house and lot; James Tallon, shoemaker; James Taggart, wagonmaker; Benjamin Virgil, clerk; Ahira Wickham, merchant; J. R. Wood, tailor.

Incorporated.—The village was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1848, with the following limits:

"Beginning at a stake and stones on the lands of Joshua Gurney, in the township of Middletown; thence south 37° W. 320 rods across lands of said Gurney and those of William Carlon, deceased, to a stake and stones; thence north 53° W. 480 rods to a stake and stones on lands of Canfield Dayton, in the township of Apalachian; thence north 37° east 320 rods to a stake and stones on lands of the estate of James Peironnet, deceased; thence south 53° east 480 rods across the corner of Choconut to the place of beginning;" just twice the original limits, and remain unchanged.

The first election was held on the third Friday of March, 1848, when the following were chosen:

Burgess, Amos B. Mott; Councilmen, Charles L. Brown, Joseph Hyde, Ahira Wickham, John S. Peironnet; Clerk, Jeremiah Fordham; Justice of the Peace, Benjamin Glidden; Assessor, Robert D. Peironnet; Street Commissioner, Joshua Gurney.

Since that time the following have been the burgesses and clerks:

1849, Dr. C. Leet, William Robbe; 1850–51, Ahira Wickham, William Robbe; 1852, James Taggart, M. W. Bliss; 1853, John S. Peironnet, M. W. Bliss; 1854, Ahira Wickham, M. W. Bliss; 1855, John H. Pierce, Henry Slade; 1856, D. W. Glidden, James Mead; 1857, D. W. Glidden, William Robbe; 1858–59, Dr. Calvin Leet, James Mead; 1860, James Mead, James M. Rice; 1861, Thomas Matthews, James Mead; 1862, D. W. Glidden, B. Glidden; 1863, J. J. Rooney, James Mead; 1864, J. W. Flynn, James Mead; 1865, E. L. Handrick, James Mead; 1866, E. L. Handrick, D. W. Glidden; 1867, Michael McManus, D. W. Glidden; 1868–69, James W. Flynn, James Mead; 1870, James Mead, R. Foran; 1871, C. McCarthy, James Mead; 1872, Philip Millan, E. L. Handrick; 1873, Hugh Duffy, E. L. Handrick; 1874, R. Winters, James Mead; 1875–76, Dr. E. P. Hines, John W. Hagan; 1877, James Trodden, John W. Hagan; 1878, James Trodden, R. Foran; 1879, E. L. Handrick, R. Foran; 1880, Dennis O'Day, R. Foran; 1881, R. Winter, R. Foran; 1882, Thomas Matthews, J. M. Price; 1883, Thomas Hagan, Thomas Matthews; 1884, J. W. Hagan, Thomas Matthews; 1885–86, M. Dow, R. Foran.

In this period Benjamin Glidden has served five terms as justice of the peace; R. Foran, three times; and that office has also been held by William Buffum, Thomas Matthews and Miles W. Bliss. In 1886 forty-three votes were polled in the borough, and the bounds remained as established.

Business Interests.—It is generally conceded that William Salter, a Friend, sold the first goods in the village about 1820, having a store on the hill where is now the hotel. About 1827 he sold out to Thomas Christian; and the latter had also a public-house at the same place. Later the site was given up wholly to use for tavern purposes, and Joseph Hyde was for many years the inn-keeper. Then came Miles Bliss, C. B. Jackson and Philo Sherwood, each in turn keeping a popular house. From 1868 to 1879 John Foster was the landlord, and the latter year the house was burned. On its site the present three-story building was erected in 1880 by Stephen D. Sawyer and kept by him some time. Since the summer of 1886 the host has been A. M. O'Donnell. In the same locality an old business-stand was converted into a hotel by Edwin Bliss, which is now kept by Philip Ryan. As merchants there were at this place the Peironnets, the Pierces, and last, James Patch.

Nearly opposite is the old business-stand of Mott & Stone, and where later merchants were Wickham & Stone, Wickham & Hosford, J. Hosford, and, for the past fifteen years, Robert Winters. At the other end of the village, in a building which has been destroyed by fire, Robert D. Peironnet traded; and farther up the street was John S. Peironnet. At the tannery was a small grocery by William Gartley. Nearer the centre of the village Frank Gorman was in trade, and was killed by lightning August 15, 1871, while sitting in the store. Later John Gorman had this stand, and while owned by him the store was burned down. On this site is a store in which E. E. Lee has traded since November, 1877. Opposite was a store by the Pierce Bros., Charles Campbell, William Buffum, J. J. Rooney, M. Hickey, and was also burned down. In an adjoining building, which was also burned, was S. P. Buel, James Donley and others. In the same locality Benjamin Glidden and M. S. Marsh had the largest store in the place, and in the fall of 1856 this building was destroyed by fire. William Buffum has merchandised in the borough since 1857, occupying his present stand since the late Civil War.

At the Lee store is kept the Friendsville post-office, in charge of E. E. Lee since October, 1885. The office was established January 3, 1820, with William Salter as the first postmaster. The intermediate appointees were, 1827, Thomas Christian; 1834, Robert D. Peironnet; 1842, Joseph Hyde; 1844, Charles L. Brown; 1848, John S. Peironnet; 1849, Edwin Bliss; 1851, William C. Waters; 1854, Miles W. Bliss; 1856, James Mead; 1861, James M. Rice; 1862, Jeremiah Hosford; 1868, William Buffum; 1869, J. Hosford; 1882, J. M. Rice. The office has

several mails per day, and receives matter for a large scope of country.

Dr. Levi Roberts appears to have been one of the first medical practitioners in this place, from 1821 to 1825. The veteran Dr. Calvin Leet and his sons, Calvin L. and Nathan Y., were conspicuous in the medical history of the place. The former was the first doctor in the northwestern part of the county, and lived at Friendsville until his death, January 1, 1874. Dr. Alfred Peironnet and Dr. Charles Gissey, the latter a Frenchman, also practiced in this place. Dr. John Pierce, son of Henry M. Pierce, an Englishman, said to have been of noble descent, after practicing a number of years, moved to Waverly; and Dr. E. P. Hines, who was here from 1866 to 1879, moved to Great Bend. When Doctors Lathrop and William Bissell were here they were associated with the elder Dr. Leet. Since July, 1863, Dr. E. L. Handrick has practiced at Friendsville, and since the fall of 1881 has had a drug-store, the first in the place.

But little manufacturing has been done at Friendsville. The Hosfords had a tannery in operation before the Civil War, which was burned in 1866. J. S. Hosford put up a steam saw and shingle-mill in the same locality, which is at present owned by W. S. Treadwell. The ordinary mechanic trades have been carried on since the village has had an existence, James Palmer being a pioneer blacksmith, and B. T. Glidden following later. E. M. Day, P. Matthews and Michael Welsh have been wagon-makers, the last two continuing ships. Lark Moore, Abraham Foran and R. Gillan have been coopers, a trade which has been carried on since 1866 by R. Foran. Among those who carried on shoe-shops have been James Bliss, Philip Millan, E. Guglan, Michael Dow and Martin McWade. Benj. Glidden has for many years maintained a justice's office in the village, and the legal profession has a representative in A. M. O'Donnel.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.—From 1832 to 1840 Miss Elizabeth W. Richards successfully taught a select school for young ladies and small boys in the John Hudson house. She was the only daughter of Daniel and Lydia Richards, Friends, who came from Chester County about 1820. Her mother was a woman of marked ability and a public speaker in the Friends' Meeting. The daughter inherited her mother's good qualities, and had, in addition, a strong character of her own. A grateful pupil said of her,—

"Many were anxious to avail themselves of Miss Richards' success in imparting instruction; but her instinctive modesty and desire for a retired life prevented her becoming as widely known as her attainments deserved. Her mission to California in attendance on her youngest brother—the late Joseph T. Richards, Esq, of Montrose—was as heroic as it was sad.

"The journey at that time (in 1852) was but rarely attempted by women, and almost only by those impelled by love and duty. Yet the privations were nothing compared to the changes of climate; their peril on the rainy night, when their hotel at Sacramento was consumed by fire; their flight and exposure, only escaping with the bedclothes wrapped around them; their journey to a more genial southern clime; then the last sad scenes, and the lonely grave in which now rest the mortal remains of *her* only treasure in that far off El Dorado! Her reliance on the All-sustaining arm alone carried her through all, and brought her home a composed, though sorrowing, woman. She now turned her attention to her brother's orphan children. This duty occupied her time for several years.

"On the breaking out of the Rebellion she offered her services to the Governor of Ohio (where she was then residing) as hospital nurse. She was assigned to duty at Camp Dennison; but the effects of the Panama fever had never been wholly eradicated from her system, and the exposure and hardships of camp life, together with her new duties, soon induced typhoid fever, which terminated her life while yet in its prime in the autumn of 1861."

About 1843 Joseph Hyde and others employed the Rev. Richard B. Thurston, a native of Maine, and who was a son-in-law of Henry M. Pierce, to teach in the academy established by them in the building next to Hyde's hotel. He taught three or four years, when the house was converted to private uses by Joseph Hyde, and a select school was opened in another building, erected by subscription for this purpose. This house soon after passed into the hands of the directors of the free schools, and has since been used by them as the school-house of the borough.

Opposite this was the church erected by the Presbyterian congregation of Friendsville in 1841. It was, in its day, a serviceable building, but being long unused, fell into decay before its removal, in 1874, when it was converted into a barn on the R. P. Mulford farm. The church was erected through the instrumentality of Samuel Milligan, of Ellerslie, who was one of the ruling elders of the congregation, which quickly declined after his removal from the country, in 1847. The congregation became a corporate body on the petition of twenty-one members, August 19, 1841, with the following as trustees: John S. Peironnet, Garrad Stone, H. M. Pierce, Ahira Wickham, Joseph Hyde and Judson Watkins. There was no settled pastor, though preaching was for some time regularly maintained. The ministers usually taught the select schools above noted. An account of the Friends' Meeting, with which many of the former people of Friendsville were connected, and of the Episcopal chapel now on the same site, is given in Choconut township, in which it is located.

In the eastern part of the borough the Odd Fellows of Lodge No. 471 had erected a small hall, in which their meetings were held a number of years. The removal of many members caused the surrender of the charter; but a new lodge, with this number, has lately been established in Rush. The hall is now used for farm purposes.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH (R.C.)—This church, as originally built, was small and plain, and was put up in 1831 by Edward White and others of the early Catholics in this part of the county, embracing members from the Keenan, Flynn, Ryan, Tierney, Reilly, Hickey, Lee and other families. Through the efforts of Father Mattingly, the church was improved and supplied with a fine-toned bell. The parish has again outgrown the Church, and a new edifice will be erected

in the near future. A good priest's-house has also been secured in the village for the benefit of the parish, which includes the church in Rush. A library at Friendsville has been a valuable adjunct in the work of the church, greatly promoting the intelligence of the younger members. It is kept in a substantial building, a part of which has been fitted up for a hall for literary and other meetings. Here, also, was maintained, several years ago, a Catholic Temperance Society. The parish has a very large and growing membership, the communicants numbering several hundred. Under the watchful care of the present priest, the Rev. Father J. J. Lalley, it promises to become among the strongest churches of the denomination in the county.

The grave-yard connected with the church is large and well kept. Here repose some of the early Catholic pioneers, including members of the White family, and Patrick Griffin and his wife, Ellen. They were the parents of the gifted Gerald Griffin, the Irish novelist, and of Mrs. Edward White. The following epitaphs mark their places of rest:

I. H. S.
Sacred to the
memory of
PATRICK GRIFFIN,
The first Catholic settler
in this country,
Born in Limerick, Ireland.
DIED
January 20th,
1836,
Aged 72 years.
May the Lord have mercy on his soul,
Through the merits of our Savior. Amen.

—:o:—

SACRED
To the memory of
ELLEN,
Wife of Patrick Griffin,
of Susquehanna Co.,
Born in the city of
LIMERICK, IRELAND,
May, 1776,
Died Oct. 14th, 1831.
Aged 65 years.
Revered and beloved by her own family, respected and esteemed by all who knew her, she presented in her life the model of a tender mother, an affectionate wife and a sincere Christian. May she rest in peace.

This stone is erected as a tribute of affection by one who loved her as a son, her nephew, Doctor Robert Hogan, of New York.

Patrick and Ellen Griffin settled, in the year 1820, on a tract of land bordering on Quaker Lake, in Silver Lake township, Susquehanna County, one of the prettiest and most beautiful spots in this portion of the State, which they christened "Fairy Lawn," in memory of their forsaken home in the old land.

They were thus the pioneers of Catholicism, not only in Susquehanna County, but in Northern Pennsylvania, introducing a faith which has since been embraced by thousands of those who came after them to this section.

CHAPTER XXXII.

SILVER LAKE TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Silver Lake was the first one added to the ten original townships of the county, and was erected in pursuance of a decree of the first court, in August, 1813. Originally it extended five miles along the State line and seven miles south, giving it an area of thirty-five square miles. This was reduced in 1836, when about four square miles were taken from the southwestern part and added to Forest Lake. The present bounds are as follows: North, the State of New York; east, Liberty and Franklin; south, Bridgewater and Forest Lake; west, Choconut. The title of the township was suggested by the beautiful little lake whose silvery waters have ever been one of the principal attractions of this section, and which early received the name of Silver Lake. The outlet of this body of water is Silver Creek, which drains the southern part of the township, also taking the waters of Cranberry Lake, a small sheet of water east of Silver Lake, and flowing eastward, empties into Snake Creek at Franklin Forks. Mud Lake, formerly called Tenbury Lake, is southeast of the centre of the township, and takes its name from the color of its waters, when agitated by the winds. Unlike Silver Lake, it has no attractive surroundings or picturesque borders. It drains southward into Silver Creek. About two miles north of this is Quaker Lake—called Derwent in early times—which is the largest in the township, being one mile long by half a mile wide. It is a very pretty sheet of water, and, on account of its fine surroundings, has obtained favor as a summer resort. One of its inlets is called Sucker Brook, from the abundance of that species of fish found in it. The lake drains northward and its outlet also takes the waters of Meeker's Pond, a small lake near the State line. All these streams are small and were formerly heavily fringed with laurel bushes. The lakes were well stocked with fish and the surrounding forests were filled with game, which caused this section to be a favorite resort of the Indians, as the many relics found by the early settlers attested. On the divide between Mud and Quaker Lakes is Ranney Creek, a small stream having a general northeasterly course into Liberty township. In other sections are small brooks, and numerous springs abound, making this one of the best-watered townships in the county. The surface of Silver Lake is hilly, but not broken as much as the townships east and west; and most of the land is tillable. The ridges were formerly well covered with beech, maple or chestnut, and the lowlands with pine or hemlock; but the greater part of the country has been cleared up and turned into fruitful farms.

The whole of the present township of Silver Lake was included in the lands purchased by Dr. R. H. Rose, February 18, 1809, of Anne, widow of Tench

Francis, who had bought of Elizabeth Jervis and John Peters, to whom it had been patented by the State in 1784. It extended at least thirteen miles along the State line and embraced two hundred and forty-eight tracts of four hundred acres each, or ninety-nine thousand two hundred acres in all. In the early surveys most of this country was known by the name of Hibernia, a term especially appropriate when the character of the present population is considered.

DR. ROSE AND HIS HOME.—Soon after the purchase of his lands Dr. Rose applied himself to their development and labored assiduously in this direction until his death. He directed all the early improvements and, during 1809, gathered around him a force of workmen to fell trees near his future home, at Silver Lake, and to construct a saw-mill preparatory to the erection of his dwelling-house. For these services he paid cash, a rare return for labor in that period. In all the early enterprises of the township he was such an important factor that a sketch of his life is an essential part of the most interesting history of this section.

"Robert Hutchinson Rose was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1776. His father was a Scotch gentleman, and his mother a native of Dublin; hence the son belonged to that sturdy race known as Scotch-Irish. They emigrated to America before the Revolutionary War, and being persons of intelligence and means, gave their son a liberal and accomplished education. He was a writer of force and an author, which distinguished him in his day.[1] He was the largest land-holder and most wealthy citizen among the pioneers of Susquehanna County. Of his large tract of land in Silver Lake and adjoining townships, he sold fifty thousand acres to Caleb Carmalt. He cleared land and erected a fine residence not far from the most beautiful sheet of water in the county, called Silver Lake. He had beautiful and well-laid-out grounds, and lived like an old English baron, while all around him was a howling wildernesss. His residence and grounds were so much finer than anything else for miles around, that the chance traveler gazed with astonishment on his improvements. He was active in promoting the building of turnpikes through Susquehanna, and especially the Milford and Owego. He was influential in having Montrose made the county-seat, giving lands towards the erection of public buildings. He spent some of his time in Philadelphia, and was considered a good hunter in the wilderness. He was passionately fond of nature, and his wife, a daughter of Andrew Hodge, Esq., whom he married in 1810, being in delicate health, he determined to locate on the banks of the lovely mountain lake ever after associated with his name. He studied medicine and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and was a man of musical ability and literary taste. In 1811 he brought his bride to Susquehanna County; here they transformed their wilderness home into a fairy-land, laying out the grounds with walks and ornamenting them with statuary. Dr. Rose died February 24, 1842, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, leaving a widow, three sons and four daughters. One of the daughters became the wife of Wm. Main, of New York, another the wife of Rev. Francis D. Ladd, and another the wife of H. K. Sheldon, of New York, who has improved a portion of the Rose estate for a summer residence. One of the sons, Major R. H. Rose, died in Mankato, Minn., in 1865. The *Mankato Review* says: 'His character had so many attractive points, and his life was so winning, that the ties which bound us to him were something more than the common ties of friendship.'"

Mrs. Rose died in Philadelphia in 1866. The oldest son, Edward W., resides upon the estate, having a fine house south of the lake, and at the opposite end of the lake lived the other son, Andrew, deceased, also in a comfortable house. But neither residence is modeled in any respect after the paternal home, which, to the great loss of the community, as well as the family (absent at that time), was consumed by fire, with all its contents, April 30, 1849. The Rose family still own large tracts of land in the township, and for nearly eighty years the name has been synonymous with any important interest in connection with the affairs of Silver Lake.

The Pioneers.—Most of the early settlers were attracted by the inducements held out by Dr. Rose, who advertised his lands extensively and offered easy terms. Zenas Bliss was one of the first to open a farm. He came from Tolland County, Conn., in 1809, and located in the Choconut Valley, but within the bounds of Silver Lake. He was appointed the first justice of the peace, in which office he "exhibited an enlightened sense of his duty as a guardian of the public peace. He believed that peace was as effectually promoted by discouraging unnecessary litigation as by inflicting the salutary penalty of the law when circumstances made that necessary." As a Christian, he was unobtrusive and exemplary, always being consistent. In 1841 he moved to Leroy, Bradford County, where he died, January 26, 1861, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. His first vote was cast for Washington, his last for Lincoln. Zenas Bliss had six sons—Gordon, Horace, Edwin, Beza H., Clark W. and Chester. The two last-named became physicians in the State of New York. Horace died in the township May 15,1868, aged seventy-six years. But a few of the descendants of the family, belonging to the third and fourth generations, remain in Silver Lake.

The next lot of settlers located in the neighborhood of Quaker Lake, which received its name from the fact that those first living there adhered to the Quaker faith. On the 10th of June, 1809, Alpheus and Sylvanus Finch, Jacob Hoag, Isaac Higgins, Charles Wooster, Peter Soule and Philip Griffith arrived at Binghamton from Duanesburg, New York, and

[1] See chapter on authors.

from thence proceeded by marked trees to Silver Lake, passing but one clearing on the way. Most of them were pleased with the country and selected lands, to which they brought their families the following year, and, in moving, were two days on the road from Binghamton. Alpheus Finch built the first house on the east side of Quaker Lake, and the second was built on the south side by Philip Griffith. As there was no saw-mill convenient, logs were split for floors, gable-ends and roofs. Griffith retained his home in the township until his death, November 21, 1868, a period of fifty-nine years, when he was seventy-nine years old. His wife was a daughter of Jonathan Soule, and died in 1857. They reared ten children, all of whom were married before the death of their mother. One of the daughters became the wife of Joseph S. Gage, of Brackney. The sons were David, Jonathan, Benjamin, Isaac, Philip, Ezekiel, Absalom and Charles, none remaining in the township. Jonathan Soule came a few years later than his son Peter, who came with Griffith. He had seven sons and four daughters, one of whom was the wife of Charles Wooster. He died in June, 1842, aged eighty-one years. A little earlier came Jabez Griffith, the father of Philip, an old man, who died March, 1819, aged eighty-two years.

Within the next three years a number of other settlers came to Silver Lake from Duanesburg, N. Y. Among these, Philo Briggs, who came in 1810, located on Sucker Brook, where he died in 1859. Two of his daughters married Ansel B. Hill and Michael Hill. The same year came John and Joseph Whipple. The latter first cleared up a farm where part of Brackney now is, but nearer to the Charles Wooster farm, on Quaker Lake. Having made some more improvements at that place, he sold out to Dr. Rose and bought a farm on Ranney Creek, on which was a saw-mill. This he left again to clear up another new place, on which he lived until his death, in 1872. It is said that he reared twelve children, for whom he never spent a dollar for medicine. As showing the fertility of the virgin soil, he said that he had raised sixty bushels of wheat from two bushels of seed; and other crops yielded equally bountiful returns.

In 1811 Mortimer Gage came from Duanesburg, and two or three years later Henry Hoag and Wm. Miller. Gage (formerly spelled Gaige) was the first of the many families of that name who lived in Silver Lake, numbering eighteen at one time. They all descended from four brothers at Duanesburg, N. Y., —Simeon, Moses, Benjamin and Joseph, the latter being the only one who ever came to live in Silver Lake.

The Gages have been very numerous in the township, and still constitute a large proportion of the native population.

The rapid influx of population within the next three or four years can best be shown by an advertisement of Dr. Rose's which appeared August 26, 1814, in *The Union*, the first paper printed in Union County, Pa., and issued at Mifflinburg:

"To Settlers.—The subscriber offers for sale a large body of lands on the waters of the Wyalusing, Choconut, Apolacon and Wappasuning Creeks, in the townships of Silver Lake, Bridgewater, Choconut, Middletown and Rush, county of Susquehanna (lately part of Luzerne County), and State of Pennsylvania. The timber is principally beech, mixed with sugar maple, hemlock, ash, birch, basswood, chestnut, cherry and white-pine. The soil is in general of a good quality, and the country remarkably healthy and well watered. There are several mills built, two post-offices established, and a considerable settlement formed which is rapidly increasing. Montrose, the seat of justice for the county, is placed on the southeastern part of the tract. It is about one hundred and thirty miles from the city of New York, and one hundred and sixty miles from Philadelphia. A turnpike is now making to the city of New York, which passes for twenty miles through the tract; and another is granted to Wilkes-Barre, on the way to Philadelphia, which passes twelve miles through it. The purchaser is suffered to take his choice of all the land unsettled. The price is three dollars per acre, except for the lots on the turnpikes, which are four dollars per acre. A reasonable credit will be allowed, an indisputable title, and deed of general warrantee will be given. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, at the Silver Lake, on the premises.

"Robert H. Rose.

"We, the subscribers, ha ve purchased farms on the lands of Robert H. Rose. The soil is in general of a good quality, deep and lasting; and the situation very favorable on account of market for our produce:—

"Daniel Gaige, Peter Soule, Alpheus Finch, Oliver C. Smith, Isaac Howard, Mortimore Gaige, Abraham Gaige, Joseph Whipple, Philip Griffith, Peleg Butts, Charles Davis, Christian Shelp, Nathan Brewster, Geo. John Griffis, Jonathan Ellsworth, Henry Ellsworth, Jacob Bump, John Lozier, William Price, Lark Moore, Bela Moore, Joseph Addison, Chas. Chalker, Daniel Chalker, Scott Baldwin, Rich. Daniels, Zenas Bryant, Ephraim Fancher, Zephaniah Cornell, Moses Chamberlin, Benjamin Fancher, Caleb Bush, Asa Baldwin, Samuel Baldwin, Philip Blair, Thurston Carr, Elisha Cole, Isaac Soule, Hiel Tupper, Jabez A. Birchard, David Owen, Jeremiah Glover, Albert Camp, Daniel Heman, Ebenezer Coburn, H. P. Corbin, D. Taylor, Lemuel Walbridge, Leman Turrell, Canfield Stone, Philo Bostwick, Salmon Bradshaw, Billings Babcock, Robinson Bolles, Zenas Bliss, John C. Sherman, Philo Morehouse, Reuben Faxon, Darius Bixby, Asahel Southwell, Asa Brown, Edward Cox, Peter Brown, Amory Nelson, William Chamberlin, Daniel Chamberlin, Moses W. Chamberlin, Luther Dean.

"From Northumberland the distance is about one hundred and twenty miles; the road is up the river, by Wilkes-Barre and Tunkhannock, at which places it leaves the river and passes by Montrose to Silver Lake. To Tunkhannock, ninety miles, the road is very good; the greater part of the rest is bad, but is rapidly improving."

In 1818 the above was repeated with additional statements intended to induce immigration. The price of lands on the turnpikes was given at six dollars per acre, and for those off them at five dollars per acre. The terms were "the interest commencing at the time of the contract, to be paid at the end of three years, and one-fifth of the principal annually afterwards, making in all eight years."

Easy as these terms appear, many of the settlers could not make their payments when they fell due, and between April, 1813, and September, 1815, more than one hundred suits were entered against debtors by Dr. Rose. Nevertheless, his leniency is still remembered. A contemporary said of him: "It reflects no little honor on his memory that, notwithstanding the large amount owing him from a thousand different hands, yet from first to last he was never known to sell by process of law the personal property of any one for the purpose of enforcing the collection of a debt."

Prior to 1813 John L. Minkler, Isaac Howard, John Howard and Oliver C. Smith lived north of Quaker Lake. The latter was the architect of the first court-house, at Montrose, and built a grist-mill at where is now Brackney. Peleg Butts and his son Isaac also lived in Silver Lake at this period, but moved to Liberty, where he died. In 1814 Eli Meeker and his family came from Columbia County, N. Y., and settled north of Quaker Lake. He was a blacksmith, and put up the first shop in the township, on the road along the lake-shore, where he carried on his trade many years. The sons of Eli Meeker were William, Samuel, Nelson, Eli, Joshua and Andrew, who have had numerous descendants, making this name as common in the township as that of Gage. Aaron Meeker, a brother of Eli, the elder, was the father of Reuben Meeker. They lived at Meeker's Pond, the most northern lake in the township.

About 1815 Ephraim Strong built a house in the southern part of the township, on what was later called by the English settlers "Richmond Hill," after a certain locality in England. This name has been perpetuated by the post-office, established in that part of the township. Strong kept a small store and sold the first goods in Silver Lake. Through his efforts the first Presbyterian congregation was organized, which very much missed his wise counsels when he removed, in 1819, to Athens, Pa. Here he with his numerous sons, made an opening in the pines, planted corn and potatoes, sowed buckwheat, built a snug frame house, dug a well and set out an orchard. Here this godly, intelligent and well-educated household, the father a graduate of Yale College and the mother a superior woman, lived several years. They removed to Hudson, Ohio. The same year, (1815) Zina Bushnell and Ansel Hill came from Middlesex County, Conn., and made improvements south of Mud Lake, the former remaining but a short time, when an Englishman by the name of Walley took his place. Near this place Hill first lived, but in 1817 moved to the Corners, which afterwards bore his name and where he kept a public-house for ten years, probably the first in the township. He died in 1866. This place had been first improved by Joseph Macomber, who removed to another farm.

After the erection of Silver Lake as a separate township, those who occupied lands appear in the following list of taxables in 1816:

Daniel Austin, Thomas Buswell, David Briggs, Philo Briggs, Abraham Briggs, Zenas Bliss, Peleg Butts, William Chamberlain, Thurston Carr, Reuben Carr, Robert Curtis, Jesse Coon, Henry Dennison, Daniel Davidson, Charles Eddy, John Eddy, Peter Ferdon, Zachariah Ferdon, Martin Ferdon, Stephen Finch, Abraham Gaige, Ebenezer Gaige, Isaac V. Gaige, Daniel Gaige, Mortimer Gaige, Jabez Griffith, Philip Griffith, Ansel Hill, Isaac Howard, John Howard, Henry Hoag, Jared Huntington, John Kelsey, John Lake, John L. Minkler, Aaron Meeker Eli Meeker, William Mean, Joseph Macomber, Isaac Nash, John Palmer, Abraham Palmer, Robert H. Rose, W. P. Rowly, Richards Roderick, Peter Soule, Ephraim Strong, A. Shipman, Oliver C. Smith, John Smith, Suel Spaulding, Ezekiel Tripp, Joseph Taber, Almerin Turner, John Van Deck, John Whipple, Daniel Whipple, Larry Wilbur, Hezekiah Winchell, Elias Wilcox, Samuel Wheelock, Wm. Young.

In the succeeding two years at least twenty-five taxables were added to the list, among them being two Irishmen, Thomas Watters and Charles McCarty. The former was a brush-maker, and lived south of Mud Lake. Neither of them appears to have been a Roman Catholic. In 1819 there were nearly forty new taxables, many of them being members of the British settlement, which was founded in 1818 and 1819 through the efforts of Dr. Rose, north and east of Mud Lake, and extending up toward Quaker Lake. The movement was set on foot in Philadelphia, in 1818, by a number of Englishmen who sought an eligible spot which would combine advantages for both farmers and mechanics; or, as a member of the society expressed it, "[1] A place on the eastern side of the mountains, and within a reasonable distance from some of the seaports, in which all the surplus produce of the mechanic's labor might be vended; where the toil of the farmer would be rewarded by a good price for his produce, and where, in consequence of the country not being filled with settlers, land might yet be had at a low price."

As Dr. Rose's lands appeared to possess all these advantages, he was asked on what terms he would sell to a society of British emigrants; and, as these new settlers promised to be a valuable acquisition to the township, in case they should locate in it, he gave the matter most favorable consideration. The subsequent history of this enterprise is well given by Miss Blackman, as follows:

"On the receipt of a reply from the Doctor, a meeting of the emigrants was convened, and it was determined that a committee of five should proceed to Susquehanna County to examine the lands carefully, and to make a report of their situation, soil, water, etc. The result was a unanimous opinion in favor of the place; and a contract was made November 15, 1818. Dr. Charles B. Johnson, from Shropshire, England, one of the committee, was among the first company. He located at the northeast corner of Quaker Lake, and occupied the house previously mentioned as built by Charles Wooster, on what has since been known as the Main place. It was removed some years later, and is now an out-house on William Meeker's farm.

"Dr. Johnson appears as the author of a book, whose statements led many other Englishmen into this section, and who remained no longer than he—three or four years. He removed to Binghamton, where he died, in 1835, aged forty-seven years. He is said to have been a skillful surgeon; his family possessed considerable talent in the use of the brush and pencil.

"*Montrose Gazette*, April 24, 1819, says: 'The tide of emigration is fast setting into this country. The British settlement bids fair to advance the agricultural interest in this part of the State. Large purchases are making by the hardy cultivators of the soil from England. We trust those who purchase here, in preference to traveling to the Western wilds, will enhance their own interests and those of our county generally. Indeed, we know of no part of the country better calculated for the English farmer than this; our lands are cheap, our soil is good, our waters pure, our markets quick and our climate healthy. Nothing is wanting but industry to make Susquehanna County rich and flourishing.'

"A gentleman who visited Silver Lake in 1821 published in the *Village Record*, of Chester County, Pa., the following item: 'From four and a half acres of land that I was on in the neighborhood of Silver Lake, which was farmed with potatoes on shares, were raised sixteen hundred bushels. The owner gave the laborer three hundred dollars as his part

[1] Letters of C. B. Johnson, M.D.

of said crop. It (Susquehanna County) is famous for all kinds of roots and garden stuff.'

"Anthony North, John Deakin, William Lawson, John Caslake, Thomas Rodgers, Charles Innes, James Resseguie, Thomas Rich and Samuel Hill were among the English settlers of this period. They were generally located in the vicinity of Quaker and Mud Lakes, which they called Derwent and Tenbury Lakes—reflecting credit upon their taste. Here they began a *city*, which they named Britannia. It was laid out in lots, which were quite narrow on the road, but were one mile in extent. Nearly all the common trades were represented by the skill of the settlers of 1819, and for a few years following.

"The British Emigrant Society, established here, offered to give a half-acre lot on the turnpike, cleared, to each of the first fifty mechanics who should build a house on the same, and commence his trade.

"Every plan contemplated by the society seems to have been feasible; but it is probably true that the English mechanic, or farmer even, was unfitted by his previous experience to be a pioneer in a country whose forests and hills were sufficiently appalling to New Englanders. The improvements of the latter were purchased by Dr. Rose and sold to the society, or to its individual members; but, as in all cases, the farms were but partially cleared, and the two or three turnpikes of the county hardly counterbalanced the discomforts of the common roads, the high hopes of the incomers were gradually dissipated, if not suddenly crushed, and there were few who remained, or whose descendants are still in the township. Anthony North remained, though his discouragements were equal to any. He built a frame house, but soon after he moved into it a whirlwind lifted the roof and carried it off so suddenly that his family were not aware of their loss until they retired for the night, when they found the bricks or stones of the chimney had fallen on the bed where a sleeping infant was lying; but, strange to say, although they were all around it, not one had struck it. The roof being painted, the shingles were recognized when picked up in the vicinity of New Milford. A pair of Mr. North's 'short breeches' were found on the limb of a tree in Liberty. Mrs. North is still living; her husband died within a few years. Their residence was at the head of Mud Lake. John Caslake, a man of considerable information, and a bachelor well advanced in life, built the house near the bridge at Mud Lake, in which Thomas Rodgers, 1st, lived and died; and which Thomas Rodgers 3d, (grand-nephew of the latter), now owns and occupies. Here Mr. C. died, prior to 1830. Adjoining his place on the north was the earliest location of James Spratt; and above the latter was that of Thomas Rodgers, 1st; both built later near the top of the hill, east of the lake. The farm of Thomas Rodgers, 2d (a nephew of the latter), partly covers the estate formerly owned by James Resseguie, as also one of two lots owned then by John Craik and Walter Scott. Ths last named died here. He was the father-in-law of A. Waldie. John Craik was an intelligent Scotchman, whose disappointment in the supposed attractions of the township did not drive him from it. He also died here; and some of his family are still in the vicinity. North of these settlers was Dr. Charles W. Bankson, who came from Philadelphia. The house built by his widow was afterwards occupied as a dwelling and store by William Hewson, who had previously lived in 'Richmond Castle;' and after he left it was occupied as a store by Joseph Stanley. Dr. Bankson practiced in Silver Lake a number of years. Dr. Emerson, also from Philadelphia, was probably the first physician here He was located on the west side of the road. William Armstrong settled just below T. Rogers, 1st. On the site of the present residence of A. B. Hil one Rumley, a tailor, lived; the house was afterwards burned. Samue Hill lived near the corners, and had a fine flower garden a little farther north, which gained a notoriety from its being a rare instance in which a busy farmer gave attention to anything but essentials."

After most of the English settlers had gone, Doctor Rose tried the experiment of filling their places with colored farmers. As most of them were in indigent circumstances, he advanced means for their support and encouraged them to cheerfully accept their new conditions and to become industrious citizens. His confidence in them was abused to such an extent that he was forced to vacate the places they occupied and to seek a new class of settlers. These were readily found in *The Irish* who had been thrown out of employment by the suspension of work on the Chenango Canal. They were easily induced to purchase lands and settle down as farmers, and most of them succeeded in earning homes of their own in a short time. A few of them arrived at competency in the course of years, and being imbued with a public spirit, proved valuable factors in advancing the interests of the township. Some of the younger people became well educated and distinguished themselves in the professions in other parts of the country, one of the most prominent being the late Reverend Bishop Shannahan, of Harrisburg, whose father lived a number of years on the main road north of Mud Lake. Many of the Irish settlers were induced to locate here by the Griffin and White families, who had made the township their home at an earlier period. Patrick Griffin and his family were here as early as 1821, living on the northeast corner of Quaker Lake, on what was afterwards the Main place. The family possessed true gentility, and Mrs. Griffin especially had great loveliness of character. One of their sons, Captain Gerald Griffin, was a retired British officer, in England and contributed to the support of the family. He was an author whose works were well received and one of his novels has been dramatized. Another son, Patrick Jr., removed to California, where he died in the fall of 1872. The oldest daughter became the wife of Edward White, "on which occasion the joybells of Limerick were rung to honor the young bride and groom." They came to Silver Lake in 1822, and "this eminently worthy couple were the first apostles of the Catholic Church in Susquehanna County and the adjacent parts of New York State." The oldest son, James W., became a distinguished jurist in New York City, where he was styled "one of the noblest Irish Americans of our times." He was the father of the authoress, Lucy C. Lillie; John, another son of Edward White, also moved to New York; and William went to California, where he amassed great wealth. The daughters of Edward White were highly educated, and in the course of years the family moved from Middletown, (where it had lived sometime) to Binghamton and established a successful boarding-school for young ladies, which they conducted until the death of Mrs. White, in 1851. Mr. White died in 1863, and both are interred at Friendsville, as are also some members of the Griffin family. Several of the daughters of Edward White became nuns after the death of their mother.

The first Roman Catholic priest in the county was Father Francis O'Flynn, of the order of La Trappe, and of "noble descent." His sister, Mrs. Fitzgerald, a true lady, was, with himself, the centre of a large circle of the cultivated and refined. Indeed, at no later period has a larger number of such persons resided in Silver Lake and vicinity. Among the Irish who came at a later day and made good improvements in the township were Michael Ward, James McCormick, J. D. Murphy, James Foster, Timothy Sweeney and the Sullivan family. By degrees the descendants of the New England settlers left, and those of the

Irish rapidly filled their places, until the latter are now a large majority of the population.

The taxables in 1837, *after the township was reduced to its present limits.*—Daniel Austin, Nicholas Austin, Indiana Allen, Edwin Bliss, Zenas Bliss, Silas Balcom, Philo Briggs, Benjamin Britton, Patrick Buckley, Zina Bushnell, Jirah Bryan, Henriette Bankerson, John Craig, Cornelius Crawley, Michael Cain, William Cunningham, Timothy Corbit, Frederick Casley, Thomas Campbell, Patrick Donnelly, Thomas Donnelly, Ebenezer Gage, Benjamin E. Gage, Benjamin M. Gage, James Gage, Benoni T. Gage, Joseph Gage, Joseph M. Gage, Mortimer Gage, Asa Gage, William Gage, Abraham Gage, Perry Gage, Daniel Gage, Ezekiel Gage, Benj. S. Gage, Philip Griffith, Samuel Green, Michael Genan, David Griffith, James Ganon, Edward Ganon, Henry Hoag, Ansel Hill, Michael Hill, Ansel Hill, Jr., Wilber Hillard, Isaac Howard, Enos Howard, Samuel Howard, Jonathan Horton, Patrick Hawley, Patrick Hays, Michael Hays, John Jaycox, Thomas Kean, John L. Kite, Patrick Kelley, Michael Locklin, Samuel T. Lee, Philip Leonard, Thomas Mahan, Stephen Malone, William Meeker, Aaron Meeker, Ebenezer Miller, Henry Miller, James McCormick, Michael McCormick, John Minkler, Michael Murphy, John Murphy, Thomas Mahan, Anthony North, John Oday, Timothy Oday, Patrick Oday, George W. Parker, Lawrence Powers, James S. Palmer, George Pratt, John Quigley, Edward Quigley, Edwin Quinn, Thomas Rogers, James Resseguie, James Rose, Robert H. Rose, John Smith, Primrose Scott, Timothy Sullivan, John Shanuahan, Dunnivan Shannahan, Abraham Steamburgh, Thode & Brock, Almeron Turner, John Tierney, C. F. Voltz, Elias Wilcox, Joseph Whipple, Samuel Whipple, Stutely Wescot, Christopher Ward, Elias Webster, Patrick Whalen, Michael Ward, Chauncey Wright.

Roads and Agricultural Interests.[1]—"Previous to the organization of Susquehanna County (1810) only one road had been regularly cut out within the present township of Silver Lake. This was a State road from the twenty-ninth mile-stone to what is now Montrose. It was but two rods wide. In 1813 a road from Silver to Choconut Creek, near Edward Fox's, is reported; and in August of the same year, upon the petition of Dr. Rose, the court appointed viewers to lay out a road from his house to Joseph Ross' on the North Branch of the Wyalusing. November 15th and 16th following, Leman Turrell, Philo Bostwick, Bela Moore, Joseph Ross and Isaac Stone viewed the route the second time. It passed through the improvements of Zenas Bliss and Bela Moore, beginning near Silver Lake and running west to the line between that township and Rush (now Choconut), thence to Choconut Creek road and down it eighty rods, then northwest and afterwards southwest to the Milford and Owego turnpike (past Nathan Nelson's), then on the turnpike southeast forty-eight rods, then southwest to the road leading to Ross', half a mile east of his saw-mill bridge. This was 'confirmed finally,' January, 1814. Still, the facilities for travel were limited until Dr. Rose cut a road through to Snake Creek, at his own expense, it is said. This connected with 'the old Brunson road' in Lawsville, which reached Wiley Creek just within the limits of Great Bend, and followed it to its mouth. This was the first mail-route to Great Bend from Montrose *via* Silver Lake.

"An agricultural society was formed in 1820. From the diary of Philip Griffith, now in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. J. S. Gage, we have a few items relative to affairs in the township at this early day, and among them mention of the introduction, by Dr. Rose, of large numbers of sheep into the township. On the 4th of July, 1832, Edward White and Philip Griffith brought to him one thousand three hundred and fifty-two sheep, in August of that year he had nearly two thousand—eleven of the number having that month been killed by wolves. At a later period he had five thousand sheep and numerous cattle."

Although sheep raising is not so important an interest as formerly, there are still large flocks in the township, and it is a profitable interest. The Roses and others have fine herds of cattle, and dairying is an important industry. About 1870 a cheese factory was put up by Mortimer Gage, which has been discontinued.

Business Interests and Villages.—Dr. R. H. Rose erected the first mills in the township, having a saw-mill below Silver Lake as early as 1810, and a grist-mill three years later. The latter has passed away, but a saw-mill has been continuously maintained at this place. The present mill of Edward W. Rose is near the site of the old mills. Lower down Silver Creek, where the Chenango pike crosses it, Dr. Rose established a woolen factory in 1829, building a stone dam across the stream. This was last operated by Captain D. H. Keeler and Anson Williams. The latter returned to Connecticut, but Keeler got in operation a small factory at the Salt Spring, in Franklin township, removing thither some of the machinery from the Rose factory. The building was then allowed to go to decay. In its best days it was the scene of busy activity, and the factory was a great accommodation to the people, making some good cloths and common-wear.

On the outlet of Mud Lake the Hill family have had saw-mills in operation many years. Near this Chauncy Wright & Sons operated a fulling-mill from 1830 to 1842, when they concentrated their interests at Forest Lake.

On the outlet of Quaker Lake, below the village of Brackney, Oliver C. Smith put up a saw-mill about 1813, and later a small grist-mill which accommodated the people of that section. In 1817 Roderick Richards owned the mill, and also had a small distillery, the first in the township. Soon after a stone building was here put up for a still by Rogers, Brown & Clarke, but both were abandoned before 1821. On the site of the tannery at Brackney Joseph Gage had saw and grist-mills, which were later operated by Benoni T. Gage. These became the property of Gilbert Tompkins, who sold to J. W. Brackney in 1848. The latter caused the old mill to be torn down and a tannery to be erected on its site in 1849. The following year a good grist-mill was erected higher up the stream, and both industries are still carried on. The creation of these en-

[1] Blackman.

terprises called into existence *the village of Brackney*, one of the pleasantest little places in the county. Brackney was an enterprising man, and soon made this the most important business point in the township. He erected a fine mansion and made other noteworthy improvements. He continued to carry on business here until after the war, when the property passed into other hands, being owned in 1886 by H. F. Inderleid & Co. The former is the manager of the property, which consists of the tannery, grist-mill, store-houses, mansion, ten tenements, one hundred acres of land and the water right of Quaker Lake. The grist-mill was supplied with improved machinery in 1883. The tannery is operated by steam-power and is carried on extensively. There are one hundred and fifty-six vats, giving a tanning capacity of thirty-two thousand sides of sole leather per year, finished by the acid process. Binghamton, ten miles distant, is the shipping point. At Brackney merchandising was done in a building near the present church before 1849 by William Montford. The following year J. W. Brackney opened a store, which was carried on with Reuben Chichester as clerk. In the same locality is a store carried on by J. J. Inderleid. The second store in the village was opened in 1886 by Philip Gage.

The Brackney post-office, established May 1, 1850, with J. W. Brackney as postmaster, was first known as the Harewood post-office at Mud Lake. Mary C. Franks has been the postmistress since 1869. A daily mail is supplied from Binghamton, N. Y. The public-house at Brackney was first kept by Benoni Gage, and after his death by his son Robert. The present proprietor is L. MacInery.

Dr. Charles Tiffany is the resident physician. Other practitioners in this locality not already named have been Doctors Plant, Philetus Boardman, Isaac Lewis, James Lewis, Alexander Lewis and John Vail, the latter now of Montrose. Brackney has had a Good Templar Lodge and a flourishing Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, whose business was transacted in the present Gage store. Quaker Lake, above the village, has lately become a popular summer resort, its attractions being appreciated by large numbers of visitors each year. In 1886 Messrs. Furman, Babcock & Kent, from Binghamton, purchased a tract of fifty acres of land on the south side of the lake, and improved a part of the same by putting up a number of summer cottages, grading streets and laying out a park, in which many improvements are contemplated, The erection of a hotel is also projected. The waters of the lake are clear, cool, and, it is said, no storm ever roils them. It is well stocked with fish.

MUD LAKE is a small hamlet on the turnpike, where that highway crosses the outlet of the lake. This was the site of the ephemeral city of Britannia, an account of which is given in the British settlement, and some of the first permanent settlers here were the North and Rogers families. Tommy Rogers and Dr. Bankson had the first frame houses in the place. John Craik, the Scotchman, was also long a settler here. Near the mouth of the lake Tommy Rogers put up the first permanent store, an earlier store having been kept in a building which was burned down, which stood on the site of the John Murphy house. Rogers was in trade a number of years, and others have merchandised in the same building, which is now vacant. For many years Timothy Sullivan has been the merchant of the place, having a good store near the church. Opposite is the public-house built by Daniel Phelan, in which he also sold goods. Later keepers of the inn have been Daniel Sullivan, J. B. Atwater and Lawrence McCabe, the present occupant. The first public-house was kept at Hill's Corners, south of the hamlet, by Ansel B. Hill, Coggshell, Griffith, Parker and others.

In March, 1829, a post-office was here established, with the name of *Harewood*, and Joseph Macomber was the postmaster. On the 18th of October, 1831, it was discontinued, but was re-established January 26, 1835, with P. Griffith postmaster. Jonathan Parker succeeded him in 1836, and William Main became the postmaster in 1840, the office being then kept near Quaker Lake. In 1850 the name was changed to Brackney, and the office moved to that village. Since 1849 the post-office at Mud Lake has been the old *Silver Lake* post-office, Thomas Rogers being the first postmaster after its removal from the Rose place, and keeping the office at his store. In 1853 David L. Meeker became the postmaster; Edward Kernan in 1854, Timothy Sullivan in 1858, Ansil B. Hill in 1861 and, since 1866, Timothy Sullivan, keeping it at his store.

SILVER LAKE post-office was established June 29, 1810, with Robert H. Rose postmaster, who held the appointment until his death, in 1842, when E. W. Rose succeeded him.

In 1834 Philip Griffith removed to the vicinity of Dr. Rose's residence, and kept the post-office accounts, and also those of the estate. A farm-hand was then paid but fifty cents a day. In 1836 oak plank was worth one cent per foot; shingles three dollars per one and a half thousand. John Nicholson was the postmaster in 1848, and the following year it was removed to its present locality—Mud Lake. Since May 16, 1872, a new post-office has been maintained at Silver Lake, with the name of *Sheldon*, and Anna Rose, postmistress.

RICHMOND HILL post-office was established June 6, 1867, with Thomas Hartnet postmaster. September 13, 1872, it was discontinued, but re-established two weeks later. Since 1878 Jane Lannan has been the postmistress. All the offices in the township are on the Montrose and Binghamton routes, and have daily mails, Silver Lake being unusually well favored in this respect for an agricultural section.

RELIGIOUS.—The early settlers of Silver Lake adhered to the Congregational or Presbyterian faith,

and that form of worship was the first established within its bounds. The Church of Christ in Silver Lake and Choconut was organized February 16, 1816, by a council composed of the Rev. E. Kingsbury, Rev. Oliver Hill and John Thatcher. The meeting was held at the house of Dr. Rose, and the following day the Lord's Supper was administered to the communicants in Dr. Rose's office. Seven persons entered into membership and four more applied for admission conditioned upon receiving letters of dismission from other churches. Ephraim Strong, Daniel Chamberlain, Samuel Wheelock and Henry Dennison were selected to conduct the religious meetings of the church, and the first-named was chosen clerk. On the 6th of October, 1816, Mary Strong and Mary Elizabeth Wheelock were baptized. Ephraim Strong removed, in 1819, and John Peters was chosen in his stead, and that year the meetings were held in the school-house. The following year preaching was held at the house of Joshua Griswold, in Choconut, and later, meetings at the houses of Jehiel Griswold and Zenas Bliss. The ministers rendered missionary service mainly, and, prior to 1823, those who preached were Revs. E. Kingsbury, O. Hill, M. M. York, G. N. Judd, Solomon King and Enoch Conger. The last-named may have been a stated supply, and his labors increased the membership of the church. On the 22d of June, 1822, he received twenty-one persons into the church on profession of faith; but as many of the former members had removed, the whole number of communicants, in 1823, was but thirty-one, and the following year two less than that number. Most of these resided in Choconut, and the first house of worship was built in the valley of that creek. It was a plain frame building and soon after was converted into a residence. In February, 1828, the county prayer-meeting was held at the house of Zenas Bliss, but two years later the Rev. Todd preached twelve sermons in Silver Lake and Choconut. In 1833 the Rev. Smith preached in the Presbyterian meeting-house and, on the 13th of July, that year, received five persons into church membership. Six days later he preached at the house of Squire Wright and seven persons more were admitted. The forms of the church were strictly observed and special attention was paid against the desecration of the Sabbath. On the 7th of January, 1833, Deacon Daniel Chamberlain was constrained to bring charges against Gordon Bliss for traveling on the Sabbath day, but it does not appear that action was taken in the matter to investigate the charge. After this period preaching was held with less regularity by the Revs. Burr Baldwin, Daniel Deruelle and John Sherer, and the interest began to wane on account of the removal of many of the members. In 1836 the church lost, among other members, by removal, Daniel Chamberlain and wife, Gordon Bliss and wife, Charles Tubbs and wife, all of whom had taken a prominent part in keeping up the organization. The last record concerning the old church was made March 20, 1837, when the fact was recorded "that of the seventy-one persons who had joined since the organization of the church, but twenty remained, living over a large area of territory, and nearly all of them were females."

Although the church had ceased to exist, the spirit of Presbyterianism had not wholly departed from this section. With the coming of new settlers came a purpose to revive the work, and, in the course of a few years, meetings were again held, which developed so much interest that a new organization was effected March 21, 1847, with the following members: Mrs. Jane Rose and four daughters, John Simpson and wife, Henrietta Craik, W. Coon and wife and Eliza North. About this time the meeting-house, which had been begun the preceding fall, was ready for occupancy and has since been the place of worship. It was erected on the west bank of Mud Lake, on a very pleasant site, through the liberality of Mrs. Rose and her family, under the superintendence of John Simpson, at that time the manager of the Dr. Rose estate. He was an exemplary man and up to the time of his death, November 8, 1848, was a very pillar of the church. The church having been organized, it became an incorporate body November 27, 1847, with the name of the Presbyterian Congregation of Silver Lake, and the following trustees: John Simpson, William Maine, Ansel Hill, Thomas Rogers, John Craik and Edwin Bliss. Their successors have cared for the church property, which, in 1886, was a neat frame edifice, relieved by a spire, which had been improved in 1883. On the church lot of one acre of land, including the graveyard, are a number of good sheds. The controlling trustees were Thomas Rogers, Sr., Wm. Meeker, Thomas Patton, H. K. Sheldon, George Holmes and George L. Tracy.

The congregation has never been strong numerically, having, in 1886, less than a dozen active members, from the Wakeley, Patton, Rogers, Meeker, Hill and Rose families. The minister was the Rev. D. L. Burrett, who supplied the pulpit. The Rev. Francis D. Ladd was the first pastor of the church and served several years. Then the pulpit was supplied by the Rev. Thomas Thomas, the Revs. Palmer, Frame, Alexander, Boyd, Calnon, Kilmer and others. For many years Nathaniel H. Wakeley and Thomas Patton have been the elders of the church.

The Brackney Methodist Episcopal Church.—As early as 1818 an effort was made to form a Methodist class in the township, which was not successful on account of the unsettled condition of the people. But, about 1831, meetings began to be held regularly by Elder Solon Stocking and others, at the school-houses and the homes of the members. These belonged to the Heath, Jaycox, Minkler, Miller and other families. In 1839 the Revs. Charles Perkins and J. R. Boswell were appointed preachers for this section and on New Year's day, 1840, began a series of meetings, continuing a month, which resulted in forty conversions,

and which is yet spoken of as the "great reformation." Most of the converts connected themselves with the Methodist Church, which from this time on became an active, aggressive body. Among these later additions were persons belonging to the Gage, Meeker, Hoag, Griffith, Wilber and Finch families, and have ever since been conspicuous in its history. In 1846 a plain frame meeting-house was built, on the northeast corner of the cross-roads, south of Brackney and opposite from the school-house, where the meetings were then held, which was dedicated in February, 1847. This was the house of worship until after the Civil War, when the building was moved to a more eligible site, on the same road, farther north, where it was greatly enlarged and improved. Since that time a bell has been supplied and other improvements added so as to make it a very attractive country church. The society became an incorporated body Jan. 24, 1868, with the following trustees: J. S. Gage, R. B. Meeker, Wm. Meeker, Benjamin S. Gage, Mortimer Gage, Aaron Meeker and John W. Brackney. These offices were filled, in 1886, by J. S. Gage, Lewis Jaycox, Mortimer Gage, Aaron Meeker, Asahel Roberts, George Minkler and H. F. Inderleid. The first-named was the leader of the class at this place, which had about twenty-five members. For many years the church has been a part of the Hawleyton charge, and had, in 1886, Rev. P. Holbrook as the pastor. Adjoining the church is a burial-plat, where some of the former members are interred. But, in 1880, Henry Meeker opened a cemetery, containing one and one-half acres, south of this, which is finely located and which has become the principal place for interment in this part of the township. South of this place, near Quaker Lake, on the old Meeker farm, is one of the oldest burial-places in Silver Lake, but which is now seldom used.

The Chapel of St. Augustine (*Roman Catholic*) is the third house of worship in the township, and is, in its external appearance, the most attractive. It was erected in 1871 and first occupied for service on Christmas day of that year. This is the second chapel the Catholics have had in this township. The first was built on the head-waters of Ranney Creek, on lands owned by P. Fitzgerald, a nephew of Father O'Flynn. It was also the first Roman Catholic Church in the county, and was used until its destruction by fire, April 3, 1870. The location of the present church is very fine and the building is a credit to those worshipping in it. St. Augustine belongs to the parish of St. Joseph, in Choconut township, and their history, aside from what has been here given, is essentially the same.

CHAPTER—XXXIII.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

LIBERTY is on the State line and occupies an intermediate position among the townships on the northern border. It is bounded on the east by Great Bend township; on the south, by Franklin; and on the west by Silver Lake. It extends six miles along the State line, and nearly four miles from north to south, having had this area since the erection of Franklin, in December, 1835, most of its territory having been taken off from old Lawsville township. [1] The present township retained the name of Lawsville until September, 1836, when the title of Liberty was adopted, as being more expressive of the feelings of the citizens of this section, and the time-honored name passed out of use in this county. The surface is very much broken, steep hills skirting the water-courses, some of them being unfit for cultivation; their sides and tops are covered with huge boulders; and the soil, where tillable, is not remarkable for its fertility. On the more level lands and in the valleys the lands are good, and the cereals grow to perfection, while the grasses produced are exceedingly nutritious. Hence dairying and sheep-growing are profitable employments.

The principal stream of the township is Snake Creek, which enters the southern border, west of the centre, and flowing northeast, passes into New York, about a mile from the northeast corner. It is here a stream of considerable volume, and affords several good mill-sites. The principal tributary, Ranney Creek, enters it from the west, near Brookdale. Bailey Brook is next above it, rising in the hills which separate it from Ranney Creek. The outlet of Tripp Lake, a small body of water in the western central part, falls into Snake Creek at Stanfordville; and flowing from Mud Lake, in Silver Lake township, is a small brook, whose waters are taken above Lawsville Centre. In the southeastern part of the township is a small brook emptying into Wylie Creek, which here bends into Liberty, thence passes again into Great Bend, within the space of a mile. In all parts of the township springs of pure water abound, which served as one of the attractions of the country when first opened for settlement.

The Pioneers of Liberty were persons of limited means, many having no other capital than their good health, energy and a purpose to succeed. These requisites stood them well in need, for the country was hard to clear, and the advantages of location not the most favorable, since settlements were generally of an individual nature and slowly made. The Hon. Timothy Bickering, of Revolutionary fame, is credited with having been the first resident of the township. Near 1800 he built a cabin on the Garry Law place, above the village of Lawsville Centre, and made a small clearing, but after a few years' residence left. He afterwards continued to own large tracts of land in the county, much of it being in the township. On the next stream of importance a temporary settlement was made, about the same time, by Stephen Ranney, of Litchfield, Connecticut, for whom the creek in the

[1] See Franklin Township.

northwestern part of the township was named. He may have lived here a few years, and cleared a piece of land which was afterwards a part of the Butts farm. Several other persons came in as temporary settlers, but no authentic account of them is available.

The first actual settler with his family was Samuel Woodcock, of Litchfield, Connecticut, who came in 1800, and located on a tract of land half a mile from the State line, near where was afterwards the saw-mill of Alanson Chalker. He appears to have been a millwright, and superintended the putting up of mills for Robert Bound in 1802, in what is now Franklin township. It is possible that he removed when that work was accomplished. The same year, 1800, two single men by the name of Joseph and Ira Bishop settled on the lower part of Snake Creek, the former at Brookdale and the latter at what, five years later, became the Hance farm. Neither of them appears to have remained in the township.

In 1805 Waples Hance purchased the Ira Bishop farm, now owned by J. Sullivan, where he lived until his death, in 1843, at the age of ninety years. He reared two sons and three daughters, who married, Lydia N. Durke, of Binghamton; Rachel, A. A. Beman; and Hannah, Zebulon Blakeslee; both the latter were merchants in Liberty. Isaac, the oldest son, lived on the farm now occupied by his only son, George. His daughter, Gertrude, was for sixteen years a missionary in the Zulu country, in Africa, returning to this country in September, 1886. Another of Isaac's daughters, Frances, is a teacher at Binghamton, N. Y.

Within the next half a dozen years lands were improved by Peleg Butts, Jonathan and Jesse Ross, Caswell and Nathaniel Ives, John Holmes and Edward Hazard.

Peleg Butts had been in Silver Lake at an earlier day. He settled on the State line, where he lived to be more than eighty years old. His son Isaac died on the homestead a few years ago; Abraham lived on an adjoining farm; Perry lived at Brookdale, but moved to Binghamton. He had also three daughters.

Jesse Ross was the father-in-law of Dr. Stanford, and lived north of him. His death occurred at an early day, and he was the first person interred in the Ives burial-ground, at the Centre. His sons Jesse, David and William, moved to Western Pennsylvania; Alfred and Timothy died in Liberty, the latter having been the father of Jonathan Ross, of Lawsville Centre.

Caswell Ives came from Litchfield, Conn, about 1810, and finally settled on the farm now owned by his son William, at Lawsville Centre. At that time there were no roads or any public improvements. William H., the oldest son, was born on the homestead, where he was born in 1813. Of the other sons, Reuben moved to Maryland; John lives at New Milford; Ansel, at Oshkosh, Wis.; George, at Falls Church, Va.

Nathaniel Ives, a brother of Caswell, came the same time, and after living some years in the township, married and moved to Great Bend. Reuben, a younger brother, not of age when he came, after attaining manhood improved a farm on the cross-roads at Lawsville Centre, which is now owned by Michael Dawley. He moved to Virginia, as also did Ayner, another brother, who had lived for some time on the place improved by Nathaniel.

Of Edward Hazard, his son, the Rev. H. C. Hazard, at that time sixty-five years of age, gave Miss Blackman the following account in 1870:

"Fifty-eight years ago last March, my father, with his family, moved from Otsego County, N. Y., down the Susquehanna River to where Windsor Village now stands, and over the Oghquago Mountains to Great Bend, *via* Taylortown; crossed the river in a scow, thence down the south side of the river to the mouth of Snake Creek, and up the creek two miles, where he located in an almost unbroken wilderness. The wolves were our nearest neighbors, especially at night. I saw one in the daytime within ten rods of the house, where a beef had been dressed the day before. My father used to kill as many as forty deer in a year; the hides furnished clothing and the carcasses meat.

"There was not a school-house from Binghamton to Montrose, and a meeting-house I had never seen. The first school-house was built where is now Brookdale, on Snake Creek, at my father's instigation: and he, being a carpenter and joiner, built the house, and afterwards taught the first school. I went to Binghamton to the grist-mill with my father in a canoe, some fifty years ago, when it was a wilderness where half or two-thirds of the city now stands; however, we usually got our grinding done at Josiah Stewart's, where McKinney's mill now stands. Great Bend was our point of trade."

Samuel Truesdell and his sons, who came in 1811, located several miles southeast from Ives, on what is now the Javan Beebe place, where he died. His son James settled on an adjoining farm, which is now occupied by his son, Henry A. Other sons of James were Willard, living in Scranton, and Samuel at Franklin Forks. Samuel Wheaton Truesdell, a brother of James, lived on the homestead until his death, in October, 1872, aged seventy-three years. He was the father of Calvin Truesdell, who became a noted criminal lawyer in Wisconsin.

In the same neighborhood settled Arch. Marsh, who came from Connecticut in 1817, walking most of the way, and accompanying S. W. Truesdell, who had been to his native State on a visit. He married Lois Merriman, and both died on the farm they improved and which is now owned by a son, Kirby Marsh. Another son, Jarod, lives in the same locality.

Jedediah Adams came from the township of Great Bend soon after 1812, settling on the farm which had been improved by Ebenezer Allen, a year or so previously. He reared sons named Asahel, who settled on Ranney Creek, where his widow, Anna Roe, still resides. He served in the War of 1812. Eli, the second son, moved to New York. Dr. Daniel Adams, another son, lived on the homestead until his death, when he was more than ninety years old. His family still occupy this place, below Brookdale. Of the daughters of Jedediah Adams, Lucy married Israel Richardson, the surveyor, spoken of farther on, and Polly became the wife of Nathan Marvin.

Below the Adams place, on the creek, Peter Gunsalus, a carpenter, lived. He was of Spanish descent. His wife, Mary Salmon, survived him many years, becoming more than ninety years old. The two sons, Virgil and Wallace, remain in the township.

Benajah Howard settled on the creek near the present Comstock place, coming from Schoharie County, N. Y. He next moved to Ranney Creek, but died in Bridgewater. He reared the following sons: Moses, who died on Ranney Creek, on the place he had cleared; Otis, still living, south of the creek, at the age of eighty-seven years; Salem, who died in Binghamton; Cheney, who cleared up a farm near the old homestead; Grovener, who lived near Lawsville Centre, and who was killed by the falling of a tree while clearing up his land.

Dr. Daniel Stanford came from New Hampshire in 1814, and bought three hundred and thirty acres of land on the Snake Creek, at what is now Sanfordville. He died in 1829, at the age of forty years. His son, D. D. Stanford, still resides on part of the homestead, where also lived other sons, Charles, Calvin and Williston. Mrs. Ruth Stanford, at the time of her death, was eighty-six years old—an age attained by but few persons in the township in late years.

Below him settled David Bailey, who came from Bucks County, Pa., about 1812. Here he died in 1844, but his widow survived him until 1868, aged eighty years. Of their thirteen children, two—William Bailey, of Ranney Creek, and Mrs. Green—are still living in the township. Other sons were Watson, David, Richard, Joseph and Edward L. The latter became a well-known Baptist minister, was chaplain of the Senate at Harrisburg three years, and died while pastor of the church at Carbondale, in 1870. The descendants of the Bailey family number more than a hundred, but they are not so numerous in Liberty as in former years.

In 1815 Daniel Marvin settled on a place where Joseph Hutchinson had previously been; and two years later Jonathan Howard, who had been a soldier in the War of 1812, came to Liberty, remaining until his death, in 1869, at the age of eighty-eight years. The following year Stephen Dawley located in the northern part of the township, coming from Connecticut with an ox-team, the journey consuming sixteen days, and the weather being very cold.

In the southern part of Liberty, Chauncey North settled before 1820, occupying the farm next south of Ives. Here also lived John Morse, and both places afterwards passed into the hands of Newton Hawley and Garry Law. The latter came in 1826, and died on this place, which is now occupied by his son, Hiram.

In 1820 David O. Turrell settled on part of the present Ross farm near Lawsville Centre. He afterwards moved to the western part of the township, but died in Franklin. His son Daniel was killed by the falling of a tree, and was the second person interred in the Ives Cemetery. Other sons were Samuel and Dimock Turrell.

Roger Kenyon, from Rhode Island, lived near the south line of the township, coming in 1822. His son James died on the homestead, Othmal lives farther down the valley, and Roger in Montrose. Constantine Choate lived in this locality a few years, about 1820, but returned to New Hampshire. In this part of the township also lived several members of the Webster family, their father, Joseph Webster, being an early settler in the northern part of Franklin. Alexander, James and Joseph Webster, Jr., lived in Liberty. Elder John Webster lived in Franklin, not far from the township line.

In 1819 Dr. Rufus Fish settled on the clearing made by Stephen Ranney, but returned to Great Bend. Some time after this he again moved to Liberty, buying a place on Snake Creek, below Stanfordville, which he sold out and moved to the Salt Spring, in Franklin, where he died. His farm in Liberty passed into the hands of Philo Luce and Henry Warner. The latter was a native of Connecticut, and in 1834 bought out the improvement made by Dr. Fish, living on this place until his death, November 12, 1871, aged seventy-two years. He was the father of Benjamin Warner, of New Milford, Simon E., on the homestead, and Andrew, living in Liberty. The father of Mrs. S. E. Warner, Benjamin Wilson, an Englishman, living here with his daughter, is more than ninety years old.

Lower down the valley Isaac Comstock, from Great Barrington, Mass., settled in 1826, and died there fifty years later, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife, Belinda Markham, became eighty-five years old, dying in 1882. Their son, Isaac, still occupies the homestead, and their daughter, Mary A., was for thirteen years a teacher in the public schools of the township.

In this neighborhood lived Samuel Chalker, whose family settled in Choconut, but who improved a farm in Liberty, and died near Brookdale. His son, Joseph W., still lives on Ranney Creek; Jacob B., on Snake Creek; Samuel died in Silver Lake township; and Alanson resides in Conkling, N. Y.

The lands west of Snake Creek were settled up slowly, and but few clearings were made prior to 1820. Besides those mentioned, Nathaniel Knapp, a native of New York, was an early settler, living on the present Ansel Roe farm. He was the father of sons named Simeon and Harlow. Descendants of this family still reside in that part of the township, as also do those of the Roe family, which cleared up some of the best farms in this section.

West from Lawsville Centre the country was long an unbroken forest. Gideon Southworth and his sons settled there, and after clearing up some lands, secured the road leading to Silver Lake. Of these sons, John was killed by the falling of a tree soon after they

had moved to this place. Russell lived at the Centre, where he carried on a cooperage, but died in the fall of 1886, aged more than eighty-three years. Benjamin died on the homestead and Arthur lived south of Lawsville Centre.

KIRBY MARSH.—In the year 1802 James Marsh (2d), a prosperous farmer living in Connecticut, bought three hundred acres of land, in Susquehanna County, of Colonel Ephraim Kirby, of Litchfield, Conn. It was part of the large tract known as the "Kirby and Law Survey," which had been bought by them in 1797, and now comprises parts of Liberty and Franklin townships. James Marsh had married Sarah McNeal, a native of Connecticut, in which State both died—James when in his eighty-third year, 1845. Of their eight children, but one, Archi Marsh, born in Litchfield County in 1794, came to Pennsylvania; the others remained East. In the spring of 1816 he located upon a farm of one hundred acres which had been given him by his father out of the tract above mentioned, in consideration of faithful work upon the home farm in New England. In 1820 he married Lois Merriman, a native of Cheshire, Conn., whose parents came into the county in 1800. The children of Archi and Lois Marsh were Jerod, born 1821, a farmer of Liberty township; Almira, 1823, the widow of B. W. Southworth, a farmer and carpenter of the township; Elizabeth, 1825, died in infancy; Kirby; Elizabeth (1828–31); James (1830–45); David (1833–82) was a farmer in this township; and Emily (1839–45). Archi Marsh was a very honest and industrious man, and an earnest Christian of old Lawsville; his principal aim and effort being for the conversion of souls to Christ. Both himself and wife were charter members of the Liberty Presbyterian Church, and he was an elder therein until 1848, when they joined the Franklin Church, of which he became elder, and remained so until his death, in 1852. Kirby Marsh was born in Liberty township September 1, 1826, and has always retained his affection for the old home farm, upon which he still resides, and which now comprises some two hundred acres of land. He has combined with his agricultural pursuits the sale of farm implements, and through that connection has a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. The township has had the benefit of his services as supervisor, and for a number of years as school director, in which latter work he has always been warmly interested. He became a member of the Liberty Presbyterian Church when in his fifteenth year, and acted as ruling elder between twenty-five and thirty years, and until he was transferred by letter to the Franklin Church, in 1885. In Sunday-school work he has been equally zealous, and has been teacher or superintendent since about 1855. Mrs. Marsh has been a true help-meet, and has borne her share in moral and religious effort. She joined the church in 1847, and has ever been a consistent member. She was born June 22, 1827. She was Olive Baker, daughter of Samuel (1795–1876) and Clarissa Churchell (1802–85) Baker. Samuel Baker learned the shoemaker's trade in Vermont, and came to Susquehanna County as a young man, settling in what is now Franklin township, on the farm at present occupied by his son, J. M. Baker. Clarissa Churchell was the daughter of Josiah Churchell, a native of Connecticut, and one of the earlier settlers in Lawsville. Samuel had the following children: Olive, now the wife of Elder Kirby Marsh; Sarah E., born 1830, is the widow of Conrad Berg, a farmer of Liberty; B. Josiah, born 1832, and J. Martin, born 1837, are both farmers in Franklin; Clarissa, born 1839, is the wife of Isaac McKeeby, a resident at Montrose; and Phœbe S., born 1845, the wife of W. W. Heywood, a farmer in Bradford County. Samuel Baker, who was a prominent politician in his day, was the son of Benjamin Baker, a farmer near Brattleboro', Vt. Kirby Marsh and Oliver Baker were married September 7, 1848, and their children were James K. (1851–71); Mary E., born 1854, is the wife of J. D. Beebe, a farmer of Liberty township, whose children are Edward K. and Stanley J.; Rosa E., born 1858, married H. V. Townsend, a farmer of Franklin, and has one child, Flora A.; and Frank A. Marsh, born 1864, married to Mary H. Lowe, of Franklin, in 1883, now living on the family homestead.

Mention has already been made of Israel Richardson, the surveyor, who came from Windsor, Vt., to Great Bend. After teaching school there several years, he married Lucy Adams, then settled in Liberty. His connection with the affairs of the township is so well related by Miss Blackman, that we produce her account here complete:

"He kept a diary, from which some extracts are taken, as illustrative of the necessities and customs of the times. He raised his log house, near Snake Creek, on the 23d of March, 1812, and soon after brought to it 'a back-load of goods.' On the 1st of April he occupied the house, 'on the 13th put up the east gable end, laid some chamber-floor, and brought the table home on his back.' On the 30th he 'leveled the ground in the house.' 'Trainings' were important affairs in those troublous times; on the 20th of May, the second of the kind for that month, he 'went to training out to Post's.' (He does not speak of Montrose until eighteen months later.) On the 1st of June, 'went to mill to Chenango Point—Bevier's—absent three days.' In November of the same year he was engaged in clearing out 'the old Bronson road'—a road of no small consequence to the early settlers; over it the mail was carried to Silver Lake, to Great Bend, thence to Lawsville, and back to Montrose once a week. Late in November 'split sticks for chimney. Made a paper window in north side of the house.' The first season he raised only one acre of green oats, and one hundred and seventy bushels of potatoes. In December he hired out at twelve dollars per month, the usual rate when board was given. Early in 1813, while farm-work permitted, he, like most of the pioneers, 'could turn his hand' to various occupations: 'Made a pair of shoes in the evening.' 'Made swifts, warping-bars, and spool frame;' for the wife of the pioneer could always spin and generally weave. 'Made twenty-four bass-wood sap-troughs in a day.' A little later he adds: 'Bass-wood troughs did leak—put ash-wood in their place.' In the spring he was frequently engaged in surveying, in which he was quite often the companion of James De Haert, the brother of Balthasar, so long and favorably known in Susquehanna County. The brothers were long engaged in the effort to develop the resources of the salt spring on Silver Creek. Balthasar De Haert came to Chenango Point, or vicinity, about 1801. Had received the title of judge in New Jersey. James De Haert had also some knowledge of law. Judge De



Kirby, Amersh

Haert was considered by Dr. Fraser, for whom he wrote many years while Dr. Fraser held county offices, as one of the most honorable and upright of men. Occasionally Mr. R. visited the fish-ground, Susquehanna River, and in May he mentions bringing home forty shad. He also found a 'bee-tree,' which was then a fortunate occurrence, both on account of its ready store for honey, and because, with proper care, the bees could be hived for future service. In November of this year 'gathered thorn-apples at Samuel Symmond's.' Early in December the entry runs, 'I and wife finished the chimney.' From various narrators we learn that it was no uncommon thing to pass months without *any* chimney—a hole in the roof serving as vent for the smoke of a fire built within a circle of large stones placed against the wall, or in the centre of the cabin. It appears the culture of tobacco was attempted here as early as 1814, as Mr. R. mentions his tobacco plants in July; under date of October 16th, writes: 'I stript tobacco' The war then in progress between England and the United States made demands on the new settlements as well as the old, and, November 4th, Mr. R. was 'notifyed to march a soldiering.' A substitute was engaged for fifty dollars, but his own services were soon rendered, the famous Danville expedition starting and returning within the same month. During the year 1815 reference is made to the meeting held at Joseph Bishop's and in other private houses by "Priest Hill," and by the Baptist missionary, Elder Peter P. Roots. 'Logging bees' occasioned not only opportunities for mutual service among neighbors in clearing up their farms, but were merry-makings besides. All heavy work was done by 'bees.' There was, of course, little market for *wood;* consequently, to free the land of it, it was rolled up in heaps, after being felled, and chopped into convenient lengths and then burned. In January, 1816, Mr. R. 'followed otters' tracks down as far as Simmons'.' (Samuel Simmons settled where Charles Adams now resides.) The terrible cold summer of 1816 finds a comment in 'The chestnut-trees are full in the blow the 10th day of August!' One Sabbath, in 1817, 'All go to hear Priest Gilbert at the old Bennett house.' Every horse was then considered able to 'carry double,' and the 'pilion' was the appendage of every saddle, when wheeled carriages were not to be thought of for family church-going. In July he 'laid out the road from Vance's to Southworth's' (then near Jones' Lake). Not far from this time the streams were suddenly swollen by heavy rains, and the bridge over the Snake Creek (near Bailey Brook?) was carried off, a serious calamity to the then straitened resources of the township, and which was repaired only by help from the county. Very little cash found its way to the pockets of a people so far from markets for their produce; once in a while 'a paper dollar' is seen, but spoken of as a curiosity. 'S. B. Welton agrees to make eighty rods of good rail fence for a shilling a rod, of posts and rails five feet high, *hog tite.*' At this rate the workmen made about a dollar a day; but it was common for a man to accept fifty cents for chopping or logging, 'and found.' Venison was from two to three cents per lb., pork ten cents, and milk one cent per qt. A note is made of the purchase of a partridge 'for ten cents in money down,' but twelve and a half cents were demanded for an orange. March 20th, 1818, 'Town meeting held at Esq. Line's.') The months of July and August found Mr. R. chiefly engaged in surveying, and from his notes one must conclude no one was more familiar than he with the lands in Lawsville and on the 'Wharton track' beyond (?) and with all the roads in the vicinity. 'September 24th I go to the Bend and see the elephant. Later, 'Carry some cloth to Summers' fulling-mill to be dressed for me a coat and pantaloons.' (Broad-cloth coats were not often seen in farm-houses in 1818.) Thanksgiving-day was observed the 19th day of November. A great wolf hunt is mentioned about this time. In June, 1819, the arrival of 'Englishmen just from England' is noted—probably the founders of 'Britannia,' in Silver Lake. 'Shot a deer just below the bridge,' 'shot a fox,' 'shot a doe,' and similar expressions occur occasionally in the memoranda. The following item is truly worthy of preservation: 'I let the post have two dollars to pay the printer for a year's paper. An exchange of home productions accommodated the people; thus a bushel of apples was sometimes procured by a quantity of sage."

January 1, 1820, Mr. Richardson began teaching a school near Alfred Ross' for six weeks, at the rate of ten dollars per month. But, at that time, board for a man (without liquors) could be obtained for about twenty-five dollars per year.

The early settlers of Liberty and other townships in the northern part of the county were much annoyed by wild animals, especially wolves, which were numerous, in spite of the bounty for their destruction. They were often very bold, going into even well-protected sheep folds and killing many sheep in a single night.

After 1830 numerous new settlers were added to the population of the northern part of Lawsville, and when the first assessment roll was made up, in 1836, the following were the taxables:

Daniel Adams, Isaac Ackerman, Benjamin Andrews, Asahel Adams, Eli Adams, Amzi Allen, Zebulon Blakeslee, Daniel Bailey, Benjamin W. Bailey, Richard Bailey, A. A. Beman, George Banker, Nathaniel Banker, Ichabod Buck, Peleg Butts, Isaac Butts, Perry P. Butts, Samuel Chalker, Joseph W. Chalker, Isaac Comstock, Thomas Cobbitt, Amos Crandall, Michael Callahan, Abram Davis, Josiah Davis, Stephen Dawley, Asa A. Fish, Benjamin Gage, Peter Gunsalus, Seth Hall, Sylvester Hall, Harry Hall, Warren Hall, N. Hathaway,[1] Isaac Hance, W. Hance, Phœbe Harris, Benajah Howard, Moses Howard, Otis L. Howard, Jonathan Howard, Chillon Howard, Salem Howard, Jotham C. Howard, Newton Hawley,[1] Benjamin Hatch, Caswell Ives, Reuben Ives, Harry Ives, William H. Ives, Mary Jones, Roger Kenyon, James Kenyon, Samuel A. Law, Garry Law, Nathaniel Lockwood, Elkanah Lockwood, Daniel Landon, Nathan Marvin, Archi Marsh, Nathan N. Martin, James Owens, Luther Platt, Samuel Platt, Isaac Robins, Uzza Robins, Israel Richardson, John Ryan, Edmund Ryan, Timothy Ross, Ansel Roe, David Roe, Jason Roe, Charles Stanford, Daniel D. Stanford, William Salmon, Gideon Southworth, Russell Southworth, Arthur Southworth, James Travis, Thomas E. Travis, David O Turrell, James Truesdell, Samuel W. Truesdell, Samuel Truesdell, Thomas C. Vance, James Vance, Robert P. Vance, Elias Van Houton, James Watrous, A. Woolsey, Albert Woodcock, John Watson, James K. Webster, Alexander Webster, Joseph Webster, Harry Wilbur, Larry Wilbur, Jeremiah Wilbur, Joseph Whipple, Benjamin Young.

The villages of the township are small and all are located on the turnpike, along Snake Creek, where they serve as convenient business centres.

LAWSVILLE CENTRE, so called before the division of the township, is about half a mile north of the Franklin township line, and contains two churches, a school-house, store, mills and eight or ten residences in the immediate neighborhood. The Ives family were among the earliest settlers at this place. The first improvement of the water-power was made by Milo Saxton, who put up a saw-mill. This became the property of Newton Hawley, who caused a grist-mill to be operated by the same power. Later he built a better mill, which was burned down, while owned by Lewis A. Tomkins. A new and better mill was then built by Fernando Tomkins, who now operates both grist and saw-mills, having the only grist-mill in the township.

Newton Hawley did the first merchandising at his mill, but A. A. Beman afterwards engaged in trade in the Reuben Ives house, where he continued about ten years, also entertaining the public. After this the building became a farm-house. The next store was opened at the present stand by Roger Kenyon, and his successors have been numerous, the present merchants being Tiffany & Co. Here is kept the post-office, which was established April 23, 1830, with the name of *Snake Creek*, and Reuben Ives postmaster. June 30, 1830, the name was changed to *Lawsville Centre*, which is still retained. The successive post-

[1] Owned saw-mills.

masters have been,—1846, Lambert Smith; 1850, Bela Jones; 1852, L. Smith; 1855, R. B. Sherman; 1857, Roger Kenyon, Jr.; 1860, D. O. Turrell; 1861, R. Southworth, A. Truesdell; 1862, Amos Crandall, Sr.; 1864, James R. Webster; 1865, A. Southworth; 1871, R. B. Sherman; 1873, O. M. Crane; 1875, R. T. Handrick; 1878, E. C. Potter; 1882, Wm. A. Crandall.

STANFORDVILLE is a straggling village of a dozen houses, one mile below Lawsville Centre. Here are a public-house, shops and a Free-Will Baptist Church. The Methodist Church formerly at this place was destroyed by a cyclone July 2, 1883. At the same time half a dozen other buildings were more or less damaged. The place was settled by the Stanford family, and most of the inhabitants yet bear that name. On the creek was formerly a saw-mill, by Daniel Stanford and Casswell Ives, which has long since been abandoned. In the past year a steam cider-mill was erected by George Fisk, which is now the only machinery operated. Calvin Stanford had a shoemaker-shop at this place forty years, in which is now a small store by F. & A. Stanford. From 1870, for ten years, D. D. Stanford had a small store opposite his residence, but the first goods were sold by A. A. Beman in part of the building now known as the "Pleasant Valley House," where he also kept tavern. Later Ira Comstock traded there. Bela Jones succeeded Beman as the owner of the property and kept this well-known house a number of years. On the death of himself and family numerous changes occurred, but since the spring of 1886 the proprietor has been W. G. Small. It is the only licensed hotel between the State line and Montrose, and has been a great convenience to the traveling public.

Several miles below this place was a water-power which was improved to operate a saw-mill for Lorenzo Vance. In 1856 it became the property of Jacob B. Chalker, and was carried on by him until 1878, when it was abandoned.

BROOKDALE is the next village below, and the last one in the township. The upper part was formerly called Butts' Corners, from the fact that J. P. Butts had a farm at that place, which had as a previous owner Moses Howard. Near here Cooper Corbett, who owned large tracts of land along the creek, put up a saw-mill, which did a large business until the timber supply was exhausted. The power is now used to work machinery in a feed and cider-mill, owned by Joseph Lindsey.

Below this, Brookdale Tannery was erected, about 1851, by Tompkins, Campbell & Co., but was much enlarged in subsequent periods. It was afterwards owned by J. W. Brackney, and Jehiel Snow was the manager, doing a large business. Later owners were Knight & Burt, the Munsons, H. C. Knight and Daniel Munson, the latter firm operating it last in 1885, when it was discontinued. When in operation twenty-five men were employed, and this occupation gave the place a busy appearance. Many of the workmen have removed, and the machinery has been taken to other localities. In later years the water-power had been supplemented by steam, but the former is also now unemployed.

Another industry at this place are the acid works, established a number of years ago by Emmons, Mandeville & Saxon. The buildings were put up under the direction of John Emmons, and for some years the business was managed by him. Originally there were but four retorts, but this number was increased by the addition of four more, and large quantities of acetate of lime were made, as well as sugar of lead, for a short period. The material consumed is hard wood only—several thousand cords annually. Some soft wood is also converted into charcoal, though not for the purpose of distillation. In 1878 the "Scotch Works," as they were first called, were sold to Munson & Knight, the tannery owners, who carried on both establishments. The present owner is Julius Corbett, of New York, and the "works" are successfully carried on, giving employment to seven men, and affording a ready market for the surplus timber of this part of Liberty.

The first merchandising at Brookdale was done at the tannery, where a small store was kept. Zebulon Blakeslee was a later merchant, and also kept the Brookdale post-office. From 1870 on, A. A. Beman was in trade and served as postmaster. Since 1881 J. J. Tingley has traded at Brookdale, and has the post-office, which is supplied with a daily mail.

Brookdale post-office was established April 7, 1854, with William Montford first postmaster. He was succeeded by Zebulon Blakeslee in 1855. This office was discontinued December 17, 1863, and re-established January 29, 1864, with Henry C. Knight postmaster. His successors have been Anson A. Beeman, Mary J. Beeman, Edith A. Knight, Judson J. Tingley.

Near the State line Isaac Hance and others had a saw-mill, which did good service, and is now the property of W. W. Gunsalus. The Hathaway mill, lower down the stream, has been abandoned. On Ranney Creek a number of saw-mills had been built, and were operated by the Howards, Roes, Knapps and others but nearly all have gone down, as well as other small mills in other localities.

Among those who practiced medicine in the township, were Dr. Daniel Adams, near the State line, below Brookdale; Dr. Rufus Fish, on Ranney Creek, about 1819, and near the central part of the township later; Dr. Daniel Stanford, on his farm, at Stanfordville, from 1814 till his death, in 1829; Dr. Edwin Brundage, farther up the valley; Dr. Sanford at the same place, followed by Dr. Brewster, in that locality, and Dr. Francis Newton at Brookdale. Below this village Dr. D. D. Harris has been a practitioner several years, and has lately erected a building for putting up proprietary medicines. Other physicians have

been in the township for short periods, but no authentic account can here be given of them.

RELIGIOUS.—The early religious interests of the township were closely connected with those of Franklin, but as the northern part of old Lawsville became more thickly settled, the question of having places of worship in that section, instead of going many miles, was soon decided by organizing separate societies. The oldest of these now in existence is

The Liberty Strict Baptist Church, which was organized by a council called for this purpose, at Lawsville Centre, December 24, 1837. Elder J. B. Worden moderated, and Isaac Post served as clerk.

Twenty-one persons united in church fellowship, fourteen of whom had formerly been connected with the old Lawsville Free-Will Baptist Church, and seven joined by letter from the Baptist Church of Bridgewater. Prior to 1843 the following persons were members: James Kenyon, Gideon Southworth, Daniel Dawley, Nathan Fish, Edward L. Bailey, Henry W. Howard, Jonathan Ross, Mary Bailey, Deborah Green, Phœbe Sherman, Mercy Bailey, Joseph Webster (2d), Othneal Kenyon, Joseph Bailey, Rogers Kenyon, Oliver Clark, Benjamin W. Bailey, Sybil Howard, Ann Stanford, Hannah Marsh, Freelove Kenyon, Susan Allard, Freelove Bailey, Eunice Van Houton, Ann Bailey.

The aggregate membership of the church has been nearly one hundred and fifty, the additions being the results of revivals at different periods, notable ones being those of 1841 and 1862. The first took place soon after the meeting-house had been occupied. It had been erected the previous year, at a cost of about seven hundred dollars. This building is still standing, on a new site, as the school-house of Lawsville Centre. It was used as a place of worship until the summer of 1868, when the present fine edifice, at Lawsville Centre, became the spiritual home of the church. It is an attractive structure, erected at a cost of five thousand five hundred dollars, about one-half of which was contributed by Joseph Bailey, Watson Bailey, Stephen Dawley and Roger Kenyon, sons of some of the first members of the church. It was formally dedicated August 13, 1868, by Elder W. C. Tilden, at that time the pastor. In the fall of 1869 a number of sheds were built, and, in the spring of 1886, the external appearance of the church was beautified by paint, so that it is now surpassed by but few churches in the county. From the organization of the church until 1852 the ministers were Elders William Brand, C. G. Swan, A. Virgil, John Baldwin, James D. Webster, J. K. Webster, O. L. Hall and E. L. Bailey. In the spring of 1852 Elder J. W. Park became the pastor, and served until 1858, when Elder W. C. Tilden became his successor, and ministered to the church until 1870. Elder Jacob Smith next preached a year, and since that time there have been many supplies, among them being Elders A. H. Fish, Gates, Bliss, Tilden, Burroughs, Spencer, Davis and Simpkins. In 1877 Elder P. S. Brewster was the pastor; in 1880, A. O. Stearns; and in 1881, Elder William Clapham, the latter serving until March 28, 1886. Since that time the pulpit has been supplied by Elders Fish, O. W. Cook and others. There were fifty members in good standing, and H. W. Howard was the church clerk.

The Liberty Free-Will Baptist Church was organized on Ranney Creek, by Elders John Webster and C. L. Vail, July 25, 1847. There were thirteen constituent members, and Stillman Fuller was chosen deacon, and Henry Roe clerk. The latter was soon afterwards succeeded by Simeon Knapp. On the 10th of May, 1856, Joseph Chalker became deacon, in place of S. Fuller. In 1866 Elias Northrop and Simeon Knapp became deacons; but, the following spring, the former resigned, and D. C. Marvin was elected in his stead. At the same time S. E. Warner was elected church clerk, and has since served in that capacity. In 1876 he was elected deacon, and has since also performed the duties of that office, his associate being Deacon L. W. Howard.

Until 1866 the meetings were held in the Chalker School-house, on Ranney Creek; but, in November that year, the place of holding them was changed to the school-house in Stanfordville. Here worship was held twelve years, when it was deemed best to erect, at this place, an edifice which the church might call its own.

In November, 1876, the foundation for a church was laid at Stanfordville, but the superstructure was not fully completed until December, 1878. The building has since been supplied with blinds and painted, so that the property has an attractive appearance. There are sittings for a few hundred people, and the building is valued at one thousand two hundred dollars. It was erected mainly through the efforts of Deacons Warner and Howard, and is a worthy memorial of their zeal and energy. The trustees in 1886 were L. W. Howard, Erwin Marvin and Spencer Luce.

The ministers of the church have been Elders C. L. Vail, John Webster, R. Carpenter, L. D. Howe, Stillman Fuller, A. H. Fish, O. Phelps, B. Coggswell, Elder Prescott, Elder John Green and a few others. Seventy-eight persons have been connected as members; but, in December, 1886, the number belonging did not exceed thirty.

The Liberty Presbyterian Church.—The first records of this church pertain to a meeting over which Chauncy Turner moderated, and A. Southworth was secretary. Caswell Ives, Garry Law and A. Southworth were appointed a standing church committee at the same meeting, held October 10, 1836. Other members present were Archi Marsh, Newton Hawley, James W. Truesdell, David Rockefeller and S. W. Truesdell. The Rev. Barlow, of the Franklin Church (where most of these persons formerly belonged), was secured to preach at the Ives School-house (Laws-

ville Centre) one-fourth of his time, and meetings were thereafter statedly held. In 1842 the Rev. John G. Lowe became the minister. Six years later the people of Lawsville Centre and surrounding country united in a call for building a church near the old preaching-place, in which the Presbyterians should be given the preference in the house of service, but when not occupied by them, should be at the disposal of other denominations.

Those signing the call were Chauncy Turner, H. N. North, W. W. Pierson, N. P. Wheaton, Kirby Marsh, Philo C. Luce, Garry Law, Turner Southworth, Joseph Bell, George H. Hamlin, A. Southworth, H. A. Truesdell, Lorenzo Vance, B. W. Southworth, Amos Barnes, Willard Truesdell, Lambert Smith, S. V. Barns, Samuel Truesdell, Jesse C. Disbrow and Edwin Summers.

The meeting-house, a plain frame building, was soon thereafter built, and placed in charge of Benjamin Southworth, N. P. Wheaton and Jarod Marsh, as a society committee, and is now cared for by their successors. In 1857 a number of horse-sheds were built on the church lot, and three years previously the cemetery, near Ives, had been fenced by a committee appointed at a church-meeting.

In 1865 the Rev. J. N. Diament is recorded as the pastor, and 1867 the Rev. I. W. Smith sustained the same relation. In October, 1872, the Rev. Doremus became the pastor for a short period.

After this Presbyterian meetings were here only occasionally held, most of the remaining members preferring to worship at Franklin Forks, and, in 1883, the remaining interests were transferred to that place. The church at Lawsville Centre is now occupied by the Methodists.

The Liberty Methodist Episcopal Church.—In the northern part of the township Methodist meetings were held soon after its settlement, but no permanent organization was effected. A local minister, Father Davy, and others preached at Brookdale, and among the members were Peter Gunsalus and family, James Travis and family, Ruth Stanford and a few others. Later meetings were held at the Bailey School-house (now removed) by the Rev. John Carver and others, in 1851, when many persons were converted and a class was formed, which had among its members Daniel Brown and wife, D. D. Stanford and wife, Charles Stanford and wife, Harry Northrup and wife, William Stanford and wife. In the course of the year many others joined, so that a meeting-house was erected for their accommodation in 1852. This building was of brick, thirty-six by forty feet, and stood on turnpike in the hamlet of Stanfordville. It was used as a place of worship until its destruction by a cyclone, July 2, 1883, and, being almost a total wreck, it was not rebuilt. A short time before the storm the building had been repaired and supplied with new furniture, which was much damaged. After this the meetings were held in the Presbyterian meeting-house at Lawsville Centre, one mile above the old church, which has since been the regular place of worship, and is now practically the Methodist Church of the township.

At one time the Methodists numbered eighty members, but their ranks have been decimated by removals and by connections with other churches in the township. In December, 1886, there was but one class of thirty-four members, under the leadership of D. D. Stanford. These were associated with the members in the adjoining township in forming the Franklin Forks Circuit. Former circuit relations were with Hawleytown, N. Y. Several former members of the church have become ministers of the Gospel, among them being D. D. Brown and John Green, the latter afterwards of the Free-Will Baptist Church. In all the above-noted churches Sabbath-schools have been conducted, which have been valuable instruments in elevating the moral tone of the community.

On Ranney Creek the Old School Baptists have an organization numbering about twenty-five members, who hold meetings in the Chalker School-house every fifth Sabbath, and statedly at the houses of the members, composed of the Chalker, Roe, Bailey, Luce and other families of that locality. They have the same ministry as the members of this sect in Osborne Hollow, N. Y. Elders Bundy and Durand are among the preachers at this place.

In the southeastern part of the township the Free Methodists made an effort to erect a house of worship on a lot secured from the Chitister place. A frame was raised and the building partly inclosed, but the house was never finished on account of the removal of most of those who were interested in building it.

The cemetery at Lawsville Centre is under the care of the meeting-house society of that place, and is usually well kept. It contains the graves of the pioneers of that part of the township. Lower down the creek, in the Bailey neighborhood, and on the left-hand side of the turnpike, is a well-located burial-ground, which is controlled by the Liberty Cemetery Association, which was incorporated August 28, 1865, on the petition of O. W. Stanford, D. D. Stanford, Charles Stanford, Z. A. Lindsey, R. Bailey, David Bailey, Newell Bailey, B. F. Bailey and Albert Bailey. Here are interred many members of the Bailey family and others of the deceased early settlers in the central and northern parts of the township.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

FRANKLIN occupies a central position among the townships of the county, in the second tier from the

north. It was erected by a decree of the court in December, 1835, its territory being taken from the old township of Lawsville, and a part from the northern end of Bridgewater. On the east are the townships of Great Bend and New Milford, and on the west are the townships of Silver Lake and Forest Lake. Its southeastern boundary is irregular, New Milford extending into the township and taking off from its rectangular shape about a square mile. For thirty-seven years the principal part of Franklin was embraced in the old township of Lawsville, the remaining part being what is now Liberty township, which title was assumed in September, 1836, after the new township of Lawsville had an existence of less than a year. The name of Lawsville had been bestowed in honor of the Hon. S. A. Law, of Cheshire, Conn., when the original township was erected, in January, 1798. Law was one of the largest land-owners in this section, and through his influence many of his fellow-citizens became residents here prior to 1805. He frequently visited this region, and took a deep interest in its improvement, but was never a resident here, as was Timothy Pickering, another of the original land-owners.[1] The latter received a patent for his lands, lying along Snake Creek and west to the present township line of Silver Lake, as early as 1788, but did not occupy them within the next ten years. The lands east of him were patented to Henry Drinker at a later period, and embraced a tract of twenty thousand seven hundred and fifty acres. This was conveyed about 1796 to Ephraim Kirby, Samuel A. Law, David Welch, Jacob Tallman, Robert Bound, Rufus Lines (five hundred acres) and others, and the whole was soon after resurveyed into one-hundred-acre lots. A few only of the above made actual improvements on their lands; but it was through the influence of these non-resident land-owners that the township was first erected. As early as August, 1796, the court of Luzerne County, then in session at Wilkes-Barre, was petitioned by Ephraim Kirby and others to set off a new township, six miles square, extending from the twenty-first to the twenty-seventh mile-stone on the State line. This petition was not finally confirmed until January, 1798, when the court decreed that such a township be made with the name of Lawsville. In 1805 the limits from north to south were extended by the annexation of one and a half miles of territory on the south, the same being taken from Bridgewater. In the southern part of the township the population was for many years the most numerous, and hence controlled its affairs. But after the northern part was settled and developed, mainly after 1825, this rule was disputed, and when, in 1828, it was decided to hold the elections and other meetings in what is now Liberty, the discontent of the vanquished became so great that the question of forming a new township was agitated. But no decisive action was then taken, nor for several years to come. The separation finally took place in 1835, when it was found no longer practicable to sustain the former relations on account of disagreements in regard to churches and schools, as well as the inconvenience attending the transaction of the public business.

There is but little table-land in the township of Franklin. The surface is made up of small valleys and hills, sloping so that most of them are tillable except those immediately bordering on the larger streams. Some of the latter are still in a primeval condition, though most of them have the larger timber cut out, and on their surface large boulders may be found. The soil ranks in fertility with that of adjoining townships.

The principal streams of Franklin are Wylie Creek, Snake Creek and its chief tributary, Silver Creek. The first-named rises in the eastern part of the township, and, after taking the waters of many small brooks in a general northeasterly course, passes into Great Bend; thence, after coursing several miles, bends over into Liberty township to again pass into Great Bend and to empty into the Susquehanna near the former home of Simeon Wylie, in honor of whom the creek was named. Its volume in Franklin is small, but upon its southern branch there were several mill privileges before the country was cleared up.

Snake Creek has its sources in Jones' Lake and Williams' Pond, both in Bridgewater and nearly two miles apart. They fall rapidly into the lower valley, and, as long as the water supply was abundant, afforded a number of good powers in the southern part of Franklin and west of its centre. The course of the stream is almost due north, the two branches uniting about two miles north of the Bridgewater line. Near the north line of Franklin it takes the waters of Silver Creek, flowing from the west as the outlet of Silver Lake, in the township of that name. Its distinguishing features are the saline or mineral springs found along its south banks, a mile above its confluence. These have been invested with legendary interest,[2] and the springs possess undoubted qualities which have made them interesting objects ever since they were known by the whites. Excellent salt was here made, as is related further on. In early times this place was a favorite haunt for wild animals, and the efforts of sportsmen to capture them were usually bountifully rewarded. Hunting-parties frequently made the springs a common centre, and sometimes a chase of unusual importance took place near the springs. "In December, 1818, a great hunt was started of five hundred men, including a circle of forty-seven miles. The hunters were divided into squads of tens and twenties, and, properly officered, moved towards the centre. Droves of deer were thus

[1] See Liberty township.

[2] See Indian History.

hedged in, but no wolves and but one bear and one fox were captured."[1] The scenery at the spring is romantic, on account of the cascades on Cold Brook, whose waters fall into Silver Creek a short distance from them. The little stream plunges through a narrow defile, nearly a hundred feet deep, and, leaping over rugged rocks, delights the visitor with its beauty. For a number of years it was a favorite resort for pleasure-parties, and large excursions frequently visited this locality to drink the waters of the springs and to enjoy the scenery.[2] The efforts to utilize this spot for manufacturing purposes has marred its beauty to such an extent that but few of its former attractions remain.

The greater portion of Franklin has been cleared up, and, in the better parts, fine farms have been made, the buildings giving unmistakable evidence of the prosperity and contentment of their owners. How great has been the change from the primeval condition can readily be seen by the contrast afforded by reading the sketch of the country before its improvement, as given so well by Mrs. N. Park:

"Three-quarters of a century ago the forest that covered the land of both townships was unbroken, except where the beavers had destroyed the timber to build a dam across a branch of Wylie Creek. One or two small lakes, fringed with pond-lilies, reflected from their still depths the varied aspects of the sky. These and the busy brooklets were breathing-places within the great mass of vegetable life. The principal timber consisted of hemlock, beech, sugar and soft maple, birch, ash, chestnut, pine, poplar, basswood, ironwood, elm and cherry; these were found proportionally much as in the order here given. Interspersed through the forest, in many places, was an underwood of smaller growth, such as the blue beech, whistlewood or black maple, shad or June-berry, several varieties of alder and elder, witch-hazel, sassafras, spice or fever bush, sumach, thorns, willows by watercourses, and occasionally on high lands, box and leather wood. Among the many plants and roots now abounding in the forests of Franklin, and reputed to possess healing virtues, are spikenard, sarsaparilla, several kinds of cohosh, wild turnip, ginseng, Solomon's seal, valerian, prince's pine, gold thread, snake root, brook-liverwort, low centaury, golden rod, and balmony.

"Only one or two eagles are known to have been seen here. The Virginia horned and the little screech owl; hen, night and sparrow-hawks; ravens, black birds, crows, cat birds, king birds, bobolinks, pigeons, partridges, quails, meadow larks, blue birds, song sparrows, robins, yellow birds, chipping birds, thrushes, Phœbe birds, snow birds, humming birds, wrens, swallows, cuckoos, blue jays, the whip-poor-will, and several varieties of woodpeckers are well known in the vicinity. A red bird about the size of a robin, with black wings, is sometimes seen, and also another variety of the red bird, which is smaller.

"Wolves, bears, panthers and wild cats were formidable foes to the early settlers. Foxes, skunks, minks, weasels and muskrats, found or made them 'holes' in Franklin, and all are not yet ousted. The animals subsisaing on the bark of trees, on browse, seeds, plants, roots, nuts and fruit, were deer, woodchucks, raccoons, rabbits, squirrels, rats, mice and moles. It is not known that any beavers were seen by the first settlers; certainly not by their descendants. There was no lack of striped snakes and water snakes. Rattlesnakes infested only the eastern part of the township; many have been destroyed, but the race is not extinct. The milk snake has occasionally been found in the dairy coiled in a pan of milk. Frogs in great numbers inhabit all the swamps and ponds. Toads abound. A species of turtle or land tortoise is sometimes found in Franklin, but so rarely as to be of but little interest. The bat is also seen, and innumerable species of insects."

[1] *Montrose Republican.*

[2] The medicinal qualities of these springs are very highly regarded by those who have tested them. They are said to be an infallible specific for humors of the blood and kindred diseases.

It has already been stated that the first settlers were natives of Connecticut, and coming at the early period they did, much of the two hundred and fifty miles they had to traverse was a wilderness. They usually crossed the Hudson at the Catskill Mountains, thence passed to the head-waters of the Delaware and from there to the valley of the Susquehanna and down to Great Bend. From the latter place marked trees were followed to the localities which had been opened for settlement. The roads being very rough, many of the settlers preferred to come in winter, when the ground was covered with snow, as it was easier to carry their goods on sleds, which were generally drawn by oxen. It is easy to conceive of the suffering and privations which attended such an immigration, and some of the settlers actually lived in the shelter afforded by an upturned wagon-box until a cabin could be erected. Before enough grain could be raised to supply the wants of the settlers, actual suffering for bread often took place. "It is said that such was the scarcity of provisions in the spring of 1799 that the new settlers had to dig up and eat the potatoes they had planted. The few inhabitants of the surrounding towns could do but little more than supply their own wants. Great efforts were made to procure even very limited supplies. At one time Mrs. Merriman went twenty miles to get as many potatoes as she could bring on the back of the horse she rode, crossing the Susquehanna River by fording it."

The first clearing in Franklin was made in the spring of 1797, by James Clark, on a tract of land which is now included in the Fred. A. Smith farm. He was induced to settle here by S. A. Law, the landowner, as were also three other natives of Connecticut, bearing the names of Bronson, Clemons and Buell, all of whom were here at work in the fall of that year, clearing up roads. Buell made his clearing on Wylie Creek, near the township line; but, like Clark, soon moved from Franklin, leaving to Rufus Lines the credit of being the first real permanent settler. Having purchased a tract of five hundred acres of land in the projected new township, Lines left Cheshire, Conn., in September, 1797, for his new home in the wilderness, being accompanied by Titus Smith, at that time in the eighteenth year of his age. Rufus Lines selected his farm south of the cross-roads at Upsonville, and young Smith fixed upon a lot west from him, where he began his chopping. All the above settlers spent the succeeding winter in Connecticut.

The following spring Rufus Lines returned to his new home, in Franklin, where he remained until his death, except for short periods, when he went to his native State. The large frame house he built, in later years, still stands as one of the few remaining landmarks of that early period. His family consisted of five sons and four daughters, as follows: Schubel, a sea captain; William, who moved to New York;

Rufus, who moved to Illinois; Joseph died in Brooklyn; and Frederick moved to Great Bend. His daughter Laura became the wife of Billosty Smith. The elder Lines was a blacksmith as well as a farmer, and had the first mechanic-shop in Franklin. He was appointed justice of the peace by the Governor in 1814, and held the office many years.

About the same time as Lines returned from Connecticut came David Barnum and his wife and his brother, an unmarried man, also from that State. David Barnum bought the lot on which young Smith had done some chopping the preceding fall, and put up a house, in which the public was entertained after 1798. He removed, prior to 1805, going to Baltimore, Md., where he established the celebrated Barnum's Hotel. Of his wife the Hon. Charles Miner said, June 2, 1858:

"Barnum, of Lawsville, had married a sister of Colonel Kirby (about that time one of the candidates for Governor of Connecticut), a very superior woman independent of her relationship. The Yankee girls of the best families readily accepted the invitations of clever, enterprising young men, though poor, to try their fortunes in subduing the wilderness."

After his removal Richard Barnum took his place. Stephen Barnum cleared up a farm about one and a half miles west from his brother David, where he remained many years. The farm later became known as the Asa Townsend place. He moved to New Milford, where he died in January, 1859, aged eighty-two and a half years. His sons were Pharon, of St. Louis; Elijah and Hiram, of Great Bend; Allen, of Boston; and Horace, of New Milford.

In February, 1798, Titus Smith and his brother Ephraim, two of the seven brothers who settled in the township and became such important factors in its history, arrived with an ox-sled laden with provisions and a few farming tools. Titus Smith having sold out his place, began a new farm about one and a half miles distant, where a few years later he became a permanent settler and reared a large family. Before his death he was disabled by a paralytic shock. One of his sons, Lambert, resided at Lawsville Centre, and Titus became a merchant in Binghamton, N. Y.

Ephraim Smith was older than Titus, having a family, which, however, he did not bring into Franklin until 1799, having returned to Connecticut in the winter of 1798, so that Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Barnum were the only women in the township until the spring of 1799. He settled on the lot south of Rufus Lines, where later lived R. Seaman, and resided there until his death. He was the father of three daughters and four sons, the latter being William, Ephraim, Jr., Henry B. and James. He died November 4, 1856, aged eighty years.

In a year or so later Roswell Smith and another unmarried brother, Raymond, joined their brothers. The latter began a clearing in the eastern part of the township, but afterwards sold out to his brother Roswell, and began improving a farm farther north. These two brothers married sisters (step-daughters of John Hawley), and all four lived to be more than eighty years old. The wife of Raymond Smith, widely known as Aunt Roxy, died in 1868, but he survived until 1870, when he departed this life in his eighty-ninth year—the last of the old pioneers. Of him it was said, "He was endowed with a fine constitution, a well-balanced mind, a cheerful disposition, which he maintained by temperate habits and pure morals." He reared one son—Andrew L.—and three daughters, one of whom married Garry Law, of Liberty.

RUFUS W. SMITH.—The Smith family were early identified with the settlement of Franklin (then Lawsville) township, seven brothers having come in the latter part of the eighteenth century and in the early part of the nineteenth century from Cheshire, Conn. One of these brothers was Captain Roswell Smith, whose wife, Lucy Ann Norton, died in Connecticut in 1803, who settled in Lawsville in 1804, where he spent the remainder of his life and died in 1855, about eighty years of age. Colonel Rufus Smith (1800–77), a son of Captain Roswell Smith, married Sabrina (Wakelee) (1799–1861), who bore him the following children: Hannah Frances, died at the age of seven; Lucius N., who held the rank of major in the old State Militia, enlisted in the late Rebellion and was never heard from since; Henry M., who held the rank of drum major in old State Militia, a farmer near Binghamton; Lucy Ann, first the wife of Isaac N. Applin, after his death married Charles G. Park, a machinist of Susquehanna, where she died in 1884; Frances Mary was the wife of Charles Brundage, a blacksmith of Campville, N. Y., supposed to be dead; Julia Eveline is the wife of George Kirk, a machinist of Susquehanna; Emeroy Janet died in early womanhood; Rufus W., born January 21, 1833; Margaret Jane died in early womanhood; Winfield S., formerly Rev. Dr. Winfield S. Smyth, a publisher in Chicago, Albert R.; Rhamanthus A., died young; and Eliza died aged twenty. Colonel Smith settled where his son Rufus W. now resides. He was lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of militia of this county; was a man interested in every worthy enterprise; was identified with church and school interests; believed in a high moral sentiment and entertained progressive ideas. Those who knew him remember his hospitality, his courtesy and large-heartedness. He was ever ready to assist those less fortunate than himself, and liberal commensurate with his means. He was the pioneer in buying, selling and breeding pure Devon stock in Susquehanna County. His resolution and determined perseverance to accomplish whatever he undertook was practically illustrated when, at the age of nineteen, he twice made a journey on foot and back to Connecticut from his home here while courting his wife, a native of that State. For his second wife he married, in 1865, Mrs. Diantha Keeler, of Montrose, who died in May, 1876, followed by the death of her husband the year after.

Rufus W. Smith, son of Colonel Smith, was educated at the district school and at Harford Academy, under Dr. Lyman Richardson. His life-work has been farming on the old homestead where he was born, on which he has rebuilt the old farm residence, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. He has filled the offices of assessor, school director and school treasurer in his township, and been warmly interested in the progress and development of agricultural and kindred interests in the community. Both himself and wife have been members of the Presbyterian Church at Upsonville for over thirty years, of which he has been a ruling elder for six years, chorister for over a quarter of a century and a teacher in the Sunday-school, and his delight is in work for the "Master."

His wife, born July 10, 1841, is Lucy J., only daughter of Almon and Lucinda (Turner) Fairchild, of Lockport, N. Y., and granddaughter of Deacon Chauncey Turner (with whom she spent most of her time until marriage), whom he married in 1862. Before marriage she was a member of the Lawsville Church, afterward of the Upsonville Church. Almon Fairchild was a merchant at Lockport and superintended the construction of a section of the Erie Canal while building, and died in 1848. His wife died in 1842. Her paternal grandfather was Asher Fairchild, of Vernon Centre, N. Y., a farmer.

The only child of Rufus W. and Lucy J. Smith was Chauncey Turner Smith, who was born April 30, 1868, and died July 31, 1882, of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Sylvester Smith, the fifth of the seven brothers, lived on a farm adjoining that of Titus Smith. His children were Thomas Bates, Benjamin, Erastus, Angelina, Louisa and Mary. Lyman Smith, the youngest of the seven brothers, was under the guardianship of Roswell when he came into the township, being a minor, but on attaining his majority, married and settled on a farm near the eastern line of the township. His wife was a daughter of Capt. Ichabod Buck, of Great Bend, and a sister of his brother Ephram's second wife In 1849 he moved to Binghamton, where he died, aged seventy-five years, the only one of the six brothers who died a natural death, who was less than eighty years old when he deceased.



R. W. Smith.

"Anson Smith, one of the seven brothers who settled in Franklin, was at work in 1805 on the farm

where Charles Lawson now lives, when, by the fall of a limb of a tree into which he was chopping, as is supposed, his skull was fractured. Miss Polly Lord (afterwards Mrs. Dr. Fraser) found him lying helpless by the road, procured assistance, and he was taken to the house of his brother Titus, near by. A skillful physician was indispensable, and his brother Raymond set out at once by a bridle-path and marked trees for Dr. Baker, at the Forks of the Wyalusing. On hearing the case, Dr. Baker advised him to consult Dr. Hopkins, of Tioga Point. He then retraced his steps, went down the valley of the Susquehanna forty or fifty miles, and returned with Dr. Hopkins. It was then at least three days after the injury was received; the case was considered hopeless, and the doctor would not repeat his visit unless sent for. The sufferer lived nine weeks, and his brother went three times for the doctor, each trip required three days. Anson was twenty-two years of age and unmarried. The Rev. Seth Williston, a missionary, visited him. The presence of a minister was then a rare event and highly prized. Upon the death of Mr. Smith, the ground for a cemetery was selected, and his burial was the first in the cemetery, as well as in the township. The purchase was made from the adjoining farms of Rufus Lines and Ephraim Smith. In that sacred inclosure nearly all the first settlers of the place now rest." [1]

The Smiths were all tall, well-formed men, with vigorous constitutions, and were characterized by a spirit of independence which would be truly refreshing in these times. Moreover, they were stanch Presbyterians, and brought up their families in that faith. Four members—Anson, Winfield Scott, Iram and Norton—entered the ministry and others became teachers. The descendants of the seven brothers were very numerous, and having inherited the virtues of their fathers, became very useful citizens. They still constitute a large proportion of the population of eastern Franklin.

J. L. MERRIMAN.—In the year of 1800 Theophilus Merriman came from Cheshire, Conn., and settled in Lawsville (now Franklin) township, about one mile south and a half-mile east of Upsonville. His wife, Sarah (1768–1835), whom he married in Connecticut, was a sister of 'Squire Rufus Lines, one of the most prominent of the early settlers of Franklin. Herself and Mrs. Tamar Lines (her brother's wife) were the first, and for five years the only, professors of religion in the township. Theophilus Merriman died in 1852, aged eighty-eight. His children were Titus L. (1792–1876); Julia died in the township in 1880, and was the wife of Harrison Warner; Lois was the wife of Archi Marsh, of Liberty (they subsequently removed to Franklin, where both died); Sally, the widow of J. A. Pestana, resides in Chicago; and Alfred, a farmer, died in Clifford. The eldest son, Titus L. Merriman, born in Connecticut, married Susan, a daughter of Captain Roswell and Lucy Ann (Norton) Smith. The latter died in Connecticut in 1803; the former settled in Franklin about 1804, and was the first male professing religion in the township. The Smith brothers were all prominently identified with the early settlement of Franklin. Roswell Smith spent the remainder of his life in the township, and died in 1855, past eighty years of age. Titus L. Merriman spent his life as a farmer, and interested himself in the welfare of the community in which he lived, and was a bright and safe example in all that pertains to moral sentiment and devoted Christianity. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church at Upsonville, of which he was an elder for many years. His children were Joseph L., born September 1, 1817; Herman N., a carriage-maker, enlisted and commanded a company in a New York regiment, was wounded at the battle of Port Hudson, died on the steamer on his way home and was buried at sea; James E., a carriage-maker, died in Franklin in 1849; Ann M., wife of Nathaniel Newton, of Livingston County, N. Y., resides in Chicago. The mother of these children died in 1874, in her seventy-seventh year. Joseph L. Merriman was early in life inclined to study, and became proficient in book education while in his boyhood. For some time after attaining the age of seventeen years he was a clerk in a store in Franklin, and also at Ithaca, N. Y. Returning to the home farm, he married, in 1837, Mercy, daughter of Artemas and Huldah Baker, of Greenfield, Pa., who bore him children,—Everington P., born in 1840, entered the law-office of Judge Hand, of Scranton, after his graduation at the Albany Law School; Ellingford H., born in 1841, a clerk for his father; Edgar Leroy (1844–76) read law with Mr. Dennison, of Wilkes-Barre, after graduating from the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, was admitted to the bar before reaching his majority, was district attorney of Luzerne County for three years, and received the nomination of the Democratic party for Congress in 1876, but died before election; Franklin (1853–69). Mrs. Merriman died in the spring of 1866, and two years afterwards Mr. Merriman married Frances E., a daughter of Ephraim (1806–73) and Mary (Barnum) (1810–81) Smith, who was born March 3, 1833. Ephraim Smith was a son of Ephraim and Sarah (Tuttle) Smith, who settled in Franklin from Cheshire, Conn., in 1798. Her maternal grandfather was Stephen Barnum, a brother of David Barnum, one of the early settlers of Franklin, left in 1805, and established Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

The children of Ephraim and Sarah Smith were William, Merab, Ephraim, Sally; and by his second wife, Sarah B. Buck (who died in 1849, at the age of sixty-one), Henry Boardman, James P. and Julia Smith. The children of Ephraim and Mary (Barnum) Smith are Frances E., the present wife of J. L. Merriman; Sarah E. (1836–84) was the wife of O. M.

[1] Blackman.

Hall, of Franklin; Stephen A., born 1838, a farmer residing at Upsonville; Lavina M., born in 1843, married Edson H. Pickering, a farmer of Bridgewater; Elijah B., born 1845, a farmer in Salem, Wayne County; William H., born 1846, a manufacturer of Birmingham, Conn.; and Hiram F., born in 1848, a farmer in Franklin.

The children of Artemas and Huldah Baker are John, a merchant, died in Michigan in 1883; Lucy, the wife of Alfred Merriman, resides in Clifford township, this county; Mercy, the first wife of J. L. Merriman; Nash, a merchant and farmer in Clifford; Ann married Wm. R. Gardner, and died in Lenox in 1884; Susan, wife of John Halstead, died in 1883; Eliza married a Mr. Decker, and also resides in Clifford.

After his marriage Mr. Merriman settled on his farm at Upsonville, to which he made an addition of a timber tract in 1843 on Bald Hill. For several years he bought butter, eggs and other farm produce, which he marketed at Carbondale, and returned loaded with coal for merchants at New Milford and elsewhere; and after his last purchase of land mentioned, he cut large quantities of timber during the winter season, which he hauled and sold on the Susquehanna River. In 1846 he established mercantile business in his own house, and there conducted business until 1856, when he built the brick block since known as the "Upsonville Exchange," in which he has carried on a successful general mercantile business since. His father had been postmaster at Upsonville for many years, and his son has also been postmaster for some twelve years. Mr. Merriman had the contract for carrying the mails for ten years from Lawsville Centre, and for thirty years from Great Bend to Upsonville, during which long period he has never missed carrying them but one day. He has been identified with the Presbyterian Church of Upsonville as a member for fifty years, has served as elder, and has been superintendent of the Sunday-school for the past thirteen years. His wife has been a member of this church from early girlhood. He has been a liberal patron to the cause of education, influential in politics, and has held all of the township offices, including justice of the peace ten years, and is the present treasurer of the township, besides which he was county auditor for one term of three years.

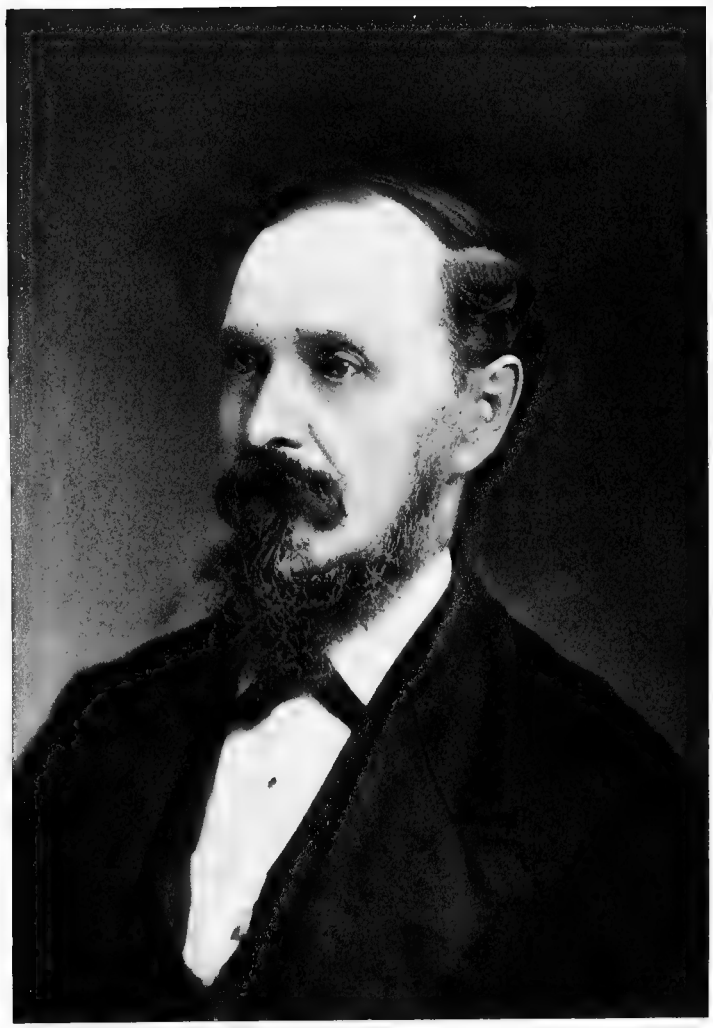
David and Friend Tuttle, young unmarried men, came in 1800, and four years later, May 21, 1804, the latter married Eunice, a daughter of Rufus and Tamar Lines, which was the first wedding in the township. He settled on a farm south of the present church, where he died, December 19, 1820, aged thirty-nine years, leaving eight children. Of these, four were sons,—Rufus, who lived on the homestead; Reuben, deceased; Andrew, moved to the West; and Friend, moved to the South. Mrs. Tuttle died August 13, 1869, in her eighty-fifth year.

From 1800 to 1805 a number of settlers came into Franklin, most of them remaining for short periods only, then removing to other localities. Among these were the families of Josiah Churchell, Ralph Lines, Enos Tuttle, Asa Cornwell, Edward Cox, Samuel and Daniel Chalker. The two last finally settled in the nothern part of Liberty, but Cox remained in Choconut, where he was one of the first settlers.

Simon Park settled south of Tuttle's in 1809. He was a native of Plainfield, Connecticut, but had settled in the Wyoming Valley in his youth. In 1804 he moved to Windsor, New York, carrying his effects up the river in a flat-boat, and from that place came to Franklin. He built a saw-mill on Wylie Creek, a short distance below the later Tingley mill, but it was not a profitable venture and was soon abandoned. Of his family, Covell and Nehemiah died in this township, and Simon in New Milford; Charlotta became the wife of James Dean.

Wright Green came to the same neighborhood, about the same time, and died on the place he cleared up. His son John moved to California, and William to New York. About the same time Calvin and Luther Peck began improving farms in the township. A son of the former, Munson, is still a resident of Franklin. Andrew Leighton, a Scotchman, settled north of Lines, on the present Dearborn place at Upsonville, where he opened a small store in his log house. He reared a large family, and died at this place. East from him was Aaron Van Voorst, on the Clark farm, which later passed into the hands of Billosty Smith. Near this time James Watson, an Irishman, settled on a tract of land northwest. He raised sons—David, John, Jeremiah and James. His daughter Betsey married David Banker, and Mary became the wife of J. C. Wheaton, both citizens of the township.

DAVID BANKER.—His grandfather, George Banker (1768–1851), a native of Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., married Mary Tillottson, of the same place, who died in 1856, aged about ninety years. Their children were Phœbe (1791–1869), Benjamin (1793–1861), Hannah (born in 1796), David (1799–1883), Sophia (1802–72), Charlotte (1804–78), Nathaniel (1807–84), Maria (1810, died young). George Banker removed with his family, and settled in Lawsville township, (now Franklin), in 1810, near where Upsonville is located, where himself and wife died. David, second son, married for his first wife, in 1820, Elizabeth Watson, who bore him children,—Julia Ann, widow of J. E. Gunn, of New Milford; Andrew, an insurance agent at Binghamton; Mary E. wife of J. A. Cornwell, died at New Milford; Seeley, a farmer at Afton, Iowa; Esther, wife of George W. Barton, of Binghamton; David, born March 27, 1840; Jeremiah, born March 7, 1843, married Mary E., a daughter of William and Lucina (Howard) Lawson, an English family who settled in Silver Lake in 1816, and resided on the home farm. Mrs. Banker died in 1851, and in 1853 David Banker married Esther Watson, a sister of his first wife, who



J. L. Merrimon

bore him one child, Charles S., residing near Great Bend.

David Banker, third son of David and Elizabeth Banker, married Adelia, a daughter of Justin and Lydia Ann (Camp) Dewey, formerly of this county, and resides also on the home farm.

In the spring of 1869 David and Jeremiah Banker formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the stock business, under the firm-name of D. & J. Banker, since which time they have been giving their entire attention to the pure breed of Devons. They have brought, bred and sold many noted cattle, having purchased seventeen thoroughbreds, including "Prince of Wales, 15th and 19th;" "Rose of Baltimore, 1st and 3d;" "Belle, 8th;" and "Edith, 5th;" all of which have taken important prizes. Among the number raised by them may properly be mentioned the following winners of important prizes, viz.: "Bright Promise," which took the first prize national milk and butter test, 1882, with milk record of three hundred and seventy-one pounds in seven days, and butter record of twenty and five-sixteenths pounds for the same time (also first prize New York State Fairs in 1884, '85, '86; first prize Pennsylvania State Fair, 1885; and sweepstakes at the same fair as best cow on exhibition); "Emily;" "Bright Promise, 3d and 4th;" "Lady Hilton;" "Rose of Baltimore, 7th and 8th;" "Effie Rose;" "Effie;" "Take Prize;" "Mary Anne;" "Captain Morris;" "Emily Quarto;" and "Albert Banker." Their stock has gained renown, and their manner of doing business has gained the firm such a high reputation as to cause demands from many parts of the Union; and representatives from their farm have been sold in almost every State and Territory, which stock, wherever shown, have taken premiums. In their herd of twenty-two pure-breed Devons is "Prince of Wales, 19th," which has taken the first prize wherever shown, and is acknowledged by competent judges to be one of the best Devon bulls in the United States. Since entering the prize area with their cattle, Messrs. D. & J. Banker have taken thirty-eight first premiums at the New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs (including four sweepstakes for best on exhibition, and nine first herd prizes), and eighteen second premiums. Their home, "Fairview Stock Farm," is located near Upsonville, Franklin township, about five miles southwest of Great Bend, and is comprised of one hundred and sixteen acres of land, with good buildings and accommodations for their large and growing business.

Among the settlers in 1811 were James Vance, Leman Churchell and Chauncey Turner. The latter first lived on the present McKinney place, and taught a small school soon after he came. One of the daughters became the wife of Arthur Southworth. Churchell settled on the N. T. Buck place, where he died. He was a hard worker. His son Jonathan, by trade a blacksmith, removed to the West. Freeborn lives at Great Bend, and Sarah became the wife of Henry Beebe, of Franklin Forks. James Vance lived north of the latter place, at the "Half-Way House," a place midway between Montrose and Corbettsville. Here he built a large frame house, which has but lately been demolished. Of his family, Robert lived at the Forks, where he built the Summers house; Benjamin C. resides on the homestead. Other sons were Brewster and Lorenzo.

Charles Blowers became a resident of Franklin the following year, settling in the Stephen Barnum neighborhood. He died in 1851, aged ninety-one years, having been twice married and the father of nineteen children, most of whom attained mature years. His oldest son, John, settled in the southern part of the township, now occupied by his son, Henry G. Another son, Daniel, lived near Franklin Forks. The family was remarkable for its vigor and longevity. On one occasion, August 1846, four generations mowed together,—Charles Blowers, eighty-six years old; John, sixty-three years; Daniel C., thirty-eight years; and Albert, fourteen years. This family and others of the later settlers came from Dutchess County, N. Y.

The same year, 1812, Harrison Warner, from Connecticut, settled on the present David and Jeremiah Banker farm. He was the father of Mrs. Edwin Summers, of the Forks. David Summers, a son of David Summers, an early settler in New Milford, located on a farm still owned by one of his descendants, his son Levi having remained on the homestead. He was the father of Harvey Summers. Another son, Ely, removed to Binghamton, N. Y., and Edwin resides at Franklin Forks.

West from the Forks, on the township line, lived Harry Beebe, who died in June, 1875, but whose wife, Orilla Waller, survived him until November 1 1886, when she departed this life, aged ninety-three years and six months. They were the parents of the Beebes of this part of the township. In the same neighborhood, at a later period, settled William Stockholm, coming from Orange County, N. Y. He bought what was known as the Samuel Risley place, and reared a large family, among the sons, being F. A. Stockholm, on the homestead. Other sons are George, Aaron and John J. William Burrows, an Englishman, came to this neighborhood at a still later period, and has since been identified with this locality. His son, S. A. Burrows, became a distinguished educator.

Of the settlers who came to Franklin about 1820, but a brief account can here be given: Jacob Allard lived on the A. I. Welsh place, his daughter having married John Welsh. The sons were John and Henry. The Websters lived farther north, some of their farms being in Liberty. Joseph Webster, Sr., was a Free-Will Baptist preacher, as was also his son, John. The latter was the father of Henry and John C. Webster, and of a daughter who married Andrew

Watson. Others of this period were Joel Morse, Ira Cole, Joseph H. Holley, Wm. Salmon, Allen Upson and Calvin Wheaton. Of this number Calvin Wheaton lived on the place where afterwards settled John Pierson, who came from Morris County, N. Y., with his seven children, in June, 1841. He reared four sons, one of whom, John R., now lives on the homestead. A daughter, Elizabeth, married John Cromwell, of Salt Springs, in this township. John Pierson died in 1873, aged seventy-five years, and his wife, Betsey (Talmadge), in 1885, aged eighty-seven years.

NATHAN P. WHEATON.—The progenitor of the family in New England was Caleb Wheaton (1664–1770), who came from Wales and settled in New Hampshire, where he died at the great age of one hundred and six years. Roswell Wheaton, a descendant of Caleb, remembered returning with his father to New Hampshire from Connecticut, where his parents had settled, when only ten years of age, to visit their relatives there. He was an ingenious man, handy with tools, and followed the cabinet-making business in Litchfield County. He was a native of Branford, Conn., and died in Roxbury, aged near ninety years. He served in the Revolutionary War, and enlisted when only fifteen years old. His children were Calvin (1788–1843), was a farmer and married Mrs. Julia (Phillips) Hurd, widow of Asel Hurd. Her father, Nathan Phillips, was a soldier also of the Revolution, was wounded and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, in 1781. He lived and died at Port Jefferson, Long Island. The other children were Warren, Isaac, Lester, Cynthia, wife of Wm. Elliott, died in Connecticut; Avis, wife of Abijah Dascom, died at Athens, Pa.; and Phidelia, wife of Homer Bronson, who also died near the latter place. One sister of Julia Phillips, Elizabeth, married Captain Apollos Dayton, whose son, Captain William Dayton, received a gold medal from the French government, presented by their minister at Washington (Mr. Outrey), in 1879, for his assistance in rescuing the crew of the French vessel, "Minerve," in a great storm at sea. He was notified of this valuable reward by Hon. Wm. H. Seward, then Secretary of State.

The children of Calvin and Julia (Phillips) (1783–1850) Wheaton were as follows: Nathan Phillips, born Nov. 17, 1810, at Washington, Litchfield County, Conn.; Laura (1813–42), wife of Abner Deming, then of Binghamton (Abner Deming's son, Ferdinand, is a machinist of Waterbury, Conn., and had a contract from the Spanish government for making cartridges); Roswell, born in 1818, was an extensive brick manufacturer—was at one time a member of the Connecticut Legislature and influential in politics, and resides at Middlebury, Conn.; Julia (1819–42), died unmarried; Albert (1821–40) was a teacher and died of consumption; Mary, born in 1823, was the second wife of Abner Deming, before mentioned, and died suddenly some twenty years ago. Calvin Wheaton removed from Litchfield County in 1814, and settled in Lawsville, this county, near Great Bend, where he took up a piece of timber land and carried on the lumbering business about seven years, when they were obliged to yield the property to others under a previous title. They returned to Connecticut and settled on the old Hurd place. In 1831 Nathan P. and Roswell Wheaton came to Franklin township and purchased the property where D. B. Townsend now resides, upon which their parents, returning, settled the following year. Nathan spent several years manufacturing brick, by which means he accumulated sufficient means, and returned to Franklin in 1838, and paid the balance due upon his purchase. In the fall of that year he married Mary Watson, who was born Sept. 8, 1814, and for ten years carried on his farm, sold it and purchased his present property, the salt spring lot, on Silver Creek, about one mile west of Franklin Forks. His parents removed to the farm now occupied by J. R. Pierson, where both died. His farm consisted of some five hundred acres, a few acres of which he disposed of to a company who drilled for oil and afterwards for salt, boring to the depth of eight hundred feet without, however, reaching either in paying quantities. Mr. Wheaton has given considerable attention to stock-raising, and his herd of Devons have been awarded premiums both at the County and State Fairs. Upon the erection of the present court-house, he took charge of a yard for the county and manufactured the brick for its construction and also for the Dessauer block at Montrose. He has been school director and otherwise officially identified with the township, and served for many years as justice of the peace until he was succeeded by his son, James C., who was elected to that office upon reaching his majority. Both himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Franklin Forks, of which he has been an elder for over twenty-five years.

The children of Nathan P. and Mary (Watson) Wheaton are Laura Martha, born in 1839, wife of Roger Kenyon, now of Montrose; James Calvin, born in 1844, married Carrie L. Southworth, and resides opposite the homestead (their children are Mary M., Julia Laura and Nathan P. Wheaton); and John R. Wheaton (1848–69), who died suddenly on his return from a business trip to the South.

James C. Wheaton was educated at Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pa., where he became proficient in surveying and civil engineering, and which he has made his life-work since. He received the nomination from the Democratic party for member of the State Legislature in 1882 and for county surveyor in 1884 and again in 1886; but his party being largely in the minority, he was defeated. He was elected justice of the peace, and by re-election is serving his fourth term of five years each. James Watson, the father of Mrs. Wheaton, came from County Armagh,



N. P. Wheaton

Ireland, to New York in 1800, and subsequently settled in Westchester County, where he married Sarah Lounsbury, who bore him the following children: Elizabeth, wife of David Banker, of Franklin; David and John (twins), the former a resident of Franklin, the latter, a farmer, died in the same township at the age of eighty, in 1885; Andrew, a farmer in Franklin; Jeremiah, died in Windsor, N. Y.; Mary, wife of 'Squire Nathan P. Wheaton; Esther, the second wife of David Banker; James, a farmer, died in Franklin; William, died a young man. The Watson family settled where Upsonville now is about 1807, and afterwards sold the property to Allen Upson, who established a post-office and was the founder of the place. James Watson died in 1850, aged eighty, and was survived by his wife ten years. He was a great Bible student and had a remarkable memory.

In 1813 a list of taxables in the old township of Lawsville embraced the following names:

Jedediah Adams, Joseph Bishop, George Banker, Stephen Barnum, Zenas Barnum, Charles Blowers, Henry Blowers, Lemon Churchill, Josiah Churchill, Josiah Davis, Josiah Davis, Jr., Levi Griffin, Waples Hance, John Holmes, Joseph Hutchinson, Julius Jones, Norman Kilborn, Andrew Leighton, Ralph Lines, Belisle Lines, Rufus Lines. Theophilus Merriman, John McFall, Luther Peck, Calvin Peck, Simon Park, Jesse Ross, Israel Richardson, Thomas W. Rich, Jehiel Saxton, Daniel Stanford, Roswell Smith, Lyman Smith, Sylvester Smith, Titus Smith, Ephraim Smith, Samuel Simmons, David Summers, Jr., Cornelius Scott, Theo. Tabor, Friend Tuttle, Ephraim Tuttle, Daniel Tuttle, Samuel Truesdell, James Truesdell, Chauncey Turner, Aaron Van Voorst, James Watson, Harrison Warner.

It will be seen that a number of the above lived in that part of the township which is now Liberty, but by far the greater portion were in Franklin. The relative increase of population in the two townships may be seen by reference to lists after the division took place. The list of Franklin will also show what families remained after the lapse of these years.

Taxables 1836.—Jedediah Adams, Jacob Allard, Jacob Allard, Jr., Amos Barns, Hiram Barnum, Stephen Barnum, Charles Blowers, John Blowers, David Banker, Benjamin Banker, Edwin L. Brundage, Freeman Badger, Anthony Blackman, Samuel Baker, Alexander Barron, Amos Churchill, Ira Cole, Eli Crofut, Isaiah Depue, Samuel Douglass, Samuel S. Fisk, Asa Fisk, John Green, Wright Green, C. G. Handrick, P. H. Hawley, Joel Ives, Rufus Lines, Jr., Rufus Lines, Andrew Leighton, Ebenezer Leighton, Nathaniel Leighton, Theophilus Merriman, Alfred Merriman, Titus L. Merriman, Timothy C. McKinney, Benjamin Merritt, Joel Morris, Cyrus Messenger, Cyrus P. Messenger, Luther Peck, Calvin Peck, Covel Park, John A. Pestana, Nehemiah Park, Simon Park, Simon Park, Jr., Levi Summers, Edwin Summers, Isaiah Smith, Lambert Smith, Lyman Smith, Sylvester Smith, Thomas B. Smith, Titus Smith, Ephraim Smith, Jr., William Smith, Ephraim Smith, Henry B. Smith, Rufus Smith, Norton Smith, Roswell Smith, Raymond Smith, Harry Smith, Andrew Smith, Billosby Smith, James Stephens, Josiah Stevens, Morgan Sherwood, Eunice Tuttle, Chauncey Turner, Allen Upson, James Vance, Thomas C. Vance, Aaron Van Voorst, Nathan Wheaton, Roswell Wheaton, Andrew Watson, David Watson, James Webster, John Webster, Joseph Webster, Harrison Warner, Isaac Willson, Philip Willson, John A. Welsh, Alonzo Williams, Orlando Williams, William Young.

Business Interests.—The township had no village within its bounds until nearly fifty years after its settlement. But, in the eastern part, was a sort of business centre, about 1800, which has been continued ever since. The first of this nature was the public house of David Barnum, on the hill near the church, which was kept by him from about 1799 to 1804, and afterward a short time by Richard Barnum, when the place became an ordinary farm. David Barnum moved to Baltimore and there established the hotel so favorably known by his name. The building in Franklin burned down in course of years, and no tavern has since been kept in this part of the township.

About 1810 Andrew Leighton opened a small store in his residence, at the present Dearborn place, which he kept some time, and this was the first store in the township. Later a store was opened, a little more than a mile from this place, by a man named Chapman, who sold out to John A. Pestana. The latter traded only a few years, when the place became farm property. At what is now the hamlet of Upsonville Henry B. Smith engaged in trade, in the yellow building still standing there, being succeeded by Eliab Farrar and later by Titus Smith. In 1846 J. L. Merriman began trading there, and continued until he had built his new brick store in 1856, which he called the "Upsonville Exchange," and where he has traded ever since. The name exchange was adopted because at that time cash was so scarce a commodity that most of the trading was done by barter.

In this locality Lawsville post-office was established, December 1, 1814, with Arad Wakelee as postmaster, who kept it until 1821, when Ira Cole was appointed. Allen Upson became the postmaster in 1824, and it was in honor of him that the name of the office was changed to Upsonville in 1836. The next year Frederick Lines became postmaster, and, in 1838, Titus. L. Merriman. In all this period it was kept on the same lot of ground, on the hill opposite the church Since that time the postmasters have been Ephraim Smith, in 1849; T. L. Merriman, in 1853; James P. Smith, in 1861; Ephraim Smith, in 1863; E. H. Merriman, in 1866; F. Lines, in 1872; Stephen A. Smith, in 1873; F. Lines, in 1875; J. K. Reid, in 1876; and Peter S. Dearborn since 1879. The mail service is daily from Great Bend, and the mails have been carried the past thirty-five years by J. L. Merriman, who has missed but a few trips in all that time.

Upsonville was, in 1886, a straggling hamlet of half a dozen residences, a post-office, store, Presbyterian Church and parsonage, and a good schoolhouse. The surrounding country is fertile, and has well-cultivated farms. There have been mechanic shops in the neighborhood, Rufus Lines being the blacksmith and Raymond Smith the pioneer shoemaker.

One mile south of the corners, at Upsonville, Samuel Douglas had a small tannery and also carried on a shoe-shop. Here is now the Franklin Creamery, owned by the American Dairy Company, of which B. de Schweinitz is the county manager. The building is a two-story frame, which was put up in 1882, and is

well supplied with apparatus. It has a capacity to work up eight thousand pounds of milk per day.

Near here was the saw-mill of Simon Park, operated from 1809 to 1812, when it was abandoned on account of the weak power. Lower down the stream, near the township line, Robert Bound, one of the land-owners, caused mills to be built in 1802, which were carried on a short time by Obed Doolittle, when they were abandoned as a failure. In the intervening period the settlers patronized the mill of Captain David Summers, which was put up about this time, in New Milford, but which also went down after a few years' operation. In more recent years J. P. Tingley erected a saw-mill, in the neighborhood of the old Park mill, which was kept running about fifteen years, and a small feed-mill was also carried on; but both have been abandoned, on account of the insufficiency of the water-power, and no manufacturing is now done in this part of the township.

FRANKLIN FORKS is a thriving village in the valley of the Snake Creek, where the waters of Silver Creek fall into that stream. It is seven miles from Montrose, and having fine and easy roads leading to it from all parts of the township, it has become an important business place. There are the interests noted below, two churches, a number of fine residences and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. The main part of the village is on Turnpike Street, which is crossed at right angles, in the centre of the place, by Silver Lake Street. Near this point was a common corner of four hundred acres of land, owned, before the village was begun, by Joseph Smith, Robert Vance, Benjamin Merritt and Harry Beebe. The Vance place passed into the hands of Edwin Summers, who has occupied it since 1846, his house being the oldest in the village. Merritt lived on the northwest lot and died in this place, in 1881, aged eighty-six years. In his lifetime he was considerable of a wanderer, making three trips to the Pacific coast.

John Snow first utilized the water power and laid the foundation for a business place. In 1836 he used the waters of Silver Creek to operate a small lathe to turn chair stuff, and other material for making furniture, carrying on such a shop several years. In the meantime Joseph E. Webster and Daniel H. Blowers began clearing up small farms on the village site; and in 1840 the school-house was built in which Blowers taught. Lower down the creek James Vance began making bricks about this time, and also had a small saw-mill; but neither interest was long continued.

In April, 1844, Joseph Smith and his son, Eli B., came from Roxbury, N. Y., and the former purchased the mill-seat on Silver Creek, with forty-three acres of land, on which he built a sole-leather-tannery. He used the water-power to grind his bark and carried on business quite extensively those times, having sixty vats. At the end of six years Eli B. took charge of the property, but in the course of a year it burned down, and was not rebuilt.

In 1853 the mill-site was sold to Asa Fisk, who erected a saw-mill and operated the same by water-power. This subsequently had many owners, and, in 1878, a small buckwheat-mill was added to the property by A. Y. Smith. While owned by E. E. Tuttle steam-power was supplied, in 1882. Since April, 1884, the owner of the mill has been Silas B. Knapp. The power is forty horse and the cutting capacity is eight thousand feet per day. Employment is given to five men.

Higher up the Silver Creek are the "Acid Works," erected in 1881 by Tarbell, Lindsley & Co. The main building is fifty-eight by one hundred and sixty-five feet, and there are six retorts and two stills and condensing apparatus, making crude alcohol and acetate of lime. It is operated ten months per year, consuming thirteen hundred cords of hard wood, and gives occupation to seven men. Since July 1, 1886, the owners have been G. W. Lindsey & Son. On the turnpike road a cigar factory was built, in the fall of 1886, by Potter, Crandall & Co., which had a half-dozen men at work in December of that year. The building is eighteen by twenty-four feet, three stories high, and has table-room for twenty men. Eight grades of cigars are made.

The village is supplied with the ordinary mechanic shops, and, since 1867, B. B. Todd has had a shoemaker's shop and store combined. The first merchandise in the place was sold, about 1845, by Joseph Smith, a small room in his residence being set aside for this purpose. In 1850 Stillman Fuller built the first regular store, using part of the building for a residence, and traded several years, when he was succeeded by H. L. Blowers; and later came Charles Tinker, Roger Kenyon and D. C. & F. H. Fordham. The latter when succeeded by Joshua Boyd, who traded seven years in the old store, when the building was removed and the present building erected in 1878, in which Boyd is still in trade. The old building was converted into a barn and burned down, having a span of horses in it at the time. In 1871 the Fordhams built a store on the opposite side of the street, but in 1876, sold out to G. H. & P. H. Smith, who occupied it until the Smith stand was completed, in the fall of the year. Since 1883 the firm has been G. H. Smith.

In 1881 F. H. Fordham again occupied his old building, and traded two years, when he sold to M. A. Blair, who occupied it as a drug-store, on the old site, one year, when it was moved to its present site, where it has been occupied as a drug-store, since the fall of 1886, by Dr. A. S. Blair, and is, also, the post-office of the village. A fourth store was opened in the place, in 1883, by Ed. Conklin, in which he has since merchandised.

In 1871 the Lawsville Centre post-office was kept a short time, but in the same year Franklin Forks post-office was established with Joshua Boyd, postmaster. He filled this position until the fall of 1885, when M. A. Blair succeeded him. It has a daily mail. As physicians there have been, at Franklin

Forks, Doctors G. A. Westfall, Charles Tiffany, and the present, Dr. A. S. Blair.

Southworth Post, No. 222, G. A. R., was instituted at Franklin Forks, October 17, 1880, with twenty-two charter members, J. J. Stockholm as the first Commander and J. H. Munger Adjutant, a position he has since filled. Other Commanders have been E. L. Beebe, B. C. Vance, T. L. Smith and S. B. Knapp. In all its history the Post never missed a stated meeting, notwithstanding its first hall was destroyed by fire. Death has taken away two members, but, in December, 1886, there were thirty-five working members, and the affairs of the Post were in a flourishing condition.

The Franklin Salt Springs are a mile above the village, on the south side of Silver Creek, and below the mouth of Cold Brook or Falls Creek. From the earliest settlement of the country there have been traditions regarding this spring, and interesting legends have also been associated with this spot. It is stated that the Indians, on leaving this country, sought to hide all traces of the spring by turning the channel of Cold Brook over it, and that for many years the exact spot from whence issued saline waters was unknown to the whites. In the course of years some Indians who visited this section offered to reveal the spot to Waples Hance, of Liberty, and, on receiving the twenty-five dollars demanded, exposed the place in the stream, a small basin pounded out of the rock, in which was a large wooden spoon, with a stone laid over it. When the waters of the brook were returned to the natural channel saline water slowly gathered in the basin, which was dipped up with the spoon and, upon being boiled, produced good salt. The existence of a salt or mineral spring having been established beyond doubt, various means were employed to develop it, the first work of this nature being done by Judge [1]Balthaser De Haert and his brother, who came from New York for this purpose, about 1810.

Colonel Nicholas Biddle, the owner of large tracts of land in the county, had reserved the spring and five hundred acres of land connected with it, but despairing of realizing on its minerals, if the land contained any, sold this tract to N. P. Wheaton, who improved it for farm purposes. The following year Daniel H. Keeler, who had been operating Dr. Rose's woolen factory in Silver Lake, secured a mill-site below the falls of Cold Brook, where he erected a two-story building, twenty-four by fifty feet, for factory purposes, and equipped the same with machinery. Here he carried on the business of carding, fulling and the making of coarse cloths for about ten years, when work was suspended and the machinery removed to Corbettsville, N. Y. The building, being unused, soon went to decay and added to the picturesqueness of this romantic spot. The power was derived directly from the falls by means of a flume, and the water passed over a sixteen-foot wheel. For many years the springs were the resort of pleasure-parties, and the waters gained considerable celebrity on account of their curative properties.

Montrose Tannery.—In the valley of Snake Creek, in the southern part of the township, is a hamlet, locally known as Mungerville and Stumpville, the latter name being applied when the forests at this place were first removed. Its principal feature is the above-named tannery and the tenements—twelve in number—connected with it. The first improvement was here made about 1840, when Grover & Mitchell put up a small tannery, which was burned down after several years' operation. The site then passed into the hands of J. W. Brackney & Co., who put up a larger tannery and carried on the same for ten years. Azur Lathrop became the owner before 1853, and enlarged the capacity by introducing steam-power, and tanned sole-leather by the new process. He had one hundred vats and employed twenty-five hands in tanning thirty thousand sides of leather, about three thousand cords of hemlock bark being used per year. In 1871 the tannery was sold to J. H. & E. P. Munger, who controlled it until 1884, when they sold out to A. Healy & Sons, but remained as managers. In their ownership they added sixteen vats, but have not lately worked the tannery to its full capacity. In 1886 twenty men were employed. In 1882 the brand of the leather here made was changed from Franklin to Montrose Tannery, and as such has a good reputation in the markets. With the tannery are also twenty-five acres of land, on which is a good mansion.

On the creek, south of Mungerville, Azur Lathrop had a saw-mill, which became the property of L. Foot in 1871, who operated it with steam-power until it was removed. A small mill on the east branch of Snake Creek, owned by Isaac Harris, has also been abandoned. A small store was kept a short time at Mungerville; but being only three miles from Montrose, was closed up as unprofitable.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.[2]—The first school-house—a log structure—was erected in 1806, on the farm Titus Smith formerly owned, and near where Stiles Jacobus lives. The first teacher was Esther Buck (afterwards Mrs. James Newman, of Great Bend); the second was Polly Bates (Mrs. Sylvester Smith); the third, Penila Bates (Mrs. Seth Hall), both daughters of Thomas Bates, of Great Bend. Anna Buck and Selina Badger were later teachers. It is not known that there was any winter school till about 1809, when Dr. Gray, a transient settler, was employed to teach—he and his wife living in the school-house at the same time. James De Haert taught there the next winter. (He died at the house

[1] See chapter on Geology.

[2] Adapted from Miss Blackman's sketches.

of Rufus Lines in 1813.) It is thought Lehman Churchell taught, during the winter of 1810–11, the last school in the building. Mr. Churchell was a Methodist exhorter, and held regular meetings in school-houses at an early day.

The old school-house was built in 1811 or 1812. It stood nearly forty years, and was then accidentally burned. A better one was soon built near its site. The first building, called the *East* school-house, was erected in 1818; but a better one has for many years stood in its place. In 1819 the North school-house was set a little north of Upsonville. At a later day a brick school-house was erected in its stead on a lot adjoining the Upsonville Exchange, which was used until 1875, when the new school-house, on the hill, opposite the church, was occupied. This is a good two-story building, and was erected with a view of maintaining a graded school in it; and several terms of such a school were taught with encouraging success, when the project had to be abandoned on account of opposition from other parts of the township. The same feeling prevented the formation of an independent district in 1878. Since that time the lower room only of this building has been used for school purposes, the upper story forming a public hall. The first school-house at Franklin Forks was built in 1840. In 1886 there were seven schools in the township, attended by one hundred and eighty-seven pupils.

"It is said that in the 'Lawsville settlement' the Sabbath was observed from the first. With Saturday night secular labor ceased, and quiet reigned throughout the forest-homes.

"The influence of early training, example and habit preserved the people from open desecration of a day which they had been taught to regard as sacred, though they were far removed from those religious privileges and associations which had attended their childhood and youth.

"Most of them were from Cheshire, New Haven County, Conn., where no deep religious interest is known to have been felt until many years after the period under consideration. This may in a measure account for the fact that, notwithstanding these privileges, few of them had made an experimental acquaintance with religion at the time of their emigration; but they erected and maintained a high standard of public morals. Mrs. Tamar Lines and Mrs. Sarah Merriman were the first, and for five years the only, professors of religion in the place. Their piety, though unobtrusive, was decided, and in after-years they were referred to as almost faultless examples of Christian character. Mrs. Merriman died in 1835, aged sixty-six; Mrs. Lines in 1843, aged eighty. But their memory has not perished, nor has their influence ceased to be felt. Of their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, it may be said that some of them, we have good reason to believe, have 'fallen asleep in Jesus;' some are useful citizens and active Christians of Franklin and other townships of this and a neighboring county; and others of them, sustaining the same character, are scattered in several distant States. Captain Roswell Smith was the first male professor of religion, who settled here in 1805.

"Religious worship commenced soon after the first settlement of the town. As early as 1801 or 1802 missionaries came here from Connecticut and Massachusetts, and meetings were held at Mr. Theophilus Merriman's and other private houses, until the old South school-house was built, and then meetings were held there. About 1809 meetings were held on alternate Sabbaths by Deacon Ward, at the houses of Benjamin Doolittle, in New Milford, and Titus Smith, in Franklin, and soon thereafter regular services were established through the efforts of the missionaries and these local workers. Of their labors and their reception by the pioneers, Mrs. Hannah Park [1] has written:

"They hailed with joy the coming of missionaries, entertained them at their houses, sent notices through the settlement where they would preach, and always attended religious worship with as many of the family as circumstances would permit. When meetings were within two miles all could go. The older children could walk; father rode on one horse with a child before him; mother on another, with a babe in her lap. In addition, when necessary, they could take one of the older daughters upon a pillion behind them on the same horse. From the place now called Brookdale, in Liberty, to New Milford Valley, there were persons who were habituated to public worship, and many log dwellings between these points were, at different times, crowded for that purpose. People sometimes went to Harford and to Great Bend to hear missionaries, and it was not uncommon when we had preaching to see people from those places in our congregation.

"There were two services on each Sabbath, with an intermission of an hour, or (in winter) of half an hour. During this time the people remained in and around the house where the meeting was held, separately eating a lunch brought from home, or engaging in such conversation as was thought to befit the occasion. All common secular talk was considered a desecration of the day, and children of religious families were strictly charged to be very circumspect in this particular. When no minister was present our public worship was conducted by Deacon Ward, of New Milford, who was a good singer and reader; but Mr. John Foot usually led the singing, and sometimes he or Mr. B. Doolittle read the sermon."

The organization of a congregation follows, and on the 28th day of September, 1813, was constituted the Lawsville and New Milford Union Congregational Church. The meeting took place at the house of John Hawley, in New Milford, and was under the direction of the Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury, missionary from Connecticut, and the Rev. Joseph Wood, pastor of the first church in Bridgewater, when the following persons united in membership; Ichabod and Mary Ward, Roswell and Hannah Smith, Titus Smith, Sally Smith,[2] Friend Tuttle, Lucretia Truesdell, Hannah Doolittle, Sybil Dayton, Phebe and Merab Hawley. Circumstances deferred Mrs. Tamar Lines' and Mrs. Sarah Merriman's connection until February, 1814, but they were essentially a part of the original membership.

The Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury was chosen standing moderator of the church; Ichabod Ward, deacon; and Friend Tuttle, scribe. Meetings were regularly kept up as stated above, and soon after the Rev. Oliver Hill, a missionary from Connecticut, was unanimously called to be the first pastor. Having accepted the call, the Luzerne Association met at the house of Ephraim Smith, February 15, 1814, to examine him, and the next day he was ordained at a meeting held in Mr. Smith's barn. He entered upon his ministry, dividing his time between Lawsville, New Milford and work as an evangelist in missionary service, retaining his pastoral connection until May 25,

[1] She was the daughter of Captain Roswell Smith, and became the wife of Nehemiah Park. She died in Franklin, April 1, 1883, in the seventy-eighth year of her age. Of her it was said: "She was a woman of remarkable energy and perseverance, and expected to accomplish whatever she planned. In early life she was a successful teacher, and always greatly interested in Sunday-school and missionary work. Her giving, was it much or little, was regulated by the Bible rule of one-tenth, which always kept something in the Lord's treasury awaiting His order. A long drive to church was no hindrance to her. 'Summer's heat or winter's cold' afforded no excuse for absence. Quiet and gentle in her nature, of refined taste and culture, she might in truth be called a Christian lady."

[2] Wife of Ephraim Smith, a most exemplary woman.

1819. He subsequently moved to Michigan, where he died in 1844, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. During his connection with the church the South schoolhouse was the stated place of worship, but in seasons of unusual interest that place was too small, and the meetings were held in Ephraim Smith's barn. On these occasions a number of conversions took place, a meeting in 1818 being the means of adding fourteen persons to the membership of the church.

In the summer of 1820 there was another period of religious awakening, when many families in this and the adjoining townships were brought under the influence of Christianity.

About this time the Rev. Lyman Richardson, of Harford, was licensed to preach, and, entering upon his ministry in Lawsville, labored faithfully and with great success. In September, 1830, nearly thirty persons, old and young, were added to the church as the result of his work in the Master's cause. He left soon after to labor in Wysox, and in 1821, the Rev. Enoch Conger visited the church a number of times as a missionary and established the first Sabbath-school. But previous to this, during the ministry of Mr. Hill, he had taken pains to instruct the young in the precepts of the Bible, and had given them lessons to commit and heard their recitations. In 1822–23 Mr. Conger preached in Lawsville one-half his time, holding his meetings in the three schoolhouses known as the North, East and South houses. But the Sabbath-school met every Sunday and helped to keep up the religious interest in the community. In the fall of 1824 Mr. Conger moved to Ohio, and died in the West in the spring of 1872. He was the father of the Lieutenant Conger whose company arrested the assassin Wilkes Booth.

In 1836 the church became Presbyterian in form of government, and five elders were chosen, two of them being Roswell and Titus Smith. The same year the Liberty Presbyterian Church was formed, and, as its membership was mainly from the old Lawsville Church, which had also contributed to the organization of the New Milford Church, the new body was left in a weakened condition. They united with the Liberty Church in the support of the Rev. Joseph Barlow as pastor, and he served them until his unfortunate death by fire, May 22, 1858. This sad event was brought about by the burning of the parsonage late on Saturday night, the family being soundly asleep. Under the bewildering excitement of the moment Mr. Barlow entered the room where the fire was raging, and the flames bursting upon him suffocated him, and his body was nearly consumed before it could be recovered. Mr. Barlow was born near Manchester, England, in April 1787, and having been converted in early youth, became a Methodist minister before he was twenty-one years old. He came to this country in 1819 and united with the Presbyterian Church in 1835, and the Montrose Presbytery the same year.

But prior to this date the church became an incorporated body, being duly chartered as the "First Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Franklin," January 28, 1850. The trustees named at that time were Archie Marsh, M. C. Smith, J. L. Merriman, James Leighton and Frederick Lines; and the elders of the church a few years later were Titus Smith, Billosty Smith, Nehemiah Park and James Leighton.

After the death of Mr. Barlow the Rev. Burr Baldwin became the stated supply; but in 1860 the Rev. J. N. Diament was installed pastor and served about five years, when the Rev. I. W. Smith became the supply, followed by Rev. J. C. Judson as a supply. October 31, 1872, the Rev. J. H. Doremus was installed pastor of both this and the Liberty Church, and continued his pastorate about five years. In 1878 the Rev. John C. Calnon began his labors as a stated supply, which was continued several years. Since May 1, 1881, the Rev. J. W. Raynor has been the regular stated supply.

In 1865 Elder Leighton removed, when two new elders were elected in the persons of W. C. Smith and J. S. Jacobus, and the former has served ever since, having as associate elders J. L. Merriman and R. W. Smith, both elected in 1881. The present trustees (1886) are F. A. Smith, H. L. Hitchcock, J. O. McKinney, L. T. Seaman, David Banker and B. B. Handrick. They control not only the church property, consisting of the church and the parsonage, but also the cemetery, which embraces about one and a half acres of land, and in which nearly four hundred interments have taken place.

The first church edifice was erected on Cemetery Hill, in 1824, at a cost of one thousand four hundred dollars. In 1846 it was repaired and greatly improved, and in that condition was used twenty years. In 1866 it was removed, and the present edifice erected in its place, by a building committee composed of J. L. Merriman, Fred. Lines and W. C. Smith. It is an attractive frame structure, thirty-two by fifty feet, with a steeple, in which is a clear-toned bell, and cost to erect nearly four thousand dollars. It was formally dedicated November 8, 1866, by the Rev. A. Miller, of Harford.

On the shed-lot, which has recently been enlarged, are twenty-two sheds, put up at a cost of thirty-two dollars each. Near by is the parsonage built, in 1860, on the site of the one burned May 22, 1858, when the Rev. Joseph Barlow met such a tragic fate. That building was erected in 1849, and was the first real parsonage of the church. The former one was more of the nature of a private home. It was put up prior to 1820 by the Rev. Hill, on several acres of ground near the Upsonville store, and stood until after 1867. All the church property appears to be in a good condition.

The congregation had, in 1886, a harmonious membership of seventy-five persons, and was in a good condition financially. The Sabbath-school had ninety

members, and had for many years as its superintendent Elder J. L. Merriman.

The Free-Will Baptists held meetings in Franklin within twenty years after its settlement, the preaching being done by Elders Joseph and John Webster. Through the efforts of the latter a congregation was formed, which had among its members the Websters, the Watsons, Amos Crandall, Benj. Merritt, Stephen Dawley, Robert Vance, Lorenzo Vance, Mrs. Owen and others. After the school-house was built at Franklin Forks, in 1840, that became the established place of worship, and there was an encouraging increase of membership. In 1854 Elder L. D. Howe held a series of revival meetings of great interest, when it was determined to build a house of worship. Stillman Fuller, William Pierson and Joseph Merritt were appointed a building committee, and a lot was secured from Harry Beebe on which to erect the edifice. All classes of people united in helping along the movement for the sake of having a house of worship in the new village, and in 1856 was completed a neat little church, thirty by forty feet, with a small spire. This passed under the control of the "Free-Will Baptist Society of Franklin," which was incorporated January 29, 1860, and had as its first trustees Lyman Beebe, Andrew Watson and Edwin Summers. The charter gave the Free-Will Baptists the preference to use the church, but also extended the privilege of worshipping to other denominations, so that other meetings were held in the house during the same period as those of the Free-Will Baptists. The latter held their meetings regularly until after 1866, Elder John Tillinghast being the last minister, when so many members removed that they could no longer be maintained. Thence the Methodists occupied the house for a short period, the Baptist Society retaining control. Its last officers were Daniel Blowers, John R. Pierson, Samuel Truesdell, John Barron and Eli B. Smith. After 1870 the building was used for temperance and secular meetings only for several years, when the Presbyterians began to hold occasional services in it, which developed so much interest that measures were taken to make the worship regular. To this end was incorporated the *First Presbyterian Church of Franklin Forks* on the 25th of August, 1875. The first trustees were N. P. Wheaton, Edwin Summers, J. R. Pierson, William Stockholm, Joshua Boyd, John Cromwell and Andrew Watson, not all of whom belonged to the congregation. The church was repaired and used in connection with the church at Lawsville Centre as a place of worship for the Presbyterian congregation existing in the Snake Creek Valley until May, 1883, since which time meetings have been held at Franklin Forks only. This congregation is the successor of the one organized in Liberty in 1836, and sustained a pastoral relation with the old Franklin Church until 1884. Since that time the Rev. E. L. Burnett has been the minister, and meetings have been held every Sabbath. In 1886 there were forty members, and the elders were N. P. Wheaton and Alfred Blair; trustees, John R. Pierson and Edwin Summers; Sunday-school superintendent, J. C. Wheaton.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Franklin Forks.—In 1804 half a dozen persons residing at this place formed themselves into a class, which had among its members Daniel Blowers, William Burrows, Elizabeth Burrows and Isaac Apsbey, and held meetings once per month to listen to the preaching of Father Davy and other pioneer ministers. These meetings were usually held on week-days, and the class, consequently, did not increase its members very fast; but those comprising it were zealous and determined to win a place for the church of their choice. After the war it was deemed best to erect a house of worship, and, in 1867, a lot was purchased and the work of building commenced. The church was built by contract, by John Ives and Samuel Truesdell, under the direction of B. C. Vance, Lewis Tompkins, D. D. Lindsley, William Burrows and A. S. Burrows, and cost about four thousand dollars. It is a shapely building, thirty-two by fifty feet, and sixteen feet high, and passed into the hands of a body incorporated with the above title, November 19, 1869. Soon after it was dedicated by the Rev. Olin, free of debt, more than one thousand dollars being raised on dedication day. The church was valued at two thousand five hundred dollars in 1886, and the parsonage at one thousand dollars; and the trustees were B. J. Baker, Samuel Truesdell, Asa Rhinvault, James Barron, J. W. Palmer and A. E. Stockholm.

Until 1872 the church at Franklin Forks was a part of the Hawleyton Circuit, and had its ministerial service from that source.

The class at Franklin Forks has seventy members, and Simeon Stillwell is the leader. A flourishing Sunday-school, whose enrollment is one hundred members, has B. C. Vance as its superintendent.

The cemetery at Franklin Forks, located on the Beebe farm, is kept up by the community, without special organization.

CHAPTER XXXV.

GREAT BEND TOWNSHIP.

In November, 1814, the township previously known as Willingborough received from the court the name of Great Bend, on the petition of a number of its inhabitants. The original township of Willingborough, comprising what is now Harmony, Oakland and Great Bend, was erected in the northeastern part of old Tioga, in Luzerne County, in 1791. It was so far from Wilkes-Barre, the county-seat, that for two years the records only show the appointment of road-viewers. The township limits were defined in April, 1793,

and the line was ordered thus:—"From the twenty-first mile-stone on the north line of the State, south six miles; thence east until it shall intersect the line to be run between Luzerne and Northampton Counties; thence north to the State line; thence west to the place of beginning." This made the township six miles north and south by sixteen miles east and west; but as an election district it comprised the northeastern quarter of the county. Great Bend township is so named from the fact that the Susquehanna River here takes a northerly course, and again enters the State of New York, thereby making a great bend. The township is bounded by New York on the north, Oakland on the east, New Milford on the south and Franklin and Liberty on the west. The scenery about Great Bend is the finest in the county.

VIEW FROM MANOTONOME.—After winding our way up an ascent about six hundred feet above the valley, we found ourselves on the top of a flat rock which stands out prominently, so that from this point an extended view of the Susquehanna Valley, with its mountain scenery, can be had. This mountain has been named Manotonome. The mountain southeast from here is named Miantonomah, for the famous Indian chieftain of that name; and these are not altogether arbitrary names, for the Indians once occupied this beautiful sequestered valley, pursued the deer and elk on these mountains and fished in the deep waters of the beautiful Susquehanna that winds leisurely along, a meandering stream, through the flat lands below us. The Lenni Lenape once claimed all this region, but long ere the white man ever beheld this lovely vale the proud Six Nations had conquered the Lenape and occupied these grounds. The fugitive Tuscaroras that joined the Five Nations, having wandered from the Carolinas, their ancient seat, found a home and had a little village in this valley at Lanesboro', and the pioneer settlers well remember that hundreds of Indians formerly wandered up and down this valley. There was an Indian burying-ground on the Dimon farm, now owned by Mr. Carl, and Indian relics have been found there. The hill just beyond this farm is called Mt. Tuscarora, in remembrance of this tribe. As the eye sweeps farther west, we have Trowbridge Hill, a beautifully rounded spur that stands out towards the river, while directly in front of us is Du Bois Hill and Round Top. The latter is very symmetrical and beautifully rounded, hence its name. James Du Bois has recently constructed a carriage-way up to the top of Manotonome, and the prospect is certainly worth the labor of the ascent. The view down the Susquehanna extends as far as Binghamton and takes in Kirkwood and other intervening towns. The river not only makes a great bend northward here, but it flows first in one direction and then in another, down the valley, in such a manner that the silver sheen of its waters can be seen as it is reflected by the sun, at intervals, a long distance down the valley, resembling a chain of lakes. The deep, still waters of this river reflect the beautiful mountain scenery through which it flows. The mountains are beautiful rather than bold or sublime; every corner seems to have been smoothed and rounded by the Divine Artist, until every outline is a line of beauty. The rounded spurs and hills, following the sinuosities of the river, present a varying aspect from different standpoints, so that the traveler's eye never wearies, but is constantly refreshed by an ever-changing landscape, at once pleasing in form and restive in its quiet repose. But nature is not alone here; art has added to the scene the two boroughs of Great Bend and Hallstead, which are enlivened by the hundreds of trains that are passing up and down the valley, on the Erie, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads. No Indian war-whoop ever sounded so shrill as their locomotive whistles, and no deer ever was so fleet as their through express trains. It is just one hundred years ago at this writing (1887) since the white man first made a permanent settlement at Great Bend, the first in Susquehanna County, and who can stand on this point of observation, as he beholds all the evidences of modern improvement and a century's progress and contrasts it with a vast untamed wilderness, a dense pine swamp inhabited by wild animals and men as savage as they, without being confounded with the great wonders God hath wrought for his people? And who can drink this pure crystal water and breathe this pure mountain air, without feeling that liberty has its home in the mountains, and here it shall ever abide?

The view from *Pine Grove Spur* is one of exquisite and rare loveliness. The dead level flat land below, carpeted with living green closely shaven as a lawn, with the extended chain of mountains up both sides of Salt Lick Creek, as it breaks into and widens the valley of the Susquehanna at the Bend, making an extended flat which is inclosed by mountains so as to make an amphitheatre-like valley, is truly beautiful. George Catlin, with his keen, artistic eye, saw more beauty in this scenery than anywhere else in his extended travels. Ascending still higher above the pine grove, a more extended view can be obtained, taking in both boroughs and the river, together with the surrounding mountains. The Indians, with an intuitive perception of the beautiful, made Great Bend a camping-place and built a little village here. "The Three Indian Apple Trees" and "Red Rock" were landmarks of Indian occupancy for many years after the white man had taken possession of the lovely vale whose surrounding hills and wild forests had sheltered and protected their rude wigwams.

SETTLEMENT.—[1] The Strongs at the West Bend, the Comstocks at the East Bend, and the Bucks between them at Red Rock were here about 1787. It is known that the first two families preceded the last named, though it is not positively stated which one of the two was first in the vicinity.

[1] Miss Blackman.

Ozias Strong, formerly of Lee, Mass., was the first settler, so far as known, within the limits of the present town of Great Bend, and the first purchaser of land under Pennsylvania title. Besides him, the only settlers now known to have been here in 1788 were Enoch Merriman and wife and their son Bishop and his wife (Enoch Bishop Merriman, or Meriam, was the first white child born on the Susquehanna; he died in 1850, aged sixty-three); Nathaniel Gates and wife, with five children and three sons-in-law,—Jedediah Adams, David Lilley and Wm. Coggswell,—with their wives; Jonathan Bennett (in Oakland first), with his sons, Jonathan and James, and his sons-in-law, Asa Adams and Stephen Murch, with Thomas Bates and Simeon Wylie, sons-in-law of Rev. Daniel Buck. All had families. In 1789, John Baker, a native of Hatfield, Mass., came to Great Bend, at the age of twenty-four, and soon after married Susanna, a daughter of Ozias Strong.

"The public records of Luzerne County show that Ozias Strong, June 9, 1790, bought of Tench Francis, for one hundred and thirty pounds sterling, four hundred and fifty-three acres of land north of the river, in the vicinity of the present Great Bend bridge. Two days later, Benjamin Strong (possibly a brother of Ozias) bought, of the same landholder, six hundred and one acres south of the river, on both sides of the mouth of the Salt Lick. This tract was sold by B. Strong, September, 21, 1791, to Minna Du Bois and Seth Putnam, for seven hundred pounds sterling. Minna Du Bois was made attorney for his brother Abraham, of Philadelphia, June 23, 1791. On the same day of Ozias Strong's purchase, Tench Francis gave deeds to other parties. Ichabod, Enoch and Benjamin Buck bought of him one hundred acres for one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

"Elisha Leonard had lands adjoining Ozias Strong's (which adjoined S. Murch's), and Edward Davis' also adjoined lands of E. Leonard's. But few items have been preserved of the families who came to Great Bend before 1790. The Merrymans were here when Nathaniel Gates came. The latter had lived, previous to 1778, at Wyoming, though he was from home, engaged in his country's service, when the massacre took place. Mrs. Gates fled with others to the mountains, and finally reached Connecticut, with her seven children, where she was afterwards joined by her husband. One child being sick during her flight, was carried by a neighbor, while Mrs. Gates carried another in her arms and one on her back. The rest were able to walk. The family had lived in Wayne (now Pike) County before coming to Great Bend. Three children of N. Gates were drowned in the Susquehanna, but their bodies were recovered and buried at Great Bend, February 16, 1791."

Nathaniel Gates was one of the thirty-one Yankees that settled on Wallenpaupack manor, in Pike County, in defiance of the proprietaries, in 1774, and it was his daughter Mary who discovered a band of Tories lurking near the settlement in 1777, while looking for the cows. She gave the alarm and the Tories were captured by the settlers and taken to Connecticut.

The following is a list of taxable inhabitants in Willingborough in the year 1796, together with their assessed valuation in pounds, shillings and pence:

	£	s.
Jonathan Newman	92	8
Ichabod Buck	55	8
Benjamin Buck	51	8
Jonathan Dimon	96	0
James Parmeter	59	8
Ephraim Ames	7	0
Samuel Hayden	77	16
Samuel Hayden, Jr.	20	0
Elias Van Winkle	24	8
Otis Beed (or Reed)	51	4
Elisha Babcock	48	8
John Hilborn	100	8
Nathaniel Lewis	9	8
Isaac Hale	10	8
Marmaduke D. Salsbury	31	8
William Smith	23	8
James Westfall	4	0
Abner Comstock	16	0
Joseph Strong	168	8
Simeon Wiley	43	4
James Abbey Swift	10	8
Asa Adams	53	0
Jonathan Bennett, Jr.	47	16
Enoch D. Buck	24	8
Jedediah Adams	22	18
Stephen Murch	22	16
Jonathan Bennett	89	0
James Bennett	28	0
Enoch Merriman	24	12
Gershom Smith	29	9
Nathaniel Gates	6	0
[1] As—— ———	170	8
[2] Orasha Strong	67	8
Henry Smith	76	8
Ralph Lathrop	45	4
Thomas Williams	46	4
Total	£405	12s.

Major Oliver Trowbridge came from Connecticut in 1796. Horatio Strong had received a license to keep a tavern that year. Oliver Trowbridge bought his log house and built on a framed part, an upper room of which was used by the Masons as a lodge-room. The walls of this room were papered, it being the first instance of the kind in the county. This tavern stood just below where the branch railroad formerly crossed the river. He had four sons and four daughters. The sons were Noble, Augustus, Lyman and Harry. Noble Trowbridge in 1810 built the wing of a house years afterwards occupied by his son Oliver. The old bar-room, kitchen and dining-room of this once famous tavern were well preserved for many years, long after the old sign of the Indian and his arrows had ceased to invite the traveler to rest. The building has recently been remodeled and converted into a farm-house. He had six daughters and three sons—Oliver, who has removed to Chicago; Grant, a wagon-maker at Great Bend, and Henry (dead). Lyman Trowbridge settled in the south part of the township, near Salt Lick Creek, in 1810. He kept the toll-gate on the Great Bend and Cochecton turnpike for fourteen years, at the rate of one hundred and twenty-four dollars per year. He was also justice of the peace. Amasa, his eldest son, resides on the Dexter Parmeter farm, and he says that David Thomas, at Great Bend, Orra Storrs, on Mott Hill, and himself are the three oldest settlers now living on the Great Bend and Cochecton turnpike from the State line to Wayne County line. Mr. Thomas is eighty-three and Mr. Trowbridge is eighty years old. Daniel and Seelye Trowbridge, who lived on the

[1] Probably Asaph Corbet or Asahel Gregory.

[2] Probably Horatio Strong, a son of Ozias Strong.

southwest side of the river, were sons of David, a brother of Major Trowbridge. Commencing up Salt Lick Creek at the New Milford line, Eli Summers was the first settler. His sons were Calvin, who kept a hotel at Summersville; David and James, farmers; and Ira, a clothier. Mr. Summers also had a grist and saw-mill. Dexter Parmeter built a shanty and made a small clearing on the next farm, going downstream towards Hallstead. Lemuel Smedley afterwards enlarged the clearing until he had about fifty acres cleared. He spent the remainder of his life on the farm, and in 1839 Amasa Trowbridge purchased it and made further improvements, and is the present owner. Lyman Trowbridge bought about four hundred acres adjoining and cleared land which has since been divided into three farms. Jacob Carson and John Humphrey own most of the old place. Jonathan Hawks commenced on the river flats adjoining. Eleazer Brown and Elijah Skinner were successive owners of this property. The Erie Railway runs directly through the best part of the flats, and they became owners of this farm, and have sold it to H. N. Holt. Ebenezer Brown commenced on the next farm, where he died. His family of eight sons and one daughter are all dead.

Honorius Preston afterwards became owner in 1867. C. H. Warner is the present occupant. Jacob Clark kept a tavern on the next farm. His sons, John, Jacob and Moses, removed from the place. Sewell Corbett then owned the farm which is now owned by James Johnson. Josiah Stewart owned the next farm, including a saw-mill and grist-mill on Salt Lick Creek. John Strong, a carpenter by trade, afterwards owned the property. John McKinney next purchased the property and run the mills; he also started a carding and cloth-dressing works. His son, Comet McKinney, now owns the property, but the grist-mill has ceased to grind, and the saw-mill does but little work. Henry McKinney, another son, is a resident of Great Bend. Gerritt Johnson lived and died on the next farm. Luther Mason, Seelye Trowbridge and Paul Barriger have successively occupied the next farm. James Clark, the hatter, lived and died on the next farm. He had a large family. Jane, one of the daughters, is the wife of David Thomas, of Great Bend. Mr. Low purchased the property now owned by his son.

Deacon Daniel Lyon, a cabinet-maker and farmer, owned the next farm. He built the Baptist Church at Hallstead alone. His large family all moved elsewhere. Truman Youngs subsequently owned the property. The Minna Dubois estate was next. Mr. Dubois was a large holder of real estate within the present limits of Hallstead Borough. Asahel Avery owned a property afterwards owned by Col. Jeremiah Baker, who had a store in part of the house where Rev. James McCreary resides. This property was afterwards owned by the Dayton brothers. Following down the river were Simeon Wylie, Thomas Bates, —— Hall, Asa Adams and John L. Travis, who resided up by the State line. Samuel Blair resided across the Susquehanna from Travis, next to the State line. Joseph Thomas bought this property in 1814 and died in 1831, leaving a family of eleven children. David Thomas, one of the sons, bought out the heirs and resided there many years. Frederick Hen lived on the farm afterwards owned by John Gillespie. The Noble Trowbridge farm and hotel was next; it is now owned by Richard Gillespie. The next place was the Sylvenus Hatch farm, then followed the Judge William Thomson farm, which extended down to the bridge, and is within the borough of Great Bend. Lowery Green owned this farm when the railroad was built. Jonathan Dimon came to Great Bend in 1791 and purchased the next farm of Ozias Strong.

He had seen service in the Revolutionary army. His son, Charles Dimon, was justice of the peace for many years and postmaster at Great Bend. He had a controlling influence in the community, and being opposed to vice and immorality in every shape, his influence was exerted for the best interests of the place. He acquired sufficient legal knowledge to enable him to discharge the duties of his office with ability, and his decisions were respected. He died unmarried August 22, 1864, aged seventy-nine years. James and Jonathan Newman lived on the next two farms beyond Dimon's toward Harmony. Jonathan was here as early as 1795, and bought land lying up the river, above the ferry, of Minna Du Bois. Isaac Reckhow lived next above Newman's. His sons, Vincent and Adelbert, are cabinet-makers in Great Bend. Daniel Buck settled at Red Rock, so called because the figure of an Indian had been painted there on a rock, which could be plainly seen many years after the settlers came here. Almon Munson, who came in 1800, had a hotel on the next farm above, and William Taylor resided on the next farm. Dr. Skinner and his brother lived near the line. Jason Treadwell was raised up by the township line, where his father died. The family have all removed from the neighborhood. John Maynard was a pioneer blacksmith on the farm owned by W. D. Lusk. Isaac Snedaker lived up Trowbridge Creek near the State line. James Vance, Rufus and John Fish lived on Snake Creek. John I. Way lived below Noble Trowbridge. Jason Wilson was a tailor by trade and had the hotel by the bridge and the post-office a number of years. Dr. Fobes, the first regular physician of the place, was here in 1791. About this time the settlers in Mt. Pleasant began to open a road from Mr. Stanton's house westward to Great Bend; it went about one-half mile south of the Great Bend and Cochecton turnpike, which afterwards took its place.

Before November, 1792, the settlement must have largely increased, as a road which had been laid out on petition of Lewis Maffet and others—William Forsyth among the viewers—was opposed by a remon-

strance sent to the court and signed by "Orasha" Strong and fifteen others. The first report made the road "begin at a stake about three rods above a place called the Three Apple Trees, and run northwesterly to the State line." The court granted a review of the road by different men, among whom Asaph Corbett, then in New Milford, and Asahel Gregory, in what is now Herrick, must have been disinterested parties. They made the road begin opposite James Parmeter's, at a stake in the north bank of the river. Messrs. Bennett, Parmeter, Strong, Leonard, Asa Adams and Isaac Hale (the last in what is now Oakland) viewed and laid out two other roads that season, the first "beginning at a hemlock stump, opposite Seth Putnam's saw-mill, northerly (W. E. W.) to the south bank of the Susquehanna River, then northeast to the north bank of said river, then up said river, intersecting the road first laid out;" the other appears to have connected these with the house of Benjamin Buck, one mile above Ozias Strong's. In 1793 the court appointed Ichabod Buck, constable; Horatio Strong and Jonathan Bennet, supervisors; and Elisha Leonard and Ichabod Buck, overseers of the poor. From this time the town rapidly increased in prosperity and influence.

Willingborough assessment for 1813 contained the following names:

Asa Adams.	Nathaniel Lewis.
Asa Adams, Jr.	Almon Munson.
Clarissa Avery.	Ashbel Munson.
William Abels.	Almon Munson, Sr.
Daniel Buck.	Luther Mason.
Samuel Blair.	John Maynard.
Ethan Buck.	Jonathan Newman.
Ichabod Buck.	James Newman.
William Buck.	Abner Newel.
Joseph Bens.	Jonathan B. Newman.
Ebenezer Brown.	Anna Newman.
Silas Buck.	James Parminter.
Jeremiah Baker.	Dexter Parminter.
Rachel Bates.	Moses Rowley.
David Buck.	Andrew Richards.
James Clark.	Josiah Stewart.
Samuel Chalker.	Thomas Smith.
Emery Cary.	Garet Snedaker.
David Crocker.	Eli Summers.
Jonathan Dimon.	Isaac Snidker.
Charles Dimon.	James Snidker.
Meany Du Bois.	David Snidker.
Abraham Du Bois.	Jacob Seiner.
Rufus Fish.	Israel Seiner.
John Fish.	William Thompson.
Moses Foster.	Lyman Trowbridge.
Dudley Holdridge.	Noble Trowbridge.
Sylvenus Hatch.	Abel Trowbridge.
Frederick Hen.	James Vance.
Jonathan Hawks.	Simeon Wylie.
William Johnson.	John I. Way.
Richard Lewis.	Edward White.
Daniel Lyon.	—— Wilson.

SAMUEL LOOMIS was born in Broome County, N. Y., October 6, 1840, the son of C. F. and Betsey (Lyons) Loomis. The Loomis family are of the old New England stock. Three brothers, Englishmen, emigrated about the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled at Agawam, Massachusets. Thomas Loomis, one of the brothers, moved to Hartford County, Connecticut, where he died in 1689, leaving two sons and one daughter. One of his descendants, Gershom Loomis (1777–1851), was a native of that State, and in 1819, with his wife, Clarissa Stoughton (1783–1854), and children, he moved west and located in Broome County, N. Y., where he was a farmer, and for twelve or fifteen years was justice of the peace in Sanford township. He subsequently died in Illinois. His son, Confucius F. Loomis (1809–85), was born in Connecticut also. He was a farmer and lumberman, and in 1855, coming to Susquehanna County, he established a steam saw-mill on the Wiley Creek, at the point since known as Steam Hollow. Here he carried on quite an extensive business, and gained a high reputation as an honorable, energetic and moral man. He possessed great physical strength and was an athlete. His wife, Betsey Lyons, born 1815, is a sister of David Lyons of Lanesboro'. Their children were Harriet T. (1836–58), was the wife of J. D. Fisk, of Lyndon, Illinois; Rebecca B., born 1838, married, first, Abraham Carpenter, and after his decease was united to Samuel Crouch, who was connected with the Erie Railroad over twenty years, and is now living, retired, at Chattanooga, Tennessee; Samuel P.; Julius F., born 1842, an extensive business man at Chattanooga; and John S. Loomis, born 1846, a prominent railroad official in Kentucky. The early days of their son, Samuel P. Loomis, were spent on the home farm, in Broome County, N. Y., and his book-knowledge was obtained at the common schools and at the academy at Windsor, New York. During the six years his father operated the saw-mill in Great Bend township he aided him in the work and acquired habits of industry and self-reliance. The succeeding four years found him in the train service on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Erie Railroads, and in 1864 he went South, and engaged in running an engine for the United States government between Nashville and Chattanooga, in which position he remained until the close of the war released him. Returning northward, he accepted employment as engineer on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and continued with that company until appointed master-mechanic and train-despatcher upon the Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad. In this position he brought out several valuable mechanical improvements, which were adopted by the railroad and gave him a reputation of no mean extent. He continued in this employment for some years, then resigned and came back to the home of his parents. Here he soon took a leading place in the township affairs and served as school director for six years, assessor two years and constable and collector for a like term. He carries on lumbering in winters, agricultural implement business in spring and fall, and the ice business (which he originated in this locality) in summer and winter, besides running his farm, which is adjacent to the Hall-



Saml Loomis

stead borough limits. He is a stanch citizen, and commands general respect and esteem, as did his father before him. In 1881 he married Hattie E., the daughter of Harvey Holdridge, the miller of Oakland borough, and has two children,—Harvey C. and Fred. Lyons. He is an officer in Great Bend Lodge, No. 338, F. and A. M. Harvey Holdridge, born in 1828, in Schoharie County, New York, the son of Zebulon Holdridge (who died in 1882, aged eighty-four years) and Jerusha Durant, his wife, was for many years interested in building at Susquehanna, and erected a large number of stores and dwellings there, besides the school-house at Lanesboro', and that formerly at Susquehanna, also the Episcopal Church at Oakland. He married Fanny S. Hull, who was born in Vermont in 1833, and has two children—Hattie (Mr. Samuel Loomis) and Jessie F.

Red Rock and Vicinity.—Daniel Buck and family first located in the vicinity of Red Rock. Wright and Samuel Chamberlain came from Gibson, and engaged in lumbering and farming opposite Red Rock. The country back of them is a highland region at the time they erected their mills, covered with pine-forests and known as Egypt. The timber has been removed to a great extent, but this mountainous region is still unpopulated. Being sterile, stony land, the home of the rattle-snake, it is almost worthless for farming purposes; but the lands along the Susquehanna River are productive, and the Chamberlain and other farms across the river are cultivated with profit. D. McKinney afterwards owned the Chamberlain mills, which are now owned and operated by Charles De Haert. Stephen Keech resided just below the Chamberlains. The steep rock bluff at the river-bank is said to have presented an even surface years ago, on which the Indians had painted, in red colors, figures of Indians and animals; but this surface has crumbled away, and the rock now presents a rough and uneven surface.

Hickory Grove or Taylortown.—Almon Munson, in 1800, settled at this place. It was at his hotel that Jason Treadwell was arrested after having been identified by Joel Welton as the man he saw in the woods with a gun, of whom he was afraid. The whole neighborhood were assembled, and Welton selected Treadwell from the crowd. William Taylor came here in 1815, and erected saw-mills, and carried on lumbering and farming. He died in 1851. He was succeeded in the lumbering business by the Daytons, and ex-Sheriff McKune has the mill now. Samuel Wright bought the farm in 1867, and their son, Samuel S. Wright, has the farm, and is station agent on the Erie Railroad at Hickory Grove. Robert Colwell bought the Almon Munson farm of Jonathan Taylor in 1844. Almon Munson, Jr., and William Taylor were his neighbors at that time. About 1848 Nathan Skinner erected a store here, and has been succeeded in business by L. Tiel, Burton Fox, Daniel W. Van Antwerp, who sold to Charles D. Smith in 1879. Irwin Hawkins built the store that Charles Stockholm occupies.

Almon Munson's children were Ashbel, who moved to Lenox and died there; Almon, who lived and died here (his sons are Chester, Levi, Thomas, Daniel and Edward and daughter Mercy Ann, wife of Elias McCoy); Phila, of the old family, was the wife of Silas Buck; Sheldon resided on the homestead for many years and finally removed to Michigan, where he died; Benajah removed to Wisconsin.

Hickory Grove is so named because the school-house is beautifully located (something unusual) on a little hillock that is covered with a growth of hickory-trees. Samuel Wright, who taught in the common schools of New York and Pennsylvania for forty-seven years, taught here seventeen years and really died in the harness; for he had a stroke of paralysis one night after he had taught school, from which he never recovered. He possessed great enthusiasm as a teacher, and was a very successful instructor.

Hickory Grove post-office was established November 22, 1872, with James F. Blessing, first postmaster. His successors have been Albert O. Fox, 1875; Chas. N. Van Antwerp, 1876; John Lane, 1879; Chas. D. Smith, 1881; Edwin R. Waterman, 1886.

Locust Hill and Vicinity.—Jonas Brush, formerly of Litchfield, Connecticut, settled one mile south of Great Bend, born in 1810, on the farm located by Henry Lord in 1797, subsequently owned by Asahel Avery. His oldest son, Jonas Brush, Jr., was the first settler on Locust Hill, in Great Bend township, about 1812, where he spent his life and reared a large family of children. Mrs. Doctor Charles Fraser and Mrs. Charles Avery, of Montrose, were all of Henry Lord's family that remained in the county.

Isaac Stoddard and wife from Litchfield County, Connecticut, in 1816 came to Locust Hill. He died in 1853, aged eighty-two, and she died in 1856, aged eighty. Michael Downs now owns the Stoddard farm.

William Fox came to Locust Hill, from Litchfield County, in 1833, and bought the Ethel Stoddard improvement, consisting of a log house, frame barn and about twenty-five acres cleared, of Carmalt. He made further improvements, and at his death was succeeded in the ownership by his son Orlo, the present occupant. Daniel Fox settled in Wayne County, and Ezra in Jackson township. Thomas Wilmot commenced on the farm adjoining, afterwards owned by Thomas Dickson, and now owned by John Lane. Seth Hall first settled where Cicero Dickson lives, followed by Heman Stoddard. Myron Mayo came about 1820, and commenced where his son Charles now lives. Orrin Mayo commenced where D. A. Brown lives. Almon Munson, Jr., settled on the next place below, where John Tiel now lives. William and Orlo Fox commenced where Andrew Kent lives. Calvin Brush, Enoch Hawkins and Washington Hawkins reside in East Hollow.

The Methodists, in the vicinity of Locust Hill held meetings in their school-house for many years, and in 1875 erected a neat little church. It belongs to Randolph charge. Ethel Stoddard, John Lockwood and Captain Wilmot, in earlier days, and Calvin Brush, Alexander Brown and Stephen Bevins, have been prominent members.

CICERO B. DIXON.—Thomas Dixon (1800–61), a native of the lake country, N. Y., settled at Windsor, N. Y., about 1823, and for seventeen years thereafter was a partner with Jesse Lane, of Lanesboro', in the lumber business. The products of their mills were hauled to the Delaware and rafted to Philadelphia markets, Mr. Dixon's part of the business being to raft and market the lumber. He also for a few years carried on a distillery at Windsor. In 1840 he bought the present farm of John Lane, on Locust Hill, Great Bend township, where he continued farming and lumbering until 1849, when he exchanged his property for the present farm of his son Cicero B. Dixon, where he resided till death. He was an ardent student, and gathered together a library of much value, with which he was familiar. He was an earnest advocate of the abolition of slavery, and gave freely of his means for the purpose of freeing those in bondage. He was frequently dubbed "Daniel Webster" by his fellow-citizens for his recognized culture and superior ability as a debater and advocate of whatever principles he thought right and just. His charity was proverbial, and his sound judgment and counsel invaluable in the community in which he resided. In 1827 he married Matilda D. Sumner (1802–72), the daughter of George Sumner and second cousin of the late Hon. Charles Sumner. She came to Windsor with her brother Charles after their father's death, about 1825. She used to relate that during the War of 1812 she saw the troops pass the family homestead, at Hill, N. H., on their way to battle. Thomas Dixon's mother was a Hotchkiss, of Broome County, whose cousin, Giles Hotchkiss, was a prominent lawyer and Congressman. The children of Thomas and Matilda Dixon were Ann E. (1830–42); Susan E., born in 1832, married George Fairchild, a farmer and lumberman of Broome County, and now resides at Susquehanna, Pa; Mary H., Victoria and Rush, all died young; Zemira (1841–74), was the wife of Alexander Brown, a farmer of Great Bend; Smolensko (1843–45); Cicero Brush Dixon, born July 4, 1846, married, in 1868, A. Marilla Ford, a native of Otsdawa, Otsego County, N. Y., born July 25, 1847, a daughter of John (1813–74) and Eliza Grace Smith (1815–51) Ford, whose family were from Herkimer County. John Ford was the son of Abijah and Sally Russell Ford, and both the Dixons and the Fords are of English descent. The Russells were among the early settlers in Broome County, and Sally's father, Captain Russell, served in the War of 1812. For many terms, before her marriage, Mrs. Dixon was a teacher in Broome County, and generally interested in educational matters. The children of Cicero B. Dixon by his marriage to Miss Ford are Ross W., born 1869; Llewellyn B. and Lucius W. (twins), born 1872, died in infancy; and John Ford, born 1875. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dixon are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Great Bend, and he has been a member of the Great Bend Masonic Lodge since 1885. His early education was obtained at the district school and at Professor Rogers' Select School, at Susquehanna. His main business has been farming, but since 1883 the firm of Dixon, Rose & Co. have been engaged in the manufacture of lumber and railroad ties at the old Dayton Mill. Mr. Dixon is a Republican in political affiliations, has served six years as school director, and is now serving his second term as assessor of his township. He is a practical and intelligent farmer and a prudent business man.

DUTCH SETTLEMENT.—Ezekiel Mayo came to Great Bend in 1832, and cleared up the farm and erected the stone house where his son Le Roy lives. Eliza, one of his daughters, is the wife of Albert Judd, a farmer in the vicinity. The Dutch settlement is up a little creek that rises in New York and falls into the Susquehanna near Great Bend. Isaac H. P. Roosa came up this creek in 1828–29 and purchased two hundred acres of land of Judge Thomson and made the improvements on the place now occupied by his widow. His sons, David, Robert, Hiram and Herman, located near by. When Mr. Roosa came, in 1828, there were three other families in the neighborhood. Peter Wilsey lived on the farm now owned by Mrs. Monell. Silas Buck was on the opposite side of the creek, on the place now owned by Luke Smith. Mr. Buck afterwards removed to Great Bend borough and carried on the grocery business there. Lute, Sandy and Mrs. Emeline Griggs, three of his children, reside in the village. Jonas Smith lived where Charles Brant now resides. Olive, one of his daughters, became the wife of William McIntosh, a resident of the borough. Rufus Isbell began on the next farm north of Roosa's, where David Roosa afterwards died. James Carlisle took up the farm where Herman Roosa lives. Peter Calder lived on the last farm next the State line, now occupied by his son Cornelius. Henry Hendrix purchased about fifty acres of Isaac Roosa and made a commencement; Robert Roosa purchased this property, and by subsequent purchases made his present farm. William Reynolds lived up the creek next to the State line. Francis Gray and Isaac Reckhow built the saw-mill that is now the property of Herman Roosa, about 1852. Henry Gunn built his saw-mill in 1866–67. A man by the name of Rouse began where B. B. Tuthill lived. Clement Wilmot formerly lived on the farm now owned by Addison Brush. Ira Odell commenced on what is now part of the Henry Hendrickson estate. Heman Stoddard began on the next farm and sold it to his brother



Cicero B. Dixon

David, the present owner. Jonas Smith first took up the next farm; John Gray lived there many years and Marcus Colwell is the present owner. Hiram Gifford came from Litchfield in 1849. His children are Eunice, wife of Henry Gunn Sheldon, of Massachusetts; Orlando, who lived and died here; Harriet, wife of Henry Hendrickson; and Rachel, wife of Almiron Foote, reside adjoining the homestead near the State line; and Frank Gifford resides at Riverside.

Daniel Buck, son of Eben Buck, an Englishman who lived in Connecticut, was born in 1730. He was ordained as a Presbyterian minister in his native State. In early life he was engaged in the old French and Indian War, in which he distinguished himself. He was a self-made man and a doctor as well as a minister. In 1786 he left the valley of the Mohawk, near Albany, where he had resided some years, brought his family with teams to Otsego Lake, crossed it and came down the river in canoes seventy miles to near where Windsor village now stands. Here he remained nearly two years and then moved down to Red Rock. Ichabod and Benjamin, two of his sons, were there married and had families. Ichabod built a house just north of where the Erie Railroad passes through the tunnel; Benjamin located just south of this place, and their father located between them, on the line of the track over the tunnel. The high rocks on the river were painted red; that gave the location the name of Red Rock, a name which it still retains. On the island adjacent the foundation of a house was found. There, for five years, he had to pound grain in a mortar to make bread. There John B. Buck, the narrator of these facts, was born in 1795, and is still living with his daughter, Mrs. Grimes, aged ninety-two years. There were nothing but paths through the woods at that time. Hundreds of Indians passed up and down the stream then. Daniel Buck removed to the Bend bridge and resided on the farm afterwards owned by Jonathan and Charles Dimon. He died in 1814, and is buried in the Episcopal burying-ground. Benjamin moved down the river and occupied the farm since known as the Newman place. Enoch Denton Buck came later and located at Taylortown. Of Daniel Buck's large family, Ichabod and Silas lived and died here. Ichabod Buck was a Christian to whom the pioneers of Great Bend were indebted for religious teaching, influence and example. He had five sons,—William, who died at Great Bend, whose daughter Eliza is the wife of T. D. Estabrook, of Great Bend, and whose son Noble T. is a resident of Hallstead. John B., of Ichabod's family, is probably the oldest citizen born in Susquehanna now living or that ever has lived up to this time (1887).

"Lute" Buck, son of Silas Buck, was constable for nine years, and has been auctioneer for thirty-five years, and has had as high as twenty-nine sales in thirty working days, and is employed all up and down the Susquehanna Valley from Bainbridge to Plymouth, a distance of one hundred miles. He has probably sold more goods at auction than any other man in the county. His gift of language, usually deemed appropriate in an auctioneer, is something remarkable, and he is not wholly divorced from the habit of speech on other occasions.

Captain Jonathan Newman, a soldier of the Revolution, came from Connecticut to Pittston, and from there, in 1795, to Great Bend, where he bought, of Mina Du Bois, land lying north of the river, above the ferry. He was a man of considerable prominence in local affairs. Late in life he removed to Bridgewater, near Heart Lake, and died there. Two of his daughters lived on this latter place. His son James remained on the Great Bend homestead and married Esther Buck. He lived to be eighty-four years of age. His children were David, who lived on part of the homestead; Adelia, wife of Jacob Hasbrouck; Nancy; Betsey, the only one now living, wife of Thos. D. Hayes, a farmer of Great Bend; and Galon, who succeeded to the homestead and became a man of prominence in the community. His widow resides there now, and his son William is a merchant in Great Bend. Jonathan Newman's second son, Brown, raised a family, but they are all gone now.

Asa Bennett came to Great Bend as early as 1807, and he was a blacksmith in the village when it was called Lodersville. He died on a farm near McKinney's mills, aged seventy-six. His son Asa moved west. Of his seven daughters, three married and resided in the vicinity. William C. Carl, who married Mary, purchased the Dimon farm in 1865. His son, James F. Carl, owns the property now. Angeline Bennett was the wife of Horace E. Townsend, of Franklin; Ann Eliza was the wife of Harvey Keech, who resided near the McKinney mills, and raised a family of four boys and two girls; Sylvia was the wife of Frederick Aldrich, who resided near the McKinney mills for many years, and finally removed to Apolacon.

Sheldon M. Bronson came from Connecticut and bought a farm, and lived here about fifteen years and then returned. Truman Baldwin came in 1844, and bought the Truman Hatch farm; George and William resided here. George is a lawyer and William is a preacher. Hermon lives in New York. John Hamlin came in 1845, and purchased a lot and started a blacksmith and wagon-shop. He died in 1882, aged eighty-five. His sons, Philo P. and George, reside on the homestead lot, and continue the blacksmith business. Christopher C. resides here, and Charles S. runs a bus and keeps a livery stable.

Asa Eddy was appointed justice of the peace by the Governor when this county was a part of Luzerne. He held office until one of his brother-infidels quarreled with him and reported him to the Governor who took away his commission. Asahel Avery was appointed justice in 1812, and died shortly after. Charles Dimon was appointed March 2, 1813, and vol-

untarily resigned April 23, 1823. About nine years afterward the people, without his knowledge, sent a petition to the Governor to have him reappointed, which was done; his second commission bearing date December 3, 1832. He held the office until it became elective, in 1840, and was twice elected under the amended constitution. His old dockets show that the people were more given to litigation about small matters at that time than they are now. Some of the most prominent men had suits brought against them for as small amounts as ten and fifteen dollars.

Isaac Reckhow, son of John Reckhow, who settled here in 1814, became justice of the peace after Dimon, and held the office in the township for some time, and after the borough of Great Bend was incorporated he removed into the borough and held the office there. Lyman Trowbridge and others held the office in the township. Isaac Reckhow and William A. Snow were justices when the borough was first organized. Since then J. H. Dusenbury, Freeborn Churchill, Chas. E. Baldwin, Chas. S. Gilbert; since 1878, Messrs. Pile, McNamara and J. W. Dusenbury have held the office. C. M. Simmons has been the principal justice across the river at Hallstead.

PHYSICIANS.—Rev. Daniel Buck may have practised medicine at Great Bend, but Dr. Fobes was here in 1791, or before, and was probably the first regular physician in Susquehanna County. Noah Kincaid and Charles Frazer, who afterwards removed to Montrose, were here prior to 1807. Dr. Jonathan Gray advertised his services "for twenty-five cents for every mile, and under; one dollar for every six hours' continuance with a patient sick of a fever; all shall be done gratis for any person who is less capable to pay than the practitioner is to do without it." In August, 1807, Dr. Eleazer Parker, of Connecticut, came to Grand Bend and practiced successfully two and one-half years; he was also appointed postmaster, February 1, 1808. Dr. McFall, an Irishman, practiced from 1813–14 till he died, about 1884. After Dr. Eleazer Lyman was accidentally killed by his horse, in 1845, Dr. James Brooks came and practiced medicine at Great Bend many years. Dr. James Griffin, father of Dr. Lansing Griffin, was here also when Dr. E. F. Wilmot came, in 1854. Brooks was on the Hallstead side. Drs. Vail, Charles Bigelow and Merrifield practiced here more or less. Dr. E. P. Hines came in 1879. Dr. Dayton practiced medicine and resided in Hallstead, where he died. Dr. F. D. Lamb and Dr. Van Ness are the present physicians in Hallstead. Dr. Skinner practiced medicine to some extent. He resided in the vicinity of Hickory Grove, and wrote a history of the United States in poetry. He tried to write in the style of Homer's Iliad.

BURIAL-PLACES.—There is an old burying-ground near the Episcopal Church, in which there are many old graves, some of which are unmarked by anything save a small native head and foot-stone, without inscription. Some of the native stones have inscriptions, and are in a good state of preservation, as the following: "Here lies Rev. Daniel Buck, died April 13, 1814, aged seventy-seven." Among others we noticed Jonathan Dimon (1761–1821); Charles Dimon (1785–1864); William Thomson, died 1842, aged seventy-seven; Lyman Trowbridge, died 1848, aged sixty-five; Dr. EleazerLyman died 1845, aged forty-three. "Here lies Mabel Seelye, who died April 12, 1813, æt. eighty-seven years—Virtue and Piety." Silas Buck (1788–1832); Lewis Tompkins, (1801–80); Charles M. Brown, died 1873, aged forty-six; Elijah Barnum, died 1868, aged sixty-three; Daniel Lyon (1778–1850); Asahel Avery, died 1813, aged forty-seven; C. C. Monk, died 1848, aged forty-eight; Daniel Chase, died 1828, aged twenty-five; Jacob Barnes, died 1852, aged seventy-eight; Sylvester Barnes (1808–76); B. Whiting, died 1875, aged forty-seven; John Colsten, died 1868, aged seventy; James Clark, died 1864, aged sixty; Norman M. Vance, died 1875, aged thirty-six. In *Woodlawn Cemetery*, which is beautifully located on a hill-side, in a maple grove, we find Truman Baldwin, died 1866, aged seventy-seven; John Baldwin, died 1872, aged forty; Daniel Baldwin, died 1867, aged thirty-eight; "David C. Bronson, born in Roxbury, Conn., September 30, 1827, passed away October 7, 1885." Selah R. Mapes, died 1881, aged seventy-six; Selah Belden, died 1875, aged sixty-one; Dr. B. A. Denison, died 1837, aged sixty-three; Gilead Wilmot, died 1829, aged thirty-eight. The Catholic cemetery is near by, in which Rev. James Loughran lies buried, born in Armagh County, Ireland, in 1842, ordained priest in 1868, died in 1883.

NEWMAN CEMETERY.—James Newman gave land on a beautiful ridge, which overlooks a small stream that flows into the Susquehanna River. Here, among others, are head-stones erected to the memory of David S. Roosa, died 1867, aged forty; Isaac H. Roosa, died 1863, aged sixty; Ethel Stoddard, 1873, aged seventy-five; Harriet Stoddard, died 1876, aged seventy-one; John S. Gray, died 1875, aged fifty-five; Galon Newman, died 1885, aged sixty; Hiram S. Gifford, died 1873, aged seventy-three; John Smith, died 1868, aged sixty-eight; Charles Jenks, died 1869, aged seventy-seven; Jacobus Barley, died 1860, aged eighty-three; John Reckhow, died 1834, aged seventy-eight; Martha Reckhow, died 1854, aged eighty; James Newman, died 1854, aged seventy-eight; David Newman, died 1853, aged forty-six; Charles L. Monell, died 1860, aged forty-four; Almon Munson, died 1864, aged seventy-four; Thomas Somerton, died 1865, aged fifty-nine; Ebenezer Jackson, died 1865, aged sixty-six; "Abijah Wilmot, one of the pioneers, born at Litchfield, December 1, 1797, died October 30, 1871." Isaac Stoddard (1771–1853); Luke D. Roosa, died 1873, aged sixty-one; Myron Mayo, died 1864, aged seventy; Orin E. Mayo, died 1868, aged fifty-two; Enos B. Stoddard, died

1874, aged sixty- two; Jonas Bush, Jr., died 1863, aged seventy-seven; Dr. Abraham Soule (1802–78); Thomas Nigol, died 1869, aged sixty-two; Isaac A. Hasbrouck, died 1882, aged eighty-three; "William Prince, died 1884, aged forty-six. In memory of a colored volunteer, who fought four years in defence of his country."

PRESBYTERIAN YARD.—The Presbyterian yard adjoins the Presbyterian Church at Hallstead, and is not much used as a burial-place any more. It is within the village limits, and contains the bodies of many of the settlers. Among them Solomon Jones, died 1855, aged seventy-eight; Elijah Skinner (1804–52); Hugh I. Benn, died 1843, aged seventy-one; Joseph Hendrickson (1792–1881); Wright Chamberlain, died 1869, aged eighty-one; William Buck, died 1861, aged seventy-eight; Freeman Snow, died 1872, aged eighty-eight; Thomas T. Gale, died 1868, aged fifty-two; Ebenezer Brown, died 1871, aged seventy-five; Henry Langley, died 1861, aged fifty-three; James W. McIlwee, died 1856, aged thirty-six; John McKinney (1791–1856); George W. Stephens, died 1853, aged thirty-four; Jeremiah Baker, died 1839, aged sixty-six; Nancy, his wife, died 1858, aged seventy-six; Asa Bennett (1777–1856); Anna Bennett (1783–1860); Peter Decker, died 1862, aged fifty-seven; Rev. Samuel Chamberlain, died 1850, aged fifty-five; John Scotten, died 1853, aged seventy. "In memory of John Gillespie, a native of Scotland, who died at Great Bend, April 17, 1841, aged sixty-eight." Jannet Hume, his wife, died 1844, aged eighty-three; John Gillespie, died 1876, aged seventy-two; Jahiel Dayton (1804–72); S. W. Dayton M.D., died 1883, aged forty-two; William Dayton, son of Elias Dayton (1801–55); Samuel H. Dayton, died 1876, aged sixty-six; Abraham Du Bois (1786–1867); Juliet Bowes, wife of Abraham Du Bois, born in Edinburgh 1794, died at Great Bend 1855; Minna Du Bois, died 1824, aged seventy; Elizabeth Scudder, his wife, died 1848, aged eighty; Franklin Lusk, died 1853, aged fifty; Jane A., his wife, died 1863, aged fifty-three; Henry K. Niven, died 1826, aged twenty-six.

ROSE HILL CEMETERY, so named in honor of Benjamin H. Rose, who gave the land, is handsomely located on a little eminence west of Hallstead, having the old burial-place in the Presbyterian yard, the winding Susquehanna, the two villages of Hallstead and Great Bend and the surrounding mountain, all in view. The ponderous trains of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad rush heedlessly past at the base of the eminence, in strange contrast with the last sad repose of the village dead on the hill above. Among those buried here we notice Joseph J. Adams, died 1886, aged seventy-four; James H. Simrell, died 1875, aged forty-five; William H. Norton, died 1881, aged thirty; Thomas Gilliens, died 1881, aged seventy-six; Garrett Johnston (1800–83); Nicholas Du Bois (1823–79); Joseph Du Bois (———); George W. Bailey, died 1877, aged sixty-seven; Henry V. Colsten, died 1881, aged thirty-eight; Samuel Wright (1816–83); Ralpha Mesick, died 1883, aged fifty-seven; Wm. Lawson (1813–83); John L. Ward (1799–1885); William C. McIntosh, died 1878, aged fifty-one; Orren Hall, died 1880, aged seventy-three; Oliver Scranton, Company F, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, died June 23, 1885, aged seventy-four; T. J. Barnes, died 1881, aged sixty-two; Joseph S. Hallstead, died 1865, aged thirty-four; Henry Van Sickler, died 1883, aged sixty-two; Sibyl, wife of Ichabod Buck, died 1855, aged eighty-nine; Thomas Bates, died 1813, aged fifty-six; Deacon Nathaniel Ives, died 1867, aged seventy-six. "Here lies Marion, wife of B. Marquissee, died April 10, 1813, aged fifty-three;" John McDonald, died 1862, aged eighty-two; Daniel B. Wylie, died 1828, aged thirty-four; Jacob Mayne, died 1881, aged eighty-one; Artemus Hall, died 1848, aged forty-six; Richard Preston, died 1853, aged twenty-three. Many of the graves in the old quarter of the ground are unmarked, save by a small native head and foot-stone.

Keystone Agricultural Society.—At a meeting held in J. W. Dusenbury's office, July 23, 1881, The Keystone Agricultural Society was organized by the election of T. T. Estabrook, president; W. S. Barnes, vice-president; J. H. Dusenbury, secretary and treasurer, an office which the latter resigned at the next meeting, July 31st, and J. W. Dusenbury was elected secretary, a position which he has held ever since, and William Newman was elected treasurer. Rufus Kistler was elected vice-president in place of W. S. Barnes, resigned. A constitution and by-laws were adopted at this meeting. A piece of flat land, beautifully located on the Susquehanna, was rented of James F. Carl, and the sale of intoxicating liquors on the ground was forbidden at that meeting; also the executive committee was empowered to take full charge of the affairs of the association. At the annual meeting of the stockholders the old officers were re-elected, with the exception of vice-president. B. B. Tuthill was elected to that position, and Galon Newman, W. S. Barnes, Charles Summers, Thomas Conklin and Calvin Brush were elected as an executive committee. J. H. Dusenbury was appointed to have full control of the grounds, excepting during fair time. In 1883 P. H. Lines was elected treasurer; Galon Newman, L. D. Judd, Jeremiah Banker, W. T. Estabrook and W. S. Barnes, executive committee. In 1883 the stock subscription amounted to $937.60; receipts from fair, $1166.40; ground-rents, $48. There was paid in premiums $475, racing; and $326, agricultural, — total, $801. For labor on buildings, $310.24; rent, $100. There were sundry other items of expense, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of $209.55. The association have erected suitable buildings and stalls for exhibition purposes, and they have one of the finest half-mile race-tracks in the State. The exhibition of stock and horse-racing are prominent features of the exhibition.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The following is J. Du Bois' account of

"*The First School-house.*—The early settlers in the valley, to their honor let it ever be remembered, felt it their duty, at a very early day of its settlement, to build a respectable edifice in which they could educate the rising generation, in which they could meet to worship God. They not only felt it their duty, but they at once acted in the matter by calling a meeting, at which a committee was appointed to circulate subscriptions to raise funds for the purpose of building a house, not only large enough to hold all the children in the township, but large enough to accommodate all the people of the valley who wanted to meet for worship. A subscription was drawn up, signed and circulated, and another meeting was held to hear the report of the subscription committee. The amount of subscriptions was reported. Many of the subscribers were then living in log houses, with roofs made by slabs split out of logs by hand, and others with roofs made of the boughs of the hemlock. Yet, at this meeting, it was resolved that this first house, which they were about to build and dedicate to these noble purposes, should be a frame building, sided with sawed pine siding, and shingled with good pine shingles, to be fourteen feet between joists, and twenty by forty feet on the ground, and to be finished in a workmanlike manner. One of the settlers proposed that a belfry and steeple should adorn the building. This proposition was objected to, on the ground that the amount subscribed would not warrant this additional expense. The individual proposing this then arose and said that, as he was desirous of seeing at least one thing in this valley pointing heavenward, if they would build a spire he would add ten dollars to his subscription; a lady present then arose and said that she would add ten dollars; others followed suit, and the matter was soon decided in favor of a steeple. The windows were to be large, and Gothic in style, and a pulpit was to be built in the north end of the building; a porch was to cover the entrance, and as the house was to face the street, the spire was to be on the centre of the building. Large swinging partitions divided the interior of the house in the middle, when used for school purposes, but were hoisted and kept in position by supports, when used for church purposes. This house was to be free to all denominations of worshippers. After the above plan this house was built. The steeple on this first house of worship, built at Great Bend, displayed good architectural design and ornamental finish, and was painted white; but I am sorry to have to record the fact that neither the fathers nor their degenerate sons ever painted the body of this otherwise fine building. But in it many youth were educated, and many a sinner, convicted of his great ingratitude to a kind and ever-merciful God, was pointed heavenward for relief, by the faithful teacher and preacher. As the roads were very rough in those days, most of the worshippers came to meeting on horseback, often two riding on one horse. As we had no settled ministers of that time, Captain Ichabod Buck, a soldier of the Revolution, of the Presbyterian faith, when there was no preacher present, always opened the meeting by reading a portion of God's Word, and by prayer. William Buck, his son, led the choir in singing, after which Captain Buck read a selected sermon, and invariably closed the meeting by calling on Deacon Asa Adams, another soldier of the Revolution, for the closing prayer."

In this school-house the first Sabbath-school was started, June 1, 1817 or '18, at the suggestion of Elijah, son of Captain I. Buck. The first teachers were Miss Jane Du Bois (Mrs. Lusk) and a Miss Stewart.

Mr. J. B. Buck states:

"The school-houses of those early days were extremely primitive. They were built of logs; the seats made of slabs, with legs inserted in two-inch auger-holes for supports, and without backs. The desks for writing were along the wall, and when the lads and lasses practiced at writing they sat with their backs to the school. The rooms were warmed by a fire-place; and in these rude shelters the religious meetings were held, and the early churches established. A school-house was afterwards built upon the ground now occupied by Mr. McKinney's store. It was used, for a long time, for a meeting-house. Previously, we had used Mr. Strong's dwelling-house, which stood a few rods north of the water-tank."

The first district school was taught in 1800 by Alba Dimon. Abijah Barnes taught in 1801, in a room of a log dwelling, vacated for the purpose. The first singing-school was taught by Almon Munson in the chamber of Judge Thomson's house, or what was afterwards his. Religious meetings were sometimes held in Esq. Dimon's barn.

There are eight school districts besides the two boroughs, which have graded schools. Besides the common schools, there have been academies and private schools in the days gone by, and Mrs. S. B. Chase, a lady well capable of judging, says that some of those schools were well conducted, particularly Mr. Mann's school. Early in 1831 a man by the name of Strails had a select school in the Bowes mansion, or female seminary. The principal afterwards removed to Binghamton and disgraced himself. In the fall of 1832 James Catlin and Miss Lucretia Loomis had charge of the institution. When the latter went to Montrose it was changed to an academy, and only male students were invited—Rev. Jason Corwin, principal.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

GREAT BEND BOROUGH.

A PETITION of sundry citizens of Great Bend, asking to be incorporated as a borough, was presented at the August term of court, 1860, and said borough was incorporated by the court at November term, 1861. The boundaries are as follows: "Beginning at an elm tree on the banks of the Susquehanna River, the corner of lands owned by the D. L. & W. R. R. Co. and lands owned by S. H. Dayton; thence S. 70° E. 77½ rds. to the east side of the Great Bend and Cochecton turnpike; thence S. 79° E. 53 8-10 rds. to the centre of the Erie Railway track at the line of the Dimon farm; thence N. 28½° W. 60 rds. to the line between the lands of Henry McKinney and L. Green; thence along said line S. 85° W. 42 rds. to the corner of lots owned by Colstein and Doran; thence N. 27° W. 87½ rds. to the line between the lands of L. Green and T. Baldwin; thence along said line N. 25° E. 47 rds. to a stake and stones; thence N. 28½° W. 67 rds. to the line of T. D. Hays' farm and the corner of W. S. Wolcott's lot; thence along said line S. 59° W. 125 rds. to the east bank of the Susquehanna River; thence along said river as it winds and turns 170 rds. to the place of beginning—containing 115 acres and 16 rods."

At the first election, held Jan. 14, 1862, R. T. Stephens was elected burgess, and Lansing Griffin, L. S. Lenheim, A. P. Stephen, Morgan Wood and Wm. Wolcott were elected Councilmen and N. V. Carpenter high constable. At their first meeting, Jan. 22, 1862, L. S. Lenheim was chosen president and treasurer and D. A. Baldwin secretary for the ensuing year. Messrs. Griffin, Lenheim and Stephens were appointed

a committee to draft by-laws for the government of the borough. Subsequently the Council passed a series of ordinances relative to animals running on the streets, obstructions placed in the streets, injury to shade-trees, defining the duties of the high constable, street commissioners, etc.

In 1863 David Thomas was elected burgess and Dr. J. Merrifield, J. D. Thomas, H. P. Doran, J. H. Dusenbury and Chas. S. Gilbert, Councilmen; J. D. McKinney, high constable; G. W. Brown and J. D. McKinney, poormasters.

Isaac Reckhow was elected burgess in 1864. The newly-elected Council refused to qualify, and Isaac Reckhow, R. T. Stephens, J. H. Dusenbury and A. P. Stephens appear to have transacted all the business for some time. Oct. 27, 1866, on petition of H. P. Doran, J. H. Dusenbury, Geo. McNamara, Geo. H. White, Vincent Reckhow, E. F. Wilmot, Wm. M. Clark, John O'Brien, Mathew Blake, Amos Sanders, Daniel Sullivan, Patrick Leonard, W. A. Colstein, C. C. Hamlin, W. H. Murray, W. H. Wilmot, Isaac Reckhow, W. S. Wolcutt, W. Paintin and Wm. W. Ellicott, an addition was made to the borough on the west end.

Dr. John Merrifield was elected burgess in 1867; Wm. Tooker, George McNamara, F. Churchill, T. D. Estabrook and A. P. Stephens, Councilmen. J. H. Dusenbury was elected burgess in 1869; R. T. Stephens, 1870; T. D. Estabrook, 1876. The following persons were appointed police in 1877: Henry Van Sickle, chief; Edwin Colstein, Jackson Weldon, L. Churchill, R. O. Bedell and Asa Blatchley, assistants.

"[1] Josiah Stewart, a son of Lieutenant Lazarus Stewart, Jr., and a grandson of Captain Lazarus Stewart, too young to engage in the terrible strife at Wyoming, where his father and grandfather were killed, escaped the slaughter that followed, and afterwards settled on the Susquehanna River, at Great Bend, and at one time owned and occupied what was afterwards known as the 'Thomson Farm,' upon which Great Bend Borough is now located. Josiah Stewart came here at an early day, and although not wealthy, was an enterprising citizen, had something to do in building, and at one time owned our first grist-mill, and built one of the first saw-mills in the neighborhood. His family consisted of his wife and three sons—Lazarus, the eldest (named after his grandfather, Captain Lazarus Stewart, who fell in the Wyoming massacre), Charles and Espy. His daughters were Hannah, Pattie, Betsey and Frances. Mr. Stewart believed in the education of the youth of our country, especially females. On them (he used to say), as teachers and mothers, the future welfare of our country depended; and, acting upon this belief, he gave his daughters as good an education as his means would warrant, and some of your readers will remember the days of log school-houses and slab-benches, and with what fidelity and perseverance, as school-teachers, Hannah, Pattie, Betsey and Frances Stewart labored to educate the children of the early settlers. As to his sons, Mr. Stewart used to say that they must get along through the world with less education, as they, in all probability, as pioneers, would have to rough it, as he and his father had done. This saying, as to his sons, proved prophetic. Lazarus, the eldest, not finding a place on this continent that suited him to settle upon, took to the sea. Charles, after living in the neighborhood several years, moved to the West as a pioneer. Espy, the youngest son, following the tide of emigration westward, never rested until, from the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, he saw before him that great barrier to further western progress, the Pacific Ocean. He settled in California.

"Mr. Stewart lived to a good old age. His life was a life of usefulness as a citizen, and as a pioneer he labored hard to smooth the way for those who should come after him. He died in the adjoining town of Windsor, N. Y., at the residence of his son, Charles Stewart."

In 1807 William Thomson, afterwards an associate judge of Susquehanna County for many years, came to Great Bend and purchased the farm advertised by Josiah Stewart, the oldest cultivated farm in the township. He was a native of Scotland. He filled several important offices, the duties of which he performed with ability and fidelity. He had a large estate, which he had accumulated by industry and economy, and which he bequeathed to needy friends. He died January 30, 1842, in his seventy-eighth year. His house formed a wing of the National Hotel, which was burned December 13, 1869.

In 1830 Benjamin Taylor had a log tavern by the "Indian Apple Trees," where the bridge crosses. The next building was the Thomson house, which stood just back of where J. W. Larrabee's barber-shop now stands, and the Hatch tavern, which stood on the farm afterwards owned by Truman Baldwin, comprised the buildings within the borough limits of Great Bend at that time. As soon as the Erie, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads passed through here, it became evident that the beautiful flat land lying on both sides of the Susquehanna at Great Bend was a favorable location for a town. Lowery Green owned the Thomson farm at the time when the railroads were built, and he overreached the mark by charging so much for building-lots that he retarded the growth of the place, and eventually died a poor man. Messrs. Braton & Gondor, contractors and builders on the Erie road, put a stock of goods in the old Thomson farm-house, to supply their men while working on the road. When their contract work was completed, they sold these goods to John McKinney, who had been a successful merchant on the other side of the river for many years. Mr. McKinney built a store east of

[1] J. Du Bois, in Blackman's "History."

where the Susquehanna Valley House stands, in 1848, and continued in business there until he died, in 1856. His son Henry then took charge of the store; meanwhile other stores had been built up west of the railroad track, and McKinney moved his stock of goods west of the track and closed them out at auction in 1866. Isaac Reckhow next built a store, which was destroyed by fire in 1875. T. D. Estabrook commenced the grocery business in 1860, in the Reckhow building. E. F. Simons was in partnership with him for a few years; and in 1866 he was in partnership with R. S. Clark until the latter died. They carried a general assortment, including dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes and drugs. David Thomas built a store on the lot adjoining, which he occupied as a store for a time. J. H. Dusenbury also had a store there, and at the time of the fire it was occupied by T. D. Estabrook and Mrs. R. S Clark. After the fire of 1875 Mr. Estabrook immediately built the store across the street, now occupied by his son, William T. Estabrook, as a hardware-store; and in 1876 Mr. Estabrook and Mrs. Clark purchased the Thomas lot and erected the present brick block. Mr. Estabrook carries on business in the western division, and P. H. & O. A. Lines have the eastern division of this double store building, and carry a large stock of dry-goods. Mr. Montgomery built a store, which was subsequently occupied by H. P. Doran, where Danhier now has a store, Emory Simons built a store near where the post-office building stands, L. S. Lenheim rented a store on the corner opposite Estabrook's and John Colsten had a tin-shop on the next block, all of which were destroyed in the great conflagration of 1875, which destroyed a large part of the business houses in the village; but better buildings were erected in the place of those that had been burned. The Estabrook and Clark block, and L. S. Lenheim's brick block were erected in 1876. The Lenheim block consisted of a bank-room, now occupied by J. W. Dusenbury as an insurance office, and two store-rooms. Lenheim had a private bank and run a store some time, until his son George took the store. The Lenheim block now belongs to the Kistler estate. Henry Ackert, a grocery man, occupies one of the stores, and Riatt & Smythe, dry-goods men, the other.

John Colsten came here in 1833, and was toll gatherer for the bridge. He put stoves and tinware into the toll-house, and engaged in the hardware business. About 1834 he built a store on Main Street, which was burned in 1875, when he erected the present brick building. His son William has carried on the hardware business there since, and has the reputation of being at his place of business regularly and always. George McNamara erected a brick building in 1876, one side of which he occupies as a store, and the other as the post-office.

A. E. Benedict built the double store brick building now owned by J. H. Bundy in 1882. James Danhier, groceryman, has one part and F. D. Claus, a tailor, has the other part. S. T. Kistler erected a brick block in 1880 and occupies one part as a boot and shoe-store. Wm. M. Kistler, cigar manufacturer, has the other part. Richard Stack commenced the grocery business in 1864 and was burned out in 1875. He then rented of A. G. Preston, who erected a wooden building, the upper part of which is occupied by the *Great Bend Plaindealer* newspaper office. C. J. Waldron has a flour and feed-store. William Newman, Addison Mesick and Hezekiah Skinner are all engaged in the grocery business. Wm. Day has a meat market and M. Holdrich is baker. Miss Bertha Wilbur and Mrs. Chas. Stevens supply the ladies with hats. C. B. Woodward and T. D. Estabrook & Co. supply drugs. C. H. Johnson and A. Reckhow are undertakers, and Lyman, Hamlin & Co. are blacksmiths. L. W. Chichester is jeweler. J. W. Larrabee is barber and S. B. Van Ness is photographer.

HOTELS.—Alfred Allen had the first hotel after the village began to grow. It stood west of where the Susquehanna Valley House stands, and was built about 1847.

The Susquehanna Valley House is near the Erie Railroad track and was built by William Dayton about 1851. It is the largest hotel in the place, and is closed at present.

The National Hotel occupied the site of Larrabee's barber-shop and the millinery store. The Thomson residence, which stood back of this, near where Frank Kane's hotel stands, was used as a part of the National. It was burned down in 1869, while it was owned by the Grigg brothers. Isaac Grigg erected a wooden building for a hotel, which has since been converted into store-rooms.

Central Hotel.—Simons & Hyer had a store where the Central Hotel stands, and R. O. Bedell run a saloon under it. Bradley Wakeman and S. B. Chase had their bank on the first floor. They were private bankers. This house was destroyed by the fire of 1875. R. O. Bedell had made some money in the saloon business and, by borrowing some more, he erected the brick house known as the Central Hotel in 1876. The hotel was run by Messrs. Bedell, Godfrey, Mitchell and Sawyer. Mr. Wakeman finally had to take the property in payment for money loaned and it fell into the hands of Mrs. J. H. Dusenbury, a daughter and heir of his estate. The hotel has been under the management of Mr. Dusenbury and his wife since April, 1887, and no better accommodations are provided for the guests anywhere in the county than here. The hotel will accommodate about forty persons.

Crandall House.—David Depue built a brick house recently which he rented to William Crandall, who keeps a comfortable house. It will accommodate thirty persons.

Kilrow House.—L. B. Buell commenced the Kilrow House and it was completed by Edwards, in 1851–52,

and who was also its landlord for about ten years. It fell into the hands of Jos. Slocum, of Scranton, and he sold it to Michael Kilrow in 1862, and he has run it ever since.

Great Bend borough contains about one thousand two hundred inhabitants, eleven stores, two tanneries operated by the Kistlers, a factory for sawing heading for flour barrels and kegs, a harness-shop, two jewelry stores, two cabinet-shops, a meat-market, two millinery stores, three churches (Methodist, Catholic and Episcopal), a graded school, two physicians and one dentist, and the *Plaindealer*, a weekly newspaper. The borough has better sidewalks than any other town in the county. It has five streets running nearly parallel with the river, viz., Church, Main, Franklin, Washington, Grant. Cross Street intersects these streets at right angles, making a well-laid-out town. The Susquehanna River flows between the two boroughs of Great Bend and Hallstead. A few years ago there was a good depot and a railroad bridge, across which the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad ran trains; but the bridge and depot have burned down, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western does not now cross the river. Their depot is an old passenger car. The two villages are connected by a bridge, however, for general travel.

TANNERIES.—S. B. June and Delos L. Taylor built a tannery at Red Rock, and subsequently one at Great Bend. June & Taylor dissolved, Taylor remaining at Red Rock, and was succeeded by H. A. Clarke & Co., and it is now operated by S. T. Clark & Co. This tannery is noted for the excellence of its sole leather. A store is run in connection with the tannery. R. T. Stephens purchased an interest in 1858, and in June, 1860, became sole owner of the tannery at Great Bend. He tanned about eight thousand hides per year at that time. George Fulmer built another tannery at Great Bend, which soon burned down.

Stephen Kistler bought out R. T. Stephens, and built a new tannery on the site of the one that was destroyed by fire, and his sons have them both, although they are only operating one at present. They receive bark by the railroad, as it is nearly exhausted in this vicinity. Some excellent flagging-stone has been found in the mountains about Great Bend, and quarries have recently been opened in the vicinity of Hickory Grove.

GREAT BEND POST-OFFICE.—Dr. Eleazer Parker was appointed postmaster of Willingborough in 1808. April 17, 1823, Sylvenus Hatch was appointed postmaster of Great Bend. His successors have been Jason Wilson, 1826; John Colston, 1834; Thos. J. Conklin, 1837; Joseph Du Bois, 1841; George Baldwin, 1846; Joseph Du Bois, 1849; Reuben T. Stephens, 1855; Chas. S. Gilbert, 1858; Thaddeus D. Estabrook, 1861; Almon P. Stephens, 1873; discontinued June 30, 1880; re-established July 1, 1880, with Almon P. Stephens postmaster. William Newman was appointed in 1882 and George McNamara in 1885.

THE GREAT FIRE OF 1875.—The *Great Bend Reporter* of June 4, 1875, a half-sheet of which was published in Binghamton, says,—"Our village was visited on Saturday, May 29th, by a terribly destructive fire, which laid the principal business portion of the place in ashes, destroying sixteen buildings, turning fourteen families into the street, and prostrating, or seriously crippling, the business of twenty-one merchants, grocers, mechanics, etc. The alarm was sounded at two o'clock Saturday morning, arousing our citizens from slumber, the flames having gained such headway when first discovered as to make all efforts to stay their course useless. The fire originated under a flight of steps in the rear of L. S. Lenheim's building, and was believed to be the work of an incendiary. Within fifteen minutes after the alarm was given, Lenheim's building was filled with flame; the fire next spread to the store of T. D. Estabrook, and the hardware establishment of Wm. A. Colsten on the north, enveloping the carriage-factory of G. B. Trowbridge, situated directly in the rear. Between Lenheim's store-house south and the Susquehanna Valley Hotel stood a row of wooden structures, crowded close together, and occupied both as stores, shops and tenements; first came the large double store occupied by T. D. Estabrook, drug-store, grocery and provision-store, and P. H. Lines & Co., dry-goods and clothing. From thence the flames swept everything to the Susquehanna Valley House, which was saved. Next to Estabrook's stood Reckhow's building. The first floor on one side was occupied by Stephens & Reckhow, grocers, the post-office being in the same building. H. Van Seckler, jeweler, and W. Chichester, watchmaker, occupied the other side. The families of P. Lines and H. Phillips occupied the second floor, R. Stack's grocery-store, T. Cuisack's grocery and dwelling. D. Thomas and G. B. Trowbridge's residences stood back of Estabrook's and were saved, but the barn, carriage-shop and Miss Trowbridge's building were destroyed. Geo. McNamara's store, R. O. Bedell's saloon, Wakeman & Dusenbury's bank buildings all destroyed. On the opposite side of the street A. G. Preston's building, including his boot and shoe-store and Miss Phillips' millinery-store and D. Depue's billiard parlors, were destroyed.

HON. DAVID THOMAS, son of Joseph Thomas, who settled on what is known as the State line farm in 1814, was born in 1805. He obtained his education in the common schools and went two miles into the woods and worked for eight dollars per month at lumbering, and ate frozen pan-cakes for dinner. He gave this money to his father, who, in turn, gave him a yoke of steers; these he traded for a yoke of oxen, and went to lumbering for himself; this he continued, with the exception of a short time at school, until he was able to purchase his father's farm. He then married Jane Ann Clark, and they have lived

together fifty-eight years now. He remained on the farm about twenty-five years, and then bought the lot where Estabrook's store stands for three hundred dollars and erected a store and engaged in merchandising some six years, when he sold out to J. H. Dusenbury. William Dayton built the Susquehanna Valley House, and Mr. Thomas kept it for six or eight years. During all these years he has lumbered more or less. Prior to the building of the railroads he drew lumber to the Delaware River, where it was rafted and floated down to Philadelphia to market, and after the railroad was built he loaded the first car with lumber at Great Bend station. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Hallstead a number of years, and a member of the Legislature in 1846–47, where he did efficient service in securing the passage of the act authorizing the Erie Railway to pass through Pennsylvania for the sum of $10,000 per year, which the Erie pays into the State treasury, which exempts them from all further taxation. Mr. Thomas had a hard fight to convince the Pennsylvania Dutch and Quaker members that the State would not be ruined if a railroad was allowed to pass through its territory. Of his children, Emma J. is the wife of A. B. Whiting; Ellen M., wife of Lewis Sears; and Cora A., wife of Charles C. Simmons.

Thaddeus D. Estabrook was born in Paxton, Worcester County, Mass., May 17, 1820. His father, Ross W. Estabrook, moved into New York in 1823, and Thaddeus obtained his education in Binghamton. His father was a contractor and built two sections of the Croton Aqueduct and dug a portion of the Genesee Canal. Thaddeus kept the books, run the store and paid the men. After the death of his father, in 1840, he resided on a farm in Conklin five years. In 1846 he was an employe of Braton & Gonder in building four miles of the Erie road through the rocks in the vicinity of Great Bend. He took a number of railroad and canal contracts, and has built many miles of both; he also was interested in building the Brooklyn water-works. In 1860 he came to Great Bend and has been engaged in the mercantile and lumbering business since. He married Eliza Buck in 1846, and has three children living, —William T., a merchant at Great Bend; Ida L.; and Clara M., wife of Watts C. Van Blarcom.

Stephen Kistler.—The main factor in the prosperity of Great Bend is doubtless the tannery business, employing and supporting as it does about one-fourth the population of the borough. After the destruction of the Fulmer Tannery the land and wreck thereon were purchased by Stephen Kistler, of Monroe Co., Pa., who proceeded to erect buildings in the fall of 1876. Having at the same time bought the Stephens' Tannery property, adjacent, he combined the two into what has since been known as the Eaton Tannery, having a capacity of two hundred hides per day, and manufacturing union sole leather, both oak and hemlock tanned. During the first two years Rufus Kistler, his second son, had charge of the business, though living in Monroe County; but in May, 1878, he moved his family to Great Bend and has remained here since. On the death of Stephen Kistler, in 1880, the business was undertaken by his six children, under the firm-title of Stephen Kistler's Sons, and when, five years later, the estate was settled, the Great Bend Tannery was assumed by Messrs. Rufus, Milo and Michael D. Kistler, who also continued the New York store business. Having decided upon a radical change in the management of their important enterprise, the same year (1885) they established a branch house at Lynn, Mass., where the firm is styled Hilliard, Kistler & Co., and to this place the entire product of their tannery is shipped, there cut up into soles and heels for manufacturers of boots and shoes, and thence forwarded to the sales-houses at New York and Chicago, the latter point having been adopted for purposes similar to the New York house, in 1886, and being operated under firm-name of Kistler Brothers & Co.

The Kistler family have for several generations past been largely identified with the production of leather, and have long held a very prominent position in that industry, having tanneries located in quite a number of Pennsylvania towns. Between 1735 and 1745 George Kistler was one of a number of Palatinates, or Swiss, who moved from Falkner Swamp and Goshenhoppen (present Montgomery Co., Pa.) up into Lehigh County, and settled down upon a large tract of land in the vicinity of what is now called the Jerusalem Church. He acted as elder of that church from about 1755 to 1768. The names of his children were George, Jacob, John, Samuel, Philip, Michael, Barbara, Dorotea and Elizabeth. Of them, Jacob Kistler, settled on the homestead, and had Philip, Michael, Daniel, Jacob, Solomon, Catharine, Magdalena and one other. Michael, the second child (1796–1880), was the tanner in Kistler Valley, Lehigh County, and lived there many years. He married Magdalena Brobst (1801–81), and had a large family,—Stephen, born October 31, 1815; Parry, a farmer in Lehigh County; Sarah, the wife of Stephen Snyder, of Perryville, Carbon County; Jacob, a retired farmer of Lehigh County; Joel, a tanner and farmer in Lehigh and Schuylkill Counties, died in 1884; Polly, married Eli Sechler, of Lehigh County, and died about 1856; Mary, Mrs. Charles Foust, of Berks County; Daniel, of Schuylkill County, a tanner and farmer; William, a grocer of Stroudsburg; Michael M., a retired tanner and business man, also of Stroudsburg; Angeline, wife of Peter Seip, of Lehigh County; and Catharine, who married a Mr. Brobst, and died in 1858.

The eldest child, Stephen Kistler, born in the Kistler Valley, at an early age entered his father's tannery and acquired valuable knowledge of its details. Following this course for a term of seven years in a tannery at Catawissa, he became a thoroughly practical tanner, and, returning home, worked



Stephen Kistler

the tannery with his father for a few years before buying an upper-leather tannery at Lehighton, Carbon County, which he carried on for ten years. He then moved to Tannersville, Monroe County, having purchased the Jacob Singmaster tannery, and this remained in the possession of the family until its destruction by fire in 1884. From this time forward he continued to prosper and enlarge his business, obtaining tanneries, either by purchase or erection, at Stroudsburg, Bartonsville and Great Bend, which necessitated the establishment of a salesroom and warehouse at New York City. In partnership with his brother, Michael M. Kistler, he carried on mercantile business at Tannersville and Bartonsville, Monroe County, and added to the already extensive industries the manufacture of shoe-pegs, clothes-pins and chair stock, at Tompkinsville, which were carried on successfully for a number of years. Mr. Kistler was a man of large business capacity and untiring energy,—exact and conscientious in all his dealings. He married, in 1838, Esther, the daughter of David (1767–1832) and Catharine (Oswald) (1776–1857) Mosser, whose ancestors had also settled in Lynn township, Lehigh Co., coming up from Goshenhoppen about 1740, and whose family-name is still identified with the tannery interests there. Their children were Charles E. (1839–80), an extensive tanner, etc., of Monroe County, married Ann E. Woodling, who now, with her two surviving children, Mary and Andrew M. Kistler, live at Sciota, Pa.; Rufus, born 1840, married Mary J. Edinger, who has borne him Emma Augusta (Mrs. J. W. Hopkins, of Catasauqua, Pa.), Elmer E., Edward U. and Arthur S., also Alice May, who died in childhood (the family residence is at Great Bend); Wilson, born 1845, the proprietor of a large tannery at Lock Haven, Pa., married Henrietta Stauffer, whose children are Gertrude and Sedgwick; Mary, married John H. Lesh and lives at Clearfield, N. J.,—their children are Hattie, Frederick and Maud K.; Milo, born 1854, one of the firm, manages the New York department of the business interests, married Alice Clader and resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Michael D. Kistler, born 1858, partner with Rufus and Milo, married Massena M. Siebert, and is also resident at Great Bend, Pa.; and Almira, Angeline and Alfred, all of whom died young. Having a proper appreciation of the advantages of a liberal and practical education, Mr. Kistler gave his children excellent opportunity to acquire book-learning, and also impressed upon them habits of industry and rectitude. Some time after the death of Mrs. Esther Kistler, in April, 1877, her husband married Mrs. Eliza A. Grim. This marriage was without issue, and the widow survives her husband, whose death occurred at Stroudsburg, Pa., on March 16, 1880.

Hon. Orrin A. Lines, son of Philander Lines, was born at Montrose in 1843, and was educated at Montrose Academy. He learned the harness-maker trade at Montrose, and worked at that business in Brooklyn and Gibson. In 1877 he came to Great Bend and engaged in the mercantile business, and is one of the firm of P. H. Lines & Co. He is something of a politician, and was elected State Senator in 1886.

Elihu Norton was born at Guilford, Chemung County, and resided in Binghamton thirty-nine years, and nine years ago he came to Great Bend. Mr. Norton has been a drover and horse dealer nearly all of his life. He drove cattle before they thought of transporting them by railroad, and went into the backwoods of Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, where large fat steers could be bought for twelve dollars apiece. They drove them on the turnpike roads, and were sometimes forty-four days on the journey eastward to New York market. He has owned a great many horses, and is always ready for a deal. He is an original character, and is known far and near as "Black Hawk." Whosoever dealeth with this man and hath eyes to see, let him see.

Methodist Episcopal Church. — Elder Nathaniel Lewis resided down the river, in the edge of Oakland township, and held meetings there at an early day in the history of the settlement. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Asbury in 1807, and it is probable that he immediately commenced preaching. John B. Buck in 1869 wrote as follows:

"[1] Seventy-five years ago, there was a log dwelling-house north of where the Erie Depot now stands, at Great Bend, used as a place of worship. The congregation was scattered up and down the river, in cabins. The only means of getting from here was by canoes. They went as far as the rift or rapids, where they left their canoes, and walked past the rapids, then took passage in a large canoe around by my father's. For dinner, they carried milk in bottles, and mush. They listened to one sermon in the forenoon, and then came back to the canoe and ate dinner, then went back to second service; Daniel Buck was minister. In summer this was their means of travel.

"With increase of families the means of communication increased. In winter there was no other way save by foot-paths. For many years there were no denominations save Presbyterians. About seventy years ago the Methodists began an influence about two miles from here. Everybody espoused Methodism,—men, women and children. They frequently walked from five to six miles to be present at prayer-meetings.

"My sisters were at one of the prayer-meetings, and, as an evidence of the change in the spirit, understanding and manners of the people, I give language used in two of the prayers on that occasion. The reader will bear in mind that this was seventy years ago, and that the people were poor, and had little of the means or knowledge of the present day. I do not conceive that either of the individuals mentioned cherished a wrong spirit towards their fellows, but their language gives an illustration of the strength of party spirit at that time.

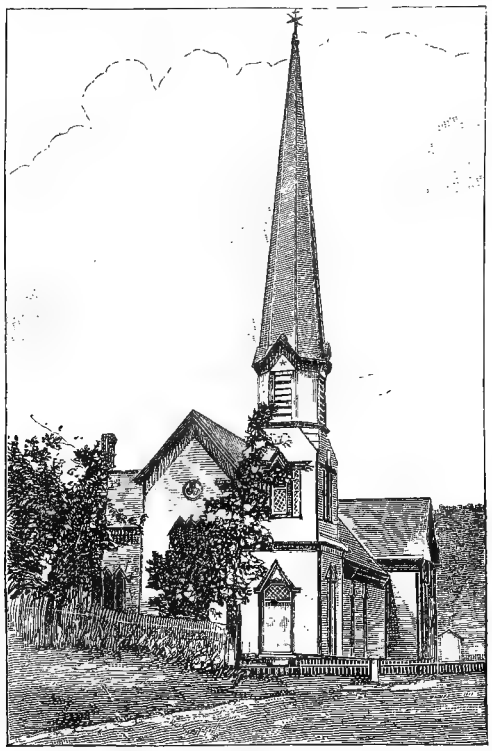
"Elder Lewis said, 'Send the mind of the people up the river down to me, and the people down the river (the Presbyterians) may go to hell, and I care not.'

"Mrs. Stid, at the same meeting, said: 'O Lord, take Capt. Buck by the nape of the neck and shake him over hell until his teeth chatter like a raccoon.'"

The Methodist congregation was small at Great Bend for many years, and in 1850, when Riley Case removed here from South Gibson, the leading members were Dr. James Brooks (class-leader), John McKinney, Mrs. Summerton, Mrs. Painting, Mrs. Trow-

[1] Miss Blackman.

bridge, Mrs. Goble and Nathaniel Banker. Mr. Case joined the class, and is the oldest member now living. New Milford and Great Bend were supplied by one minister. Meetings were held in the Baptist Church until 1854, when a small church was erected on the site of the present edifice. This church increased in prosperity until the church was rebuilt at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars. This church burned down about 1870, and the present handsome church was erected at about the same cost as the former church. Eli Wilcox was class-leader during the



METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

years of church-building. Bradley Wakeman, Dr. E. F. Wilmot, D. C. Bronson, Seely Belding and Walter Painting have been prominent men in the church work in later years. The present church membership is one hundred and fifteen. The church has been served by Rodney S. Rose in 1847–48; Horatio R. Clarke, 1855–56; Luther Peck, 1858; Geo. A. Severson, 1862; and following in regular order since then, Philip Bartlett, Stephen Elwell, A. F. Harding, Ira N. Pardee, E. P. Eldridge, Charles S. Alexander, W. B. Kinney, Chas. H. Jewell, J. W. Mevis, Oscar L. Severson and Edwin B. Olmstead. A Sunday-school was organized by Dr. Brooks, who acted as superintendent for a number of years, and was succeeded by Dr. E. F. Wilmot. D. C. Bronson also was superintendent and chorister for a number of years. The school is in a prosperous condition, with an average attendance of one hundred and twenty-five.

Grace Episcopal Church.—The first preaching by an Episcopal clergyman in this place was by the ministers from New Milford. Rev. Messrs. Long and Skinner occasionally held services in Mrs. Jane Lusk's house, and an organization was effected about 1852. Mrs. Chas. Stowe, Mrs. Steele and Mrs. Jane Lusk were the first members. Charles Stowe and Lucien Scott were the first wardens; Mr. Mow, Dr. Griffin, Isaac Reckhow and G. D. Hays were vestrymen. Rev. G. B. Reese came in 1855; Dr. Ebenezer Gill and Oliver Trowbridge were wardens then. In 1859 Isaac Reckhow, Delos L. Taylor, Ebenezer Gill, Daniel Baldwin, Oliver Trowbridge, James Clark, William Eager and Joseph Bowes petitioned for a charter, which was granted by the court. Messrs. Gill, Taylor, Colsten and Griffin constituted the vestry in 1856, and E. F. Wilmot, Oliver Trowbridge and David Baldwin were elected to fill vacancies. Rev. Uriah Scott, Rev. Mr. Hickman, Rev. V. Bowers, Rev. Messrs. John A. Jerome, Baker, Geo. C. Hall and L. R. Dickinson have been rectors.

Messrs. Oliver Trowbridge, G. B. Trowbridge, D. L. Taylor, B. F. Hanness, Ebenezer Gill, Geo. Gill, James Clark, William Eager and T. D. Estabrook were vestrymen in 1863. T. D. Estabrook and P. H. Lines have been wardens for several years. The church edifice was erected soon after the church was organized.

[1] *St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church, Great Bend.*—The work of forming and centralizing this parish dates back to 1847. Rev. Father O'Reilly, the pioneer priest of the north tier of counties of Pennsylvania, had already established a college and convent schools at St. Joseph's, this county, and attended with zeal and care the spiritual wants of the few Catholic families in this locality at that early date. At first they assembled in private houses. Mr. Edward Carlisle, lately deceased, generously furnished an apartment where the faithful assembled to worship God, when the missionary came from his distant home to break for them and their little ones the "Bread of Life." In time, services were also held at the house of Mr. Richard Stack, one of the prominent Catholics of the community. As the congregation increased, a building was secured through the efforts of Mr. George McNamara, our present efficient postmaster, and fitted as a temporary place of worship. In 1866 the present church was commenced. The following year it was completed, and soon freed from all encumbrances through the generous and voluntary contributions of individuals and of the people at large. Mr. H. P. Doran, now a dry-goods merchant at Susquehanna, was most active and energetic in forwarding the completion of the building. As a mark of his generosity, he donated all the stained glass win-

[1] Data furnished by Rev. M. H. Dunn.

dows which are in the church. In 1872 Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara appointed Rev. J. A. Mullen as first resident rector, who devoted his attention to the erection of a pastoral residence and making many needed improvements. The work was carried on by his successor, Rev. James Loughran, until failing health brought to him an early death. His body reposes at St. Lawrence's Cemetery. A neat marble monument has been erected to his memory by members of his faithful flock.

Rev. J. P. McManus was appointed to the rectorship in 1883. Of a studious, quiet and amiable disposition, he began in his own quiet way the work of renovating and beautifying the interior of the church intrusted to his charge. His knowledge of the fine arts and his exceptional taste in the blending of color, enabled him to embellish in rich bright fresco and arabesque tracery the interior of the sacred edifice. He could truly say with the Psalmist: "I have loved, O Lord, the beauty of Thy house and the place where Thy glory dwelleth." Reverend M. H. Dunn, the present rector, was appointed to the charge in January, 1887, and is devoting his attention to the wants of the outside missions of New Milford and Nicholson. Mr. Michael Hays, of Hallstead, is the able financial secretary. The church edifice is located on Franklin Avenue. It is a neat brick structure, with beautiful interior decorations. The congregation is large and influential, and is composed of the Catholics of Great Bend and the neighboring borough of Hallstead,

MASONIC.—*Great Bend Lodge, No.* 338, *F. and A. M.*, was instituted May 29, 1860, with the following officers: J. H. Dusenbury, W. M.; G. W. Orange, S. W.; R. T. Stephens, J. W.; A. B. Stephens, Treasurer.

Great Bend Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 110, was instituted May 26, 1866, with the following officers: J. H. Dusenbury, H. P.; C. P. Bigelow, K; Thomas D. Hays, S.; W. H. Powell, Secretary; Charles Simpson, Treasurer.

Great Bend Commandery, No. 27, *Masonic Knights Templar* and appendant orders, was instituted June 11, 1867,—J. H. Dusenbury, Commander; Thomas D. Hays, Generalissimo; George F. Thompson, Captain-General; R. T. Stephens, Treasurer; W. H. Powell, Recorder.

Great Bend Consistory, No. 32, *S. P. R. S.*, 32° *of A. A. S. R.*, was organized May 11, 1887, with twenty-eight charter members, including the following officers: Commander-in-Chief, J. H. Dusenbury; 1st Lieutenant Commander, Charles C. Simmons; 2d Lieutenant Commander, John R. Raynsford; M. S., William J. Day; G. C., David C. Ainey; G. S., Calvin B. Cook; G. T., Henry Ackert; G. M. C., John W. Dusenbury; G. E. and A., Freeman I. Lott; G. H., Charles M. Shelp; G. C. G., O. T. Smith; G. S. B., Clarence E. Swartz; G. S., Ebenezer Gill; G. O., F. D. Clauss. The other charter members were C. A. Miller, George N. Brown, A. B. Bird, Samuel T. Kistler, T. C. Manzer, John S. Tarbell, D. A. Chandler, Joel S. Bound, C. H. Tuthill, Rufus Kistler, L. G. Simmons, E. P. Hines, W. E. Ash, P. J. Niland.

JOHN H. DUSENBURY was born in Windsor, Broome County, N. Y., June 27, 1835. His grandfather, John Dusenbury, raised his family on the Delaware near Cochecton; his wife was a Sands, and their son George married Ruth Whitmore, daughter of Elias Whitmore, who built the first framed house at Windsor. George Dusenbury had a family of thirteen children, seven of whom are living. John H. was educated at the Windsor Academy and commenced to clerk in his father's store at Laceyville, Wyoming County, when he was seventeen years old, and when he was nineteen he engaged in the mercantile business at Laceyville for himself. He remained there five or six years, and came to Great Bend in 1869, where he purchased a stock of goods of Thomas & Whiting and in about five years he formed a partnership with L. S. Lenheim in the mercantile business. In 1867 he sold to Lenheim and engaged in the tanning business with R. T. Stephens until 1873 or 1874, when they sold to S. Kistler. Next he engaged in private banking at Great Bend with his father-in-law, under the name of B. Wakeman & Co. This continued until the fire of 1875 burned the bank building. He continued in the banking business under the name of Geo. Dusenbury & Son from 1876 to 1884, when they paid their creditors and discontinued. In 1856 he married Caroline E. Wakeman, daughter of Bradley and Maria (Edwards) Wakeman, an active merchant and banker, and one of the first settlers of Skinner's Eddy. They have one son, John W. Dusenbury, an insurance agent at Great Bend.

GREAT BEND GRADED SCHOOL.—Pursuant to an order of the court, creating the new school district of Great Bend Borough, an election was held at the "Dayton House," in said borough, Feb. 21, 1862, resulting in the election of the following school directors: T. D. Estabrook, Richard Stack, E. S. Funnell, D. L. Taylor, John T. Carlisle and Daniel Baldwin. This board hired Edwin P. Gardner as the first principal in 1862. They occupied a township schoolhouse, which was subsequently raised up and a ground story placed underneath, making a two-story building; this, together with additions, constitutes the present building. The principals since 1862 have been,—Riley D. Thomas, 1863; George W. Crane, 1864; Charles M. Wells, 1866; Alfred W. Larrabee, 1867; James M. Barrett, 1868; Charles E. Harris, 1870; O. A. Kilmer, 1872; E. J. Ayers, 1872; E. K. Richardson, 1873; S. D. Wilbur, 1881; J. D. Meese, 1882; C. B. Cook, 1883. The following have been assistant teachers: Louisa J. Trowbridge, Salome R. Warner, Carrie W. Dean, Lucinda M. Sheldon, Miss Frank Newell, Susie E. Bancroft, Ellen N. Beardsley, Martha M. Millspaugh, Ella Rood, Mrs. E. M. Wil-

son, Helen Hartley, Bertha E. Wilbur, Myra Wilson, Mrs. L. Kinner, Carrie Harding, Georgiana Porter, Edith Schouten, Mary Filter, Nina Gillespie, Emma L. Close, Mattie A. Baldwin, Nettie Brush, Sara McNamara, Lucy M. Morse. Calvin B. Cook, who has been principal for the last four years, was born at Wellersburg, Somerset County, Pa., in 1852. He was educated in the common schools and was graduated from Mount Union College, in Ohio, in 1876. He first began to teach in 1869, and has followed teaching since that time. The Great Bend school contains five departments, ten grades and junior and senior year, making twelve grades. It usually takes a pupil from ten to twelve years to complete the course. The course of study comprises the common-school branches, algebra, English literature, history of the United States, rhetoric, Latin, astronomy, geometry. Among the directors who have served since the first board are A. P. Stephens, J. H. Dusenbury, C. S. Gilbert, E. F. Wilmot, A. B. Whiting, George McNamara, R. T. Stephens, George Buck, L. S. Lenheim, Stephen Waldron, V. Reckhow, Rufus Kistler, O. A. Lines, Wilson Kistler, S. P. Moore, J. W. Larrabee, Michael Daniher, Chas. Skinner, Michael Barry.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

HALLSTEAD BOROUGH.

HALLSTEAD BOROUGH. — Great Bend village borough was incorporated in 1874, and December 29, 1874, at an election held in the Barnum House, in Great Bend village, for the purpose of selecting borough officers to act until next regular township election, the following persons were elected: Burgess, W. W. Simrell; Town Council, William K. Hatch, Charles Simpson, S. B. Chase, J. B. Brown, Theodore Conley; High Constable, H. S. Hanna. At a meeting of the Council held in S. B. Chase's office, Mr. Chase was elected president of the Council, Anna Chase secretary and Charles Simpson treasurer. A committee on ordinances was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Simrell, Chase and Hatch. The Council remained the same, with the exception of W. C. McIntosh in place of T. Conley for the next year. Joseph Du Bois was burgess in 1876, followed by Messrs. Simmons, Brown, Wood, Millard and Crook. The name of the borough has been changed recently to Hallstead in order to avoid confusion in the mails. The borough is about one mile by three-fourths of a mile in extent.

Hallstead is situated south of the Susquehanna River. The main business street extends from the bridge up the New Milford Valley, and is a part of the Great Bend and Cochecton turnpike. The Mitchell Hotel occupies the site of the old Strong residence and hotel, subsequently the Du Bois residence and hotel, and is one of the oldest hotel-sites in Susquehanna County. The corner is still a desirable one; and Susquehanna Avenue, which extends along the Susquehanna from this point, is the most desirable location for private residences in either borough. Rev. James B. McCreary occupies the old-fashioned, long house which Jeremiah Baker occupied for a store and dwelling as early as 1822, and Simeon B. Chase has the house on the corner of Susquehanna Avenue and Pine Street. The view from the lawn, under the shade of the fine old trees that grow in this yard, is restful and pleasing. Henry Catlin built this house, and George Catlin, the artist, knew these grounds and admired the beauty of the scenery hereabout.

Hallstead has grown gradually along the turnpike and river, at first as a small turnpike village and more recently, since the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad has passed through the place, it has developed into a borough with some eight hundred inhabitants. The old road and Susquehanna Avenue do not intersect at right-angles and the other streets partially conform to these original streets, so that the town is not very regularly laid out. There are Pine and Williams Streets extending southward from Susquehanna Avenue to Franklin Avenue, thence Lackawanna and Dayton Streets, intersected by Wellington Street. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have a dozen or more lateral tracks for making up trains south of Lackawanna Street, also a depot and large "round-house" that will hold thirty-eight engines, and leave a section for repair machinery. The borough contains one hotel, a number of stores, a graded school and two churches—Presbyterian and Baptist.

Ferry and Bridge.—The inn-keepers in 1801 were David Summers, Robert Corbett, James Parmeter and Sylvanus Hatch. Each of the latter two owned half a ferry. Jonathan Cunningham had a ferry opposite the present Trowbridge farm. It was called "the lower ferry." Mr. J. Du Bois says of this,—

"James Parmeter's ferry having become very profitable, another pioneer built a house on the opposite side of the river, and he, too, built a ferry-boat, and opened an opposition ferry. As the road through here was fast becoming a great thoroughfare, both of these ferrymen made money. In the winter season they found it difficult to cross with boats, owing to the floating ice in the middle of the river. As the country along the Susquehanna was mostly a wilderness, our river did not freeze entirely over as readily as now. Strong ice would form along each shore for four or five rods in width, the middle of the stream remaining for a long time open. These ferrymen would then proceed to build an ice-bridge after this manner: After measuring the distance from the solid ice on each side of the river, they would commence immediately above, and laying out the width and length, they would saw out of the solid shore-ice a bridge, and, holding fast one end, would swing the other end across the open chasm till it rested against the solid ice on the other side; then, by dipping water from the river, in freezing weather they soon formed a strong and safe bridge for teams to pass, the travelers freely paying toll for crossing this ice-bridge. This ferry was kept up until the fall of 1814, when the first Great Bend Bridge was completed.

"*Organization of the First Great Bend Bridge Company.*—In the year 1812 the citizens of Great Bend petitioned our Legislature for a charter to build a bridge. An act was passed in February, 1812, and approved by Simon Snyder, then Governor of our State. Under this act Samuel

Hodgdon and John B. Wallace, of Philadelphia, and William Thomson, Sylvanus Hatch, Robert H. Rose, Minna Du Bois and Richard Barnum, of the county of Susquehanna, were appointed commissioners to open books of subscription for the stock of said company, in pursuance of the act to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company for erecting a bridge over the Susquehanna River at Great Bend, where the ferry was then kept, opposite the houses of Abraham Du Bois and Sylvanus Hatch, in the district of Willingboro', and county and district of Susquehanna. These commissioners did not get sufficient stock taken and paid in to warrant building until the spring of 1814. The first meeting of stockholders was held February 10, 1814. William Thomson was chosen chairman and James Newman secretary, and Samuel Blair, Joseph Bowes and David Summers were chosen as judges of the election of managers. The following were elected: Samuel Blair, James Newman, Noble Trowbridge, John Maynard, Minna Du Bois and Daniel Lyon. Joseph Bowes was chosen treasurer and James Newman secretary. At this meeting proposals were received for building the first Great Bend Bridge. The contract was awarded to Peter Burgot, of Oxford, N. Y. September 14, 1814, the following persons were appointed to inspect the new bridge, to see if it was completed according to contract: Joseph Bowes, David Buck and Haynes Johnson. Bridge accepted. At the same meeting Christopher Longstreet was appointed to and accepted the office of toll-gatherer and gate-keeper. On the 3d day of March, 1822, this first bridge was destroyed by an ice-freshet, and was rebu lt the same summer by the brothers, Charles and Zedic Chamberlin. On the 19th of January, 1832, this second bridge was destroyed by an ice-freshet, and was rebuilt the following summer by Abraham Du Bois. In the spring of 1846 this third bridge was destroyed by an ice-fr-shet, and in the summer following the present covered bridge was completed by Reuben C. Brock and Joseph Du Bois, to whom this contract was awarded."[1]

The projectors and patrons of an enterprise of such lasting benefit to the people of Great Bend, and scarcely less to those living at great distances from it, should not be forgotten.

Subscribers to the Stock of the Great Bend Bridge, September 7, 1812,—

William Thomson.	Almon Munson.
Minna Du Bois.	David Crocker.
Samuel Blair.	Peter Burgot.
Abraham Du Bois.	Isaac Rosa.
Asahel Avery.	Sylvanus Hatch.
John Maynard.	N Trowbridge
Jeremiah Baker.	Hezekiah Leach.
Isaac D. Luce.	Daniel Lyon.
Sophia Luce.	John J. Storm.
William Luce.	Storm Rosa.
Thaddeus Mason.	Abraham Storm.
Adam Burwell.	James Newman.
Daniel Sneden.	Emery Carey.
David Summers.	John Hilborn.
Rufus Fish.	Joseph Bowes.
John Fish.	Frederick Henn.

Amount subscribed by the above, six thousand dollars. All of the aboved named have passed away.

Ebenezer Brown, a carpenter, came from Orange County, N. Y., and assisted in building the bridge three times. James E. Howe, a resident of Great Bend, rebuilt the bridge in 1871. He is also a railroad contractor, and built five miles of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road, eleven miles of the Nineveh Branch and the Hackensack Bridge.

Hallstead Post-office.—Great Bend village post-office was established in 1861, with James B. McCreary, Jr., postmaster. His successors have been William McIntosh, 1862; James B. Ogden, 1866; Orrin F. Fargo, 1869; James T. Du Bois, 1851; Ella Du Bois, 1876; William S. Barnes, August 25, 1887; when the name was changed to Hallstead.

[1] Blackman.

The merchants on the tax-list for 1801 were D. Barnum and S. Hatch. Joseph Bowes, an Englishman, came here from New Orleans and first built a store on the Great Bend side of the river, just at the end of the bridge. This was one of the first stores in all this region of country. He next built a large square English-style house on the bank of the Susquehanna, nearly opposite the present residence of S. B. Chase. He brought marble mantels from Philadelphia and had an elegant house for those days. He kept goods in this house and his customers came for great distances around to trade with him, and he extended the hospitalities of his house and kept them overnight. This house was afterwards used for a church and a seminary. Mr. Bowes moved to Canada about 1815, and the building, for a long time the residence of Mrs. Jane Lusk, afterwards became the residence of Dr. E. Patrick and burned down December 9, 1869. Colonel Jeremiah Baker came to Great Bend in 1812, and started a tannery in the swamp on land since owned by Isaac Van Nosdale. He kept a store in the house now occupied by Rev. James B. McCreary. He died at McKinney's Mills. A young watchmaker by the name of Harrison started a grocery-store about this time, where the National Hotel afterwards stood. In 1821 John McKinney lived where Allen McIntosh afterwards resided, it being the only house on Main Street south of Minna Du Bois' hotel. McKinney afterwards built what became a part of the Mansion House. This store was separate near the bridge. Colonel Baker owned the McCreary place and Putnam Catlin, Esq., resided immediately west of it. Joseph Bowes had then left the house next below. Sylvanus Hatch kept the block or log tavern near the bridge, and Judge Thomson's house was the only house between that and Noble Trowbridge's. Abraham Du Bois built a saw-mill on Wiley Creek in 1815, which afterwards became the property of James B. McCreary, and has now come back into the Du Bois family's hands, James Du Bois having recently purchased the mill, which is still kept busy as of old, sawing pine lumber. Putnam Catlin bought the Bowes property, and was a public-spirited man in the place for some years. His son, Henry, built the house now occupied by Simeon B. Chase, Esq.

THE DU BOIS FAMILY.—During the middle of the seventeenth century Louis and Jacques Du Bois, members of a well-known family of Huguenots residing at that time in the province of Artois, France, sought an asylum in the New World where they could worship God after the dictates of their own consciences. Louis at first went to Mannheim, in the borders of the Rhine, in the Palatinate, and Jacques settled for a short time in Leyden, Holland. Subsequently the two brothers, finding that to return to France would bring upon them the miseries of further religious persecutions, left the Old World and all of its home and hallowed associations, and, sailing westward, planted their rude homes in the region now known as

Ulster County, in the State of New York, and became the leaders of the little Huguenot colony, Louis being chosen the first elder of the first church established in that county. From this sturdy race came the members bearing that name, who, for a full century, have resided in Susquehanna County.

Abraham Du Bois, who was a direct descendant of Jacques, after a settlement was made of his father's estate, removed to New Jersey and was married there. He had three sons, named Abraham, Nicholas and Minna. Abraham learned the jeweler's trade and made a large fortune in the city of Philadelphia, and became an extensive land-owner in the northeastern part of this State, several of his tracts bearing the warrantee name of Nicholas Du Bois, his son. He sent his brother Minna to Great Bend, to take charge of these landed interests, at which place he soon became a prominent citizen and was interested in many enterprises. Minna had two children—Abraham Du Bois by his first marriage, and Jane A. (Mrs. Lusk) by his second marriage.

Abraham became a large land-owner, and, in 1815, built the well-known saw-mill which exists to-day and still remains in the possession of the family. He was active in all enterprises looking to the advancement and interest of the town. In company with John McKinney, he built upon a picturesque and sightly hillock the present Presbyterian Church, and was always one of its most earnest and devout supporters. He was one of the largest stock-owners in the Great Bend Bridge Company. In 1811 he married Juliet, the accomplished daughter of Joseph Bowes. Thirteen children were the result of this union, nine of whom lived to manhood and womanhood. The sons were Joseph, Nicholas, William and James. The daughters were Catherine, Elizabeth, Lydia Jane, Fannie and Juliet.

Joseph Du Bois, the eldest of the children, held, during his lifetime, many positions of trust in his native town, and was always recognized as a conscientious and faithful officer. He was noted for his public spirit, and did much to add to the attractiveness and beauty of his native place. He furnished much of the interesting matter published in the Blackman "History of Susquehanna County" relating to the earlier days of Great Bend township.

He was born in 1812, and was married, in 1840, to Emroy, the only daughter of Benjamin Taylor. Nine children were born to them,—Richard, Ellen, Juliet, Harriet, James, William, Frances, Addison and Abraham. Richard, who is a captain in the regular army of the United States, married Ella, daughter of C. F. E. Richardson, Esq., of Washington, D. C. Juliet married S. S. Wright, of Hickory Grove. Harriet married Commander George M. Bache, of the United States navy. Frances married M. B. Moore, of Seneca, N. Y. James married Emma, daughter of Henry Paster, Esq., of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany. William married Fannie, daughter of Dr. Motram, of Kansas. Addison is an attorney in Washington, and Abraham married Abbie, daughter of Henry McKinney, Esq., of Great Bend. There are twelve grandchildren living. Joseph Du Bois died March 22, 1885, and was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery.

2. Catharine, the eldest daughter of Abraham Du Bois, became the wife of Rev. J. B. McCreary. Their children were Robert, a civil engineer; James B., a merchant at Hallstead; William H., Edwin P., Gregory, Charles, Alfred R. and Catharine, who remains with and cares for her aged father. 3. Elizabeth A. was the wife of Francis P. Catlin, who became a resident of Wisconsin. Charles L., their son, is a lawyer and a prominent railroad man. 4. Lydia, wife of Dr. James Brooks, who practiced medicine at Great Bend and subsequently at Binghamton. 5. Nicholas attended school at Mannington and Gettysburg, and became a civil engineer, and was employed on a section of the Erie road; afterwards went to Oregon with Surveyor-General Preston. In 1859 he removed to Washington, and was killed in 1879 by being thrown from the open car of a construction train. He is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery. Dr. Sunderland, in a memorial address, said: "We shall not soon forget him, for though he was a man of no pretensions, yet in his quiet way he was always doing good." 7. William was killed by a gun-shot wound from a detachment of Nicaraguan soldiers, who fired upon the passengers while securing tickets at the transit company's office. Fanny, the ninth child, is the wife of Simeon B. Chase. She is a lady of culture and Christian refinement, and has been prominently engaged in Sunday-school, missionary and temperance work all her life. Juliet, the eleventh child of Abraham Du Bois, is the wife of R. E. Curtis. James C. is a resident of Binghamton. Jane Du Bois Lusk, like her brother, became a large land-holder, and was widely known for her hospitality and liberality. She helped to organize the Sunday-schools in her native town and became one of the founders of the Episcopal Church at Great Bend.

Hotels.—Minna Du Bois had an inn or tavern where the present hotel stands in the pioneer days of the settlement. H. K. Niven married his daughter Jane, and died there. She afterwards married Franklin Lusk, Esq., and removed with him to Montrose. Mr. Lusk rented the hotel to Benjamin Taylor and others, and finally built the present tavern-stand and rented to Elijah Barnum. Dr. E. Patrick had it a number of years. W. D. Lusk sold it to Frederick Hill, who sold it to M. T. Mitchell, the present proprietor.

Hallstead Graded School.—Rev. Mr. Calnon was the first principal and remained one year. Samuel S. Wright, now station-agent at Hickory Grove, then taught the school two years, followed by Raymond Smith two years, Miss Sherman one year, Cornelia McMillan one year, Miss Brown one term, Miss Carpenter one term. F. L. Wood was principal for

six or seven years, and was succeeded by I. M. Gray two years, who graded the school and advanced it somewhat. Miss Nellie Simrell has taught in the school four years, and is acting principal (1887). There are two rooms, eight grades and an average attendance of about two hundred pupils.

MERCHANTS.—Joseph Bowes, in 1807 or earlier, followed by Jeremiah Baker, who had a store shortly afterwards where Crook's shop now is, and Allen McIntosh, who had a store where J. B. McCreary resides, were pioneer merchants at what is now Hallstead. John McKinney built a store near where Jas. B. McCreary, Jr., had his store in 1822, and was the leading merchant in the place until about 1837, when he sold out to Conklin & Page, who, in a few years, sold to William Dayton, who did a thriving business for many years. His brother Samuel succeeded him. Previous to his death William converted the old McKinney building into a dwelling-house and purchased, of Elias Young and Milton Gilman, the store now occupied by Jas. B. McCreary, Jr., who succeeded Samuel Dayton in 1869. William Trowbridge had a store adjoining McCreary's, and after carrying on business a number of years, he sold to Henry Langley, who also occupied and run both of the hotels at that time. Daniel A. Dayton and J. B. McCreary each had the store until Johiel Dayton bought it for his son, Dr. Wellington C. Dayton, who occupied it as an office. McCreary bought a building of Dayton, and moved it across the street and started a store. Wm. C. McIntosh bought a one-half interest in the concern and finally purchased the entire business. Marsh and J. Lewis successively had this business; then the firm became Lewis & Langley, succeeded by C. J. Langley, the present occupant. Langley & Holland occupy a building erected by B. Hill. J. B. Brown owns the building adjoining, which was occupied as a restaurant for some time, and is now used as a post-office. S. H. Dayton erected the next building about forty years ago, and it was occupied for a store by E. A. Houghton and L. S. Lenheim. After that it was used for school purposes by E. P. Rogers, principal. Rogers and Cushman were professors, and W. S. Barrett was musical director—this was about 1849–50. After a few years the building was again converted into a store by S. D. Ross. He had a number of different partners. J. R. Douglass has the business now.

Hiram S. Hanna occupies the store building that has been used for a shoe-shop, harness-shop, post-office, and finally for a store. C. E. Bennett built the store which he occupied about one year, and then sold to his father-in-law, E. D. Burton, who occupies it as a hardware-store. M. E. Allen occupies Barnes' building as a dry-goods and grocery-store. W. D. Lusk built the drug-store occupied by Dr. F. D. Lamb, a practicing physician. E. R. Mason built and occupies his building as a jewelry-store. Millane & Sanford occupy the brick building on the corner of Pine and Church Streets, which was first occupied by W. S. Beebe. E. C. Chase was there also for awhile. Henry D. Warner was cabinet-maker and undertaker in the place for about forty years, and recently removed to Montrose.

There were five of the Dayton brothers. William was the leading man among them. He carried on business successfully, and was succeeded, after his death, by his brother Samuel. Wm. D. Lusk married one of his daughters, and finally succeeded to the ownership of the property by purchase at an Orphans' Court sale. Johiel Dayton lived nearly opposite Kistler's tannery, and was a farmer. His son, Dr. Samuel W., became a skillful physician. Elias was a peddler and farmer, and resided about two miles below the village, near the State line. Daniel was a peddler and farmer also. He is the only one of the brothers now living. His son, Page Dayton, resides on the farm opposite Red Rock.

[1] CONGREGATIONAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The very early history of church-work and privilege in this region can, at the best, be only imperfectly given. The preaching of the Word, in the early days of this community, was more *rare* than *regular*, the church meetings occurring at very irregular intervals, so combining to hide in obscurity the religious advantages, trials and triumphs of the Christian fathers and mothers. The present organization of the Presbyterian Church, known in the very early days of this community as the Congregational Church, was doubtless first on the ground as a religious institution. The first authentic records extant concerning the early church-work and organization have these important entries. "Great Bend (Pa.), May the 7th, 1789. A society meeting, held at the appointed place of public worship after prayer, proceeded and chose, first, Daniel Buck, Moderator; second, chose, Daniel Buck, Jonathan Bennet, Ozias Strong, Elijah Leonard (and) Jacob Bacon a committee to form Articles of Faith and Covenant. May the 21st, (1789), being appointed a day of humiliation and prayer, the Articles of Faith and Covenant were agreed on by a number who formed into a Church, and proceeded then, in the first place, and chose Elijah Leonard, Clerk; second, chose Daniel Buck, Moderator." Further record gives reliable information that, on the 15th day of February, 1790, the Rev. Mr. Stephens, of Connecticut, came, administered the sacrament, and pronounced the body of believers covenanted together a church of Jesus Christ after the Congregational order. The names of the first members of the Congregational Church of Great Bend, Pa., were Daniel Buck, Olive Buck, Ozias Strong, Susanna Strong, Elijah Leonard, Mary Leonard, Moses Bennet, Mary Bennet, Jane Strong, Asa Adams, Olive Adams, John Baker, Susanna Baker, Orasha Strong, Patience Strong, Jonathan Bennet, Priscilla Bennet. October 15, 1790, Asa Adams was

[1] By Rev. L. W. Church.

chosen the first deacon of the church, and March 8, 1792, Jonathan Bennet, second deacon. The Rev. Daniel Buck was ordained (and probably installed) first pastor of their church March 7, 1790, by the Rev. Joseph Badger, of Blandford, Massachusets. *Priest Buck*, as he was called, was born in Connecticut,—a resident of that State prior to the Revolutionary War, —a brother-in-law of Rev. Mr. Stephens before referred to, was a man of fine form (six feet in height) and of commanding address, and possessed of considerable wealth, besides being the father of a numerous family of children. When the War of the Revolution came, Mr. Buck's son Ichabod was drafted. The father paid the commutation of fifty dollars; but when Ichabod was drafted the second time, the father said: "Ichabod, you must go, live or die. I can put my money to a better use than that of keeping you from the service of your country." Both the father and son went to the war, the latter taking his money with him, and spending it freely, during the struggle, for the relief of the suffering. Mr. Buck attained the rank of major, serving to the end of the war. After the war Mr. Buck emigrated to Great Bend from Connecticut, and settled, bringing his wealth with him and spending the balance of it here, with his strength, for the temporal and spiritual good of his fellow-men. For a goodly number of years he served this church faithfully, over which he had been appointed pastor, and served the community as the only physician in this region. His residence was a log house, situated a short distance beyond the present house of Mr. J. F. Carl, and on the opposite side of the road-way, wherein religious meetings were often held and the Word of God explained to the people gathered. "Priest Buck" had a numerous posterity; many of them settled in this region; and when he preached his son-in-law's (Thomas Bates') funeral sermon, he said "that about one hundred souls called him father or grandfather." He died in 1814, and his sepulchre is with us to this day. The "Buck difficulty," so called, created a deep feeling in the church and community and led to division. Cause of difficulty said to be the discipline of a member of the church by the name of Strong. The following charges were formulated and pressed against the Rev. Mr. Buck: first, preaching immoral doctrine; second, saying that "*faith*" was not found in the Old Testament; third, had said that *conscience* is not a natural faculty, but the result of education. In the trial which followed, Mr. Buck was exonerated from blame in his preaching. The "difficulty" resulted, however, in the suspension of five members, and probable dismission of seventeen more. The five suspended members were afterwards restored to full fellowship with the church. The disastrous effect of this "difficulty," however, was felt in the weakness, both numerically and spiritually, of the church afterward for several years. Mr. Buck closed his labors, *apparently*, as pastor over the church in 1799 (?)

In 1802 the church renewed her covenant under the advice of Rev. David Paster, and an associate missionary, from the society of Cumberland and Berkshire, Conn., to which renewal of covenant the following persons signed their names: Asa Adams, Nathaniel Gates, Stephen Murch, Jedediah Adams, Ichabod Buck, Thomas Bates, Samuel Blair, Margaret Faber, Betra Adams, Lucy Buck, Rebeccah Murch, Deborah Gates, Olive Adams, Phebe Buck, Deborah Lothrop.

August 30, 1814, a council of ministers convened to *regulate* the church, which was considered wanting in strict orthodoxy. Only thirteen of the members *survived* this ecclesiastical sifting. The Rev. Oliver Hill was pastor from August 30, 1814, to April 2, 1823. In 1815 the church joined the Luzerne Association of Congregational Churches. March, 1831, the church voted, under the advice of Rev. James B. McCreary, to become Presbyterian, by formally adopting the Covenant of Faith and Form of Government of the Presbyterian Church; though, as early as September, 1819, the church is said to have been represented in the Presbytery. Wright Chamberlin, Rufus Fish and Nathaniel Ives were the first ruling elders of the church under Presbyterian form, and Samuel Chamberlin, deacon. In January, 1830, the society determined to build a meeting-house. It was formally "*Resolved:* that Abram Dubois, Esq., and John McKinney build said house at their own proper expense and cost (by their consent, both parties being present and agreeing thereto), and when said building shall be completed, they shall be, and are allowed the privilege of selling the slips to remunerate them for their expenditures in building said house." In due time the "said house" was built at a cost of about eleven hundred dollars, and the "expenditures" of the builders "remunerated" in the way and manner before noted, less an amount of donation of some two hundred dollars. "January 13, 1831, house accepted and dedicated."

The following-named ministers served the church succeeding Oliver Hill's pastorate, viz.: Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury, April 2, 1823–27; Rev. Abram Dewitt, November 4, 1827–30; Rev. James B. McCreary supplied two years, 1830–32; Rev. Moses Jewell and Lyman Richardson, 1832–37. The Rev. James B. McCreary, now living (1887) in Hallstead, Pa., at the advanced honored age of eighty-nine years, states that when he came here, in 1830, there were only twelve or fifteen members in the church, and that there were no church edifices here nor between Great Bend, Pa., and Binghamton, N. Y. There was a meeting-house in Franklin, Pa., with no fire in it, in which Mr. McCreary preached with his overcoat and mittens on, the women bringing their boxes of hardwood coals for keeping their feet warm.

In 1837 the Rev. James B. McCreary was called from Northumberland, Pa., to the pastorate of this church, and immediately entered upon his labors. From this time (1837) the church rapidly gained in

strength and numbers, about seventy persons being added to the membership on one occasion. In 1851 the church edifice was enlarged to its present dimensions, and a bell purchased and hung in the tower thereof. May 4, 1864, the Rev. James B. McCreary resigned the pastoral relation; his resignation was accepted, after faithfully serving the church for a period of about twenty-seven years, the longest pastorate in the history of the church. During his pastorate ninety-eight persons were received by letter into membership, and one hundred and eighty-five on confession of faith, making a total number of two hundred and eighty-three souls. Succeeding Mr. McCreary, the Rev. John S. Hanna served the church as stated supply for one year; after him the Rev. Wilber Johnson as pastor for a period of two years, until September, 1867. Elder Nathaniel Ives died May 23, 1867, having been an elder in the church thirty-seven years. Rev. D. M. Rankin served the church as stated supply from 1868–70, a period of two years. Elder Wright Chamberlain died 1869, having been an elder in the church thirty-nine years. Rev. A. J. Arney was called to the pastorate of the church October 2, 1871, closing his labors January, 1875, after a service of nearly four years. About this date, October, 1871, the rotary system of eldership was adopted by the church. Rev. R. N. Ives assumed the pastorate January 4, 1875, and served the church faithfully and successfully through a period of nearly nine years. During Mr. Ives' pastorate the church was strengthened in spirit and largely increased. Mr. Ives retired from the service of the church in September, 1883. The Rev. Leonard W. Church (present pastor, 1887) was called December 1, 1883, and subsequently installed by a commission from the Presbytery of Lackawanna, June 17, 1885. The number of resident members at present, 1887, is one hundred and fifty seven.

Pastors and Supplies.—Revs. Daniel Buck, 1790–99; Oliver Hill, 1814–23; Ebenezer Kingsbury, 1823–27; Abram Dewitt, 1827–30; James B. McCreary, 1830–32; Moses Jewell, 1832–33; Lyman Richardson, 1834–37; James B. McCreary, 1837–64; John S. Hanna, 1864–65; Wilber Johnson, 1865–67; D. M. Rankin, 1868–70; A. J. Arney, 1871–75; R. N. Ives, 1875–83; L. W. Church, December 1, 1883.

Elders.—1831, Wright Chamberlin, Rufus Fish, Nathaniel Ives; 1834, Peleg Johnson, John McKinney; 1841, David Thomas; 1858, Nicholas Dubois, R. N. Ives; 1862, Henry Warner, Orlando E. Chamberlin; 1871, Simeon B. Chase, Charles E. Baldwin, H. H. Newell, George Buck; 1874, J. B. Johnston; 1875, J. S. Jacobus, Ansel Gere. *Deacons.*—1790, Asa Adams; 1792, Jonathan Bennet; 1831, Samuel Chamberlin; 1834, Norman Rouse; 1841, Abram Dubois, John Scatten. *Deaconesses.*—1874, Frances F. McCrearey, Ellen M. Baldwin.

Rev. James B. McCreary.—It very rarely falls to the lot of man to celebrate his ninetieth birthday in the full enjoyment of physical health and in possession of all of his mental powers; but still more rare it is for a man to pass the border of four-score years and ten with the blessed privilege of looking back upon a career free from blemish, and a life which has been entirely devoted to the welfare of mankind. Such an enviable condition of things has fallen to the Rev. James B. McCreary, of Great Bend Village. He was born in the year 1797, in sight of the famous battle-grounds of Gettysburg. His parents were Robert and Anna McCreary, both descendants of a sturdy race. When a very young man he traveled through the Southern States as agent for the publishing house of E. Littell & Co., of Philadelphia. During his business tours he became profoundly impressed with the religious wants of the communities through which he journeyed, and believing that a great field of usefulness was open to him, he resolved to enter the ministry. After conferring with the Rev. Ezra Styles Ely, D.D., of Philadelphia, who kindly encouraged him in his decision, he commenced his preparatory studies, and in due time entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton, where he remained three years under the instruction of those celebrated professors, Archibald Alexander, Samuel Miller and Charles Hodge. At the close of his theological studies he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and turning his face to the southward, he commenced his work in the ministry as a home missionary on the eastern shore of Maryland. In the arduous labors of this important mission his health became so impaired that he was obliged to return to Philadelphia, where he remained for a long time at the home of his good friend, Mathew Newkirk. When he began to convalesce, his physician recommended a sojourn in the pure air of the mountains of Northern Pennsylvania, and as soon as he was able to travel he journeyed to Wilkes-Barre by stage. At that place he became acquainted with Judge Jessup, who invited him to Montrose, where he resided at the pleasant home of the Jessups, and supplied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church for some time during the absence of the regular pastor. The people of Lawsville desiring a pastor, Mr. McCreary was sent to them, where he labored faithfully over a year. Having received from Philadelphia letters of introduction to Abraham Du Bois and wife, of Great Bend, he one day paid them a visit. Leaving Lawsville, he went to the Bend by the way of the old Steam-mill road, which then crossed the high ridge just to the west of Round-Top Mountain. In regard to this tour Mr. McCreary says: "As I came up to the summit of this ridge and gazed down into the beautiful valley of the Susquehanna it seemed as though I had suddenly come upon the Garden of Eden. This was in 1831, and at that time there was no village where Great Bend now stands, and only a small cluster of houses where Great Bend Village is located. A few scattering farm-houses could be seen now and then through the dense foliage. The

splendid Hogarth-line-of-beauty-mountains formed a grand amphitheatre, but, unlike now, were clothed to their very summits with vast forests of pine and hemlock. The crystal river turning the Great Bend from Susquehanna swept majestically by its grassy banks, the view of which was so interrupted by the heavy foliage of the trees along its borders as to resemble a chain of silver lakes, it finally disappearing in the picturesque valley coursing towards Binghamton. It was my first sight of this wonderful amphitheatre, where nature has lavished her favors with such a free and generous hand, and her blessings here seem perpetual."

During the first visit of Mr. McCreary to the Bend he received a call from the Presbyterian organization to preach to them. So pleased was he with the reception of the citizens and the charming surroundings that he accepted the invitation and labored for two years in this new field. While there he married Catherine, the eldest daughter of Abraham Du Bois. After two years of successful work at Great Bend he was called to Groton, N. Y., to take charge of a large congregation. During his ministrations at that place there was a great revival, which added seventy new members to his church. From there he was transferred to Deposit for one year, and from Deposit he went to Northumberland for a year, and then, after an absence of five years, returned to Great Bend, in 1837. He labored at Great Bend with marked success for nearly thirty years, and, his health again failing, he went to Washington, D. C., in 1864. While at the National Capital he was appointed to a responsible position in the War Department, which he held until 1881, and then voluntarily resigned and returned to his pleasant home at Great Bend Village, where he now resides with his daughter Kate, whose devotion to and tender care for her venerable father has won for her the admiration and esteem of all who know her.

Truly this grand old man can say, with the immortal Longfellow: "Time has laid his hand upon my heart gently, not smiting it, but as a harper lays his open palm upon his harp to deaden its vibrations."

Rev. R. N. Ives was born at Lawsville Centre, Susquehanna County Pa., October 7, 1837, and united with the Methodist Church South, in Virginia, August 19, 1852, and was received into the Presbyterian Church at Great Bend, June 1, 1856, and was made elder in the church in 1858. He was dismissed to Conklin Church in 1871, and January 4, 1875, commenced preaching at Great Bend, or Hallstead, remaining until September 3, 1883. His labors were very successful, about one hundred and thirty members being received into the church by him.

Rev. L. W. Church was born in Afton, Chemung County, N. Y., in 1843, and was graduated at Auburn Seminary in 1873. He preached in Herkimer and Oneida Counties seven years, and at New Lebanon, Columbia County, four years. He has been pastor of Hallstead Presbyterian Church since December 1, 1883.

Great Bend Baptist Church.[1]—The Great Bend Baptist Church is situated in the borough of Hallstead, the church as yet retaining the old name. The church building stands quite near the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and within a mile of the "Old Erie." The first Baptist preaching in Great Bend of which we find record was by Peter P. Roots, a missionary from Massachusetts, who preached at "Randolph Settlement," N. Y., and then at *the Bend*, Lord's day, 24th March, 1807. Another missionary, Benjamin Baldwin, from Danbury (Conn.) Association, labored Lord's Day, 20th December, 1807, at the Bend and Randolph. Davis Dimock, of Montrose, preached here occasionally and baptized some converts. On his first visit into Pennsylvania, under date of Sunday, September 4, 1825, Jesse B. Worden wrote: "Preached at Great Bend to a full and attentive assembly, twice in the day-time and once in the evening. There is some prospect of a church being gathered here." On the 25th of October, 1825, a council recognized twelve baptized believers as the Great Bend Baptist Church. These twelve constituent members were the following: Daniel Lyon and his wife, Anna B. (Smith) Lyon; Daniel Trowbridge, Charles Hatch, Stephen Keech, William Keech, Esther Newman, Betsey Newman, Tamerson Keech, Joanna Keech, Abigail (Hayt) Dimon and Anice Dimon. They were immediately joined by John Holmes and Elizabeth, his wife, Hannah Hatch, Roxana Dimon, and Hannah Duncan by letter; and not long after by Sarah Johnson, Eunice Smith, Mrs. Sewell Corbett and Jonathan D. Newman by baptism. The new body, with the above twenty-one members, united with the Bridgewater Association in the year 1826. The new organization held its meetings at the house of Charles Dimon—the present Fred. Carl house; Deacon Lyon's, where Mr. Munson, the cartman, now lives; Roosa's, on Dutch Hill; and Stoddard s, on Locust Hill. The meeting-house was built on land given by Deacon Lyon, and was dedicated August 22, 1832, at a meeting of the Bridgewater Association. The church, thus auspiciously started, had fair success for several years, reaching the highest mark, in point of numbers, in 1848, when it reported a membership of eighty. From this point of highest success the church steadily and swiftly declined. No report was made to the Association for eleven years between 1848 and 1859. Forty-two members were reported in 1859, but the last record in the old church-book was November 4, 1859. In 1860 the church was "dropped" from the Associational list. The building was sold, and for twelve years used for school purposes.

This sad failure had its causes, of which we may with certainty mention the following: First, a debt upon the church building; secondly, the fact that the

[1] From facts furnished by Rev. M. J. Watkins.

members belonged to two distinct and rival communities; and thirdly, the failure to support a regular ministry. That the first cause was operative is confessed by Elder Worden in these words, which close his account of the dedication of the meeting-house: "*Unfortunately* a debt was allowed to remain upon it year after year." Besides, there was a new church organized across the river, which may be assigned as a second cause; and Elder Worden's words given below reveal the third cause: "The church has rarely enjoyed the full labors of a pastor, most of her preachers having more than one field to till, or compelled to engage in some secular calling to gain a livelihood."

Pastors and Supplies.—The first resident minister was Elder Frederick, who served the church from 1827 to 1830. Elder Frederick was a native of Montgomery County, N. Y.; a graduate of the seminary at Hamilton, N. Y., class of 1828, and was ordained at Great Bend March 1, 1827. During the first year of his ministry here he baptized thirty converts.

He also began "Baptist efforts" in Binghamton, and, as the result of a revival, a church of thirty-two members was recognized in May, 1829. He became their first pastor and helped to erect their first house in 1831. Henry Curtis was pastor during 1831–32, and Thomas Thayer during 1833. Jason Corwin, a member of the first class, graduated from Hamilton Seminary, became the fourth pastor in 1834. During his too brief stay he baptized twenty-five converts. He opened a school for males, and among his pupils were at least four who became Baptist ministers, Davis D. and Harvey H. Gray being of the number. Under his ministry the church reported a flourishing Sunday-school. He, too, labored at Binghamton, was blessed with a revival and became the second pastor of that church. During the year 1835 Davis D. Gray and Isaac B. Lake served as supplies; Geo. W. Scofield in 1836; Geo. G. Longstreet during 1839–40; Almon Virgil in 1846; D. T. Lockwood, 1849; J. B. Kimber, 1853–54; G. A. Hogeboom, 1855–57. From 1829 to 1858 John Holmes (as supposed, of the Obadiah Holmes family) was relied upon to fill all vacancies in the pulpit. In 1844 Elder John Holmes, assisted by Elder A. L. Post, baptized twenty-four. In 1853 Elder Kimber, assisted by Elder Nathan Callender, baptized seventy-five.

Deacons, Daniel Lyon, John Holmes, Robert M. Holmes, Harvey Hall and David Roosa. Clerks, Charles Hatch, Thos. Williams, R. M. Holmes, J. Bishop Holmes, Geo. W. Gray and David Stoddard.

A dozen years of spiritual torpor for Baptists followed the final dissolution of the first organization. These years covered the era of the greatest temporal prosperity of the region. Early in 1872 Edward Ashton came from New York State to Great Bend for business purposes. He soon, however, gathered the scattered Baptists and resumed worship. He proved to the school directors that their title to the meeting-house was imperfect and had it restored to its owners.

On August 4, 1872, the following eleven Baptists organized the Great Bend Baptist Church: A. W. Millard, Rob't Moscript, Henry H. Millard, David Stoddard, Edward Ashton, Fidelia A. Guernsey, Lovina Roosa, Phebe Moscript, Deborah Ann Millard, Lizzie Ashton, Louisa Shaw. At a meeting held September 20th Rev. E. Ashton was called to be pastor of the new organization; A. W. Millard and Rob't Moscript, deacons; and H. H. Millard, clerk. On September 28th a council convened and recognized the above eleven members as the Great Bend Baptist Church. With the aid of the General Association of Pennsylvania the work advanced until the sudden death of the pastor, June 30, 1873. Elder Thomas Simpkins supplied preaching while pastor of the Liberty Church in 1874, and became resident pastor and labored about one year. A number were received into the church by baptism, and the building was thoroughly repaired at an outlay of seven hundred dollars. In May, 1875, Elder E. Burroughs began his pastorate of Liberty and Great Bend Churches and labored for one year. During his term of service a great revival occurred, in which the pastor was assisted by Rev. J. S. Johnson, an evangelist, and forty-four were received into the church by baptism, ten by experience, and quite a number joined the Presbyterian Church. J. W. Taylor, for some years a minister of the Christian denomination, was ordained as a Baptist minister and pastor of Great Bend Church June, 1877, and resigned the following spring—the hand of fellowship being withdrawn from him for cause. The pulpit was supplied by Elders Tilden, Tower, Brown and Morris until in September, 1880, when Elder W. C. Tilden, now of Forest Lake Church, was called to be pastor, and faithfully served the church until 1882, and was followed by Elder D. C. Haynes, of Binghamton, N. Y., as a supply. The interior of the church was repaired and Rev. L. C. Davies, of North Wales, Pa., preached nearly one year to both the Great Bend and Susquehanna Churches, for which the Ladies' Aid Society provided one hundred and sixty-four dollars of the needed funds.

Elder M. J. Watkins, the present pastor, began October 1, 1883, and has already the largest pastorate in the sixty-two years of the church's history. The money raised for all purposes for the year ending October 1, 1886, is $654.10. The membership reported is sixty-nine. The church has purchased a lot, and a "parsonage" will soon be finished at a short distance from the meeting-house. Present deacons, A. W. Millard, Rob't Moscript, J. R. Millard, August Marx; clerk, A. S. Cahoon; trustees, A. W. Millard, E. D. Burton, A. S. Cahoon, W. B. Simpson, Sam'l Loomis; treasurer, E. R. Mason. The church has for many years sustained an active and flourishing Sunday-school.

Zion Baptist Church of Great Bend.—A church of twenty-one members, organized on the north side of the Susquehanna River, was recognized April, 1859,

as the Zion Baptist Church of Great Bend. Dr. Elijah Pratt acted as moderator of the organization and E. S. Funnell, clerk. They organized permanently by electing as deacons Elijah Pratt, M. D., David Roosa and Chauncey Davis; and as clerk, Wm. A. Green. Their last church record bears date November 6, 1859, two days later than that of the old church across the river. A number of the members of Zion Baptist Church are at present members of the reorganized Great Bend Baptist Church.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

OAKLAND TOWNSHIP.

ORIGINALLY this township was embraced in Harmony; but in 1853 it was made a separate township by an act of the Court of Susquehanna County. New York State lies on the north, Harmony and Susquehanna River on the east, Jackson on the south, and New Milford and Great Bend on the west. From north to south it is about six and one-half miles in extent, and from east to west about an average of three and one-half miles. Its surface is exceedingly broken and hilly, the Ouaquagua Mountains occupying so large a part as to leave but very little level land north of the Susquehanna River, which bisects the township about midway between its northern and southern lines; and that portion which lies south of the river, although some of it has been brought into arable condition, is, in the main, not well adapted to agriculture. Only by dint of commendable perseverance and toil has any of the land been improved, except, possibly, a little that lies along the river and near the beds of the few small streams that are found in some parts of the township, and along Drinker Creek.

Like Harmony and Great Bend, when the early settlers came here they found a very heavy growth of pine, hemlock, oak and other forest-trees, that have been converted into lumber and carried away to the great markets, *via* the Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers, thereby contributing much to the revenue of this part of the county.

Soon after this part of the State was surveyed by the agents of the commonwealth, in 1785, a number of families came from the East, and, under Connecticut's claim to the land, made purchases and formed settlements in what is now Oakland. Among these were Jonathan Bennett, William Smith, William Greek, Isaac Hale and Nathaniel Lewis. But when the land dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania was settled in Pennsylvania's favor, it was found that nearly all of the land in Oakland had been purchased by Henry Drinker, Timothy Pickering, Tench Coxe and William Hodgdon; hence some of these families moved away and others made terms with John Hilborn, who was agent for Messrs. Drinker, Pickering, Coxe and Hodgdon, and continued their possessions. Hale and Lewis repurchased their claims and afterwards became quite prominent citizens; but of their descendants none are living here now, as nearly all have removed farther west. Mr. Hale lived where George Doolittle now resides, and Mr. Lewis owned a place on the other side of the river. Lewis was a local preacher, ordained deacon in 1807. (See history of the Methodist Church of Harmony.)

Joseph McKune, Sr., came from Orange County, N. Y., to this place in 1810, and died here in 1851. He settled near where the McKune Cemetery is now. He had six sons. Among them was Joseph, Jr., who, when he became of age, settled on what is now the "poor farm;" but about 1830 he bought the small farm of thirteen and one-half acres of land that Joe Smith owned. Benjamin F. McKune, the present owner of the land, has the deed that Smith executed to Joseph McKune. Mr. McKune afterwards bought quite a large tract of land that bordered on this small farm, and lived here until his death, about twenty-five years later. He had eleven children, only one of whom is now living, namely, Benjamin F. McKune, his youngest son, who owns the old homestead, around which so much of historic interest centres.

JOE SMITH, THE FOUNDER OF MORMONISM, built the original part of the house now occupied by ex-Sheriff McKune, and here he projected schemes which, although seemingly so absurd to rational persons, have nevertheless brought him many followers and given him world-wide notoriety. There are several persons now residing in this vicinity who lived here at the time Smith was here. He is described as having been a tall and strong man, light complexioned, quite fond of ardent liquors, not infrequently drunk, by no means intelligent in feature nor prepossessing in appearance, and in education quite limited. His wife was quite tall, of comely form and feature, well educated, a fine singer and very social.

Mrs. Eliza Winters Squires, now living in Oakland borough, was often at Smith's house and much in Mrs. Smith's company. The young women were on very intimate terms, and very many times did Mrs. Smith tell her young friend about the finding of the "golden plates" or the "golden Bible." Mrs. Smith said that it was found in the woods, near Palmyra, N. Y. That according to revelations that Smith received, they proceeded. They went on horseback into the woods. At a certain place her horse stopped, and Smith then told her to go no farther. But he continued until after getting out of her sight, when his horse put its nose against a tree; and here he alighted, and at the roots of this tree, a little beneath the surface, he found the "golden Bible." Putting it underneath his waist-coat, he returned to the place where he had left his wife, and, concealing it under the hearthstone in the house at Palmyra until they removed to Oakland, he brought it here in a barrel

of beans and hid it in a pit he made in the woods on the side-hill above the house. It was written in an unknown language; hence its translation became necessary in the manner in which it was done. Mrs. Smith was mainly in sympathy with her husband, and firmly believed all he told her respecting the things that were revealed to him. So full an account concerning "Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet," is given in Miss Blackman's "History of Susquehanna County," that we quote from it as follows: "It is a fact of which we are not particularly proud, that Susquehanna County harbored such a madman as Joe Smith at the period when he was engaged in the compilation, or rather the translation, of the Book of Mormon. But to the fact itself there are living witnesses, with some of whom the writer has conversed. There appears to be some uncertainty as to the time of his arrival in Harmony (now Oakland); but it is certain he was here in 1825 and later; and in 1829 his operations here were finished, and he had left the county. In 1830 the Book of Mormon was published, the requisite funds being furnished, it is said, by Martin Harris, a coadjutor of Smith during its translation, and who had sold his farm for the purpose, and reduced his family to straits in consequence, His wife and daughters were greatly exasperated at his course, but he appeared to have been a sincere believer, firmly convinced of the truth of Mormonism." Mr. J. B. Bush narrates the following: "Joe Smith was here lumbering soon after my marriage, which was in 1818, some years before he took to 'peeping,' and before diggings were commenced under his directions. These were ideas he gained later. The stone which he afterwards used was then in the possession of Jack Belcher, of Gibson, who obtained it while at Salina, N. Y., engaged in drawing salt. Belcher bought it because it was said to be a 'seeing stone.' I have often seen it. It was a green stone, with brown irregular spots on it. It was a little longer than a goose's egg, and about the same thickness. When he brought it home and covered it with his hat, Belcher's little boy was one of the first to look into the hat, and as he did so he said he saw a candle. The second time he looked in he exclaimed, 'I've found my hatchet!' (it had been lost two years) —and immediately ran for it to the spot shown him through the stone, *and it was there.* The boy was soon beset by neighbors far and near to reveal to them hidden things, and he succeeded marvelously. Even the wanderings of a lost child were traced by him—the distracted parents coming to him *three* times for directions, and in each case finding signs that the child had been in the places he designated; but at last it was found starved to death. Joe Smith conceived the idea of making a fortune through a similar process of *seeing*, bought the stone of Belcher and then began his operations in directing where hidden treasures could be found. His first diggings were near Captain Buck's saw-mill, at Red Rock; but because his followers broke the rule of *silence*, the enchantment removed the deposits.

"The first reference in the county papers to Joe's influence appears to have been in November, 1831, and December, 1832, when two or three wretched zealots of Mormonism created much excitement, and made some proselytes in a remote district on the borders of this county and Luzerne. The new converts then proposed removing to the 'promised land,' near Painesville, O. In December, 1833, Isaac Hale, of Harmony, addressed a letter to D. P. Hurlbert, in the State of Ohio, in reply to his application for a history of facts relating to the character of Joseph Smith, Jr., author of the 'Book of Mormon,' called by some the 'Golden Bible.' The Mormons pronounced the letter a forgery, and said that Isaac Hale was blind and could not write his name. This was followed by a request from another gentleman of Ohio, that Mr. Hale would assist in laying open Mormonism to the world, by drawing up a full narrative of the transactions wherein Smith, Jr., was concerned, and attesting the same before a magistrate. The result is here given:

"Statement of Isaac Hale. Affirmed to and subscribed before Charles Dimon, J. P., March 20, 1834. The good character of Isaac Hale was attested to the following day by Judges William Thomson and D. Dimock.

"I first became acquainted with Joseph Smith, Jr., in November, 1825. He was at that time in the employ of a set of men who were called money-diggers, and his occupation was that of seeing, or pretending to see, by means of a stone placed in his hat, and his hat closed over his face. In this way he pretended to discover minerals and hidden treasure. His appearance at this time was that of a careless young man, not very well educated, and very saucy and insolent to his father. Smith and his father boarded at my house while they were employed in digging for a mine that they supposed had been opened and worked by the Spaniards many years since. Young Smith gave the money-diggers great encouragement at first; but, when they had arrived in digging to near the place where he had stated an immense treasure would be found, he said the enchantment was so powerful that he could not see. They then became discouraged, and soon after dispersed. This took place about the 17th of November, 1825. After these occurrences young Smith made several visits at my house, and at length asked my consent to his marrying my daughter, Emma. This I refused, and gave him my reasons for doing so; some of which were, that he was a stranger, and followed a business that I could not approve; he then left the place. Not long after this he returned, and, while I was absent from home, carried off my daughter into the State of New York, where they were married (February, 1826), without my approbation or consent. After they had arrived at Palmyra, N. Y., Emma wrote to me inquiring whether she could have her property, consisting of clothing, furniture, cows, etc. I replied that her property was safe and at her disposal. In a short time they returned, and subsequently came to the conclusion that they would move out and reside upon a place near my residence. Smith stated to me that he had given up what he called *glass-looking*, and that he expected and was willing to work hard for a living. He made arrangements with my son, Alva Hale, to go to Palmyra and move his (Smith's) furniture, etc., to this place. He then returned to Palmyra, and soon after Alva, agreeably to the arrangement, went up and returned with Smith and his family. Soon after I was informed that they had brought a wonderful book of plates down with them. I was shown a box in which it was said they were contained, which had, to all appearances, been used as a glass box of the common-sized window glass. I was allowed to feel the weight of the box, and they gave me to understand that the book of plates was then in the box, into which, however, I was not allowed to look. I inquired of Joseph Smith, Jr., who was to be the first who would be allowed to see the book of plates. He said it was a young child. After this I became dissatisfied, and informed him that if there

was anything in my house of that description, which I could not be allowed to see, he must take it away, if he did not, I was determined to see it. After that the plates were said to be hid in the woods. About this time Martin Harris made his appearance upon the stage, and Smith began to interpret the characters and hieroglyphics, which he said was engraved upon the plates, while Harris wrote down the interpretation. . . . I told them, then, that I considered the whole of it a delusion, and advised them to abandon it. The manner in which he pretended to read and interpret was the same as when he looked for the money-diggers with the stone in his hat, and the hat over his face, while the book of plates was at the same time hid in the woods. After this Martin Harris went away, and Oliver Cowdry came and wrote for Smith, while he interpreted as above described. This is the same Oliver Cowdry whose name may be found in the 'Book of Mormon.'"

From the testimony of several persons now living in Oakland it appears that on several occasions Smith was led to acknowledge that he was a deceiver, and that his pretended revelations had no foundation. Mrs. Squires says that Mrs. Harris destroyed about one hundred pages of her husband's manuscript, and that Smith dare not attempt another translation of it for fear that it would not conform with the first translation.

Before Smith left this place, and for some time after he went away, many efforts were made to find the golden Bible, and digging for the hidden treasures also continued. The excavations in this locality were principally on lands now owned by Jacob I. Skinner. The place is about one and a half miles west of Oakland borough, on the side-hill above the McCune Cemetery. The excavations are still plainly discernible. Smith probably did not take his departure until about 1831, as he had a boy living with him that attended Miss Hupman's school during the summer of 1830. Joseph Fowler McCune, now residing in Windsor, Broome County, N. Y., boarded in this neighborhood and attended school at Hickory Grove while Smith was engaged in translating the Bible, and was quite often in Smith's house. Mr. McCune states that Reuben Hale acted as scribe a part of the time. He says Smith's hat was a very large one, and what is commonly called a "stove-pipe." The hat was on the table by the window and the stone in the bottom or rather in the top of the hat. Smith would bend over the hat with his face buried in it so that no light could enter it, and thus dictate to the scribe what he should write. It is said by those now living here, who were in this locality during Smith's operations, that at first Smith made no pretensions touching religion, nor was anything said about the golden Bible; but that he was able to point out the places where treasures could be found was his first pretension. To some he represented that the gold and silver was in the form of coin in an iron chest, to others that it was in bars, and to others that it was in the richest kind of ore.

LEVI WESTFALL was the son of James and Catherine Westfall, who came from Sussex County, New Jersey, about 1794, and settled above the mouth of the Canawacta Creek, on a part of what was afterwards known as the Pickering farm, in Harmony. Here Levi was born in 1799, but the next year his father removed to the west side of the Susquehanna River, to the farm of William Smith, now known as the Westfall farm, in Oakland. They had other children, four of whom—Daniel, Elijah, James and Jane—were born in New Jersey, while John and Catherine were younger than Levi. Here young Westfall spent his early boyhood, and when old enough to be of assistance, was put to work by his father, with whom he remained until he was nineteen years old, when he purchased his "time" and started in life for himself. Deprived of educational advantages—the nearest district school being at Taylortown—his book-learning comprised only the few rudiments he mastered during three months' attendance at that distant seat of learning. But by self-application, aided by a retentive memory and a keen observation of events and things, he laid the foundation of a business education that served him well in the many and various transactions of a busy life. After leaving his father he engaged in the lumbering business and the running of rafts and "arks" down the Susquehanna, that being the only manner in which lumber could then be transported to market. For forty years he continued to "run" the river, and its currents, shoals and rapids became familiar to him, giving him the reputation of an expert pilot. In 1836 he married Rachel, daughter of Thomas and Edith (Jones) Taylor, whose grandfather, David Taylor, came to Gibson in 1804, and ten years thereafter removed to Great Bend and settled at the place which afterwards bore his name (Taylortown), where he died.

Her father was a resident of Great Bend at the time of her birth, in 1814, and she resided there until her marriage. Levi and Rachel Westfall commenced housekeeping in a little house that stood near the site of the present brick residence that he afterwards erected. Their children are Mary Ellen, 1840, the wife of Charles Beebe, of Oakland; George W. (1842–64) was a member of Company F, Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia; Aaron T., 1844, enlisted in Battery F, Second Pennsylvania Artillery, (he married, in 1870, Elizabeth Tibbetts, a native of New York, resides in Oakland); Charles B., 1852, married, in 1872, Fanny M. Ayres, of Bridgewater, Pa., residing in Oakland. Mr. Westfall purchased in 1825, of Timothy Pickering and others, a large tract of timber land, comprising two thousand seven hundred acres, and in the cutting of timber and manufacturing of lumber he gave employment to many men.

In 1851 he erected the fine brick residence in which he lived until his death. He was largely engaged in farming, and in 1871 he purchased of Calvin Brush the Munson farm in Great Bend, built a barn and otherwise improved it. In politics, Mr. Westfall was a Democrat of the Jacksonian faith, and was zealous in support of the principles of his party, and actively worked for its success. He served as super-

visor, and in 1855 was elected a justice of the peace, his commission bearing the signature of Andy G. Curtin, as Secretary of State. For more than fifty years he was identified with the progress and development of this section of Oakland, and during that time was connected with large and important business transactions.

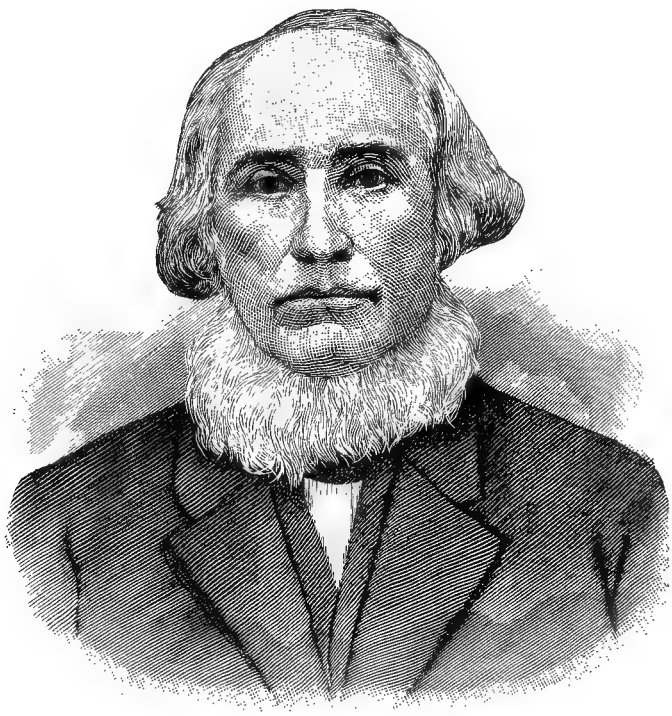
From early manhood until his death, in 1872, his life was one of busy activity, and his energy and industry, aided by frugality and economy, made him one of the successful business men of his day. His sons, Aaron T. and Charles B., occupy the old homestead, and the mother resides with her daughter, Mrs. Charles Beebe.



Mrs. Eliza Winters Squires was born in 1812, in Delaware County, N. Y. She came with her mother, Mrs. Winters, to this place and settled near the McKune Cemetery in 1825. She was married to Elisha Squires in 1837. Mr. Squires died in 1871. Mrs. Squires now lives in Oakland borough, with her only son, Stanley Squires, who is a locomotive engineer, in the employ of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.

Jacob Skinner was born in 1778, came from Sullivan County, N. Y., to this place in 1803. His brother, Dr. Skinner, came at the same time. They purchased a tract of land lying on the north side of the river and on both sides of the line that divides Great Bend from Oakland. Jacob took the part that is now in Oakland and his brother took that part that is in Great Bend. Jacob lived on this farm until his death, in 1847. He married Rhoda McDowell, who was born in 1781 and died at her son William's home, in Susquehanna, in 1863. They had thirteen children,—ten sons and three daughters. With the exception of four, all are now living. Two sons, Jacob I. and Nathan, reside in Oakland; one son, William, resides in Susquehanna; one in Syracuse, N. Y.; and the others are in the West. They were industrious and honest people. Mrs. Skinner, when she came from Sullivan County, walked all the way, and brought her first-born boy in her arms, much of the way through the forest and along narrow paths that could not be called roads. Mr. Skinner was a devoted Methodist, and at his house the Methodist ministers, in going over their circuits, were often entertained, and in his barn the quarterly meetings were held, and to these meetings Methodist people from long distances came to enjoy privileges that are now seemingly commonplace.

Jacob I. Skinner, one of the sons living in Oakland, was born in 1815 and resides in the neighborhood of the old homestead. Nathan Skinner, another son, was born in 1826 and now resides in Oakland borough. William Skinner, the son living in Susquehanna, was born in 1819. He learned the blacksmith's trade at Lanesboro', when about sixteen years old. He came to Susquehanna about the time the railroad was completed to Binghamton, and when building began at Susquehanna, and put up a blacksmith-shop, the first in Susquehanna, in which he conducted the business of a blacksmith for a short time. Then he sold out, built another shop and selling out again, built another, and in these shops he continued to carry on the business until 1885, when he retired. In 1845 he married Nancy E. Sutliff, of Windsor, N. Y. They had two children,—one son and one daughter, living in Susquehanna.



Samuel Brush

SAMUEL BRUSH was the son of Ard and Mary (Treadwell) Brush, who were natives of Connecticut, and removed to Harmony (now Oakland) in 1820 and purchased a farm, where he continued to reside until his death. They had children—Samuel, Julia Ann, Mary, George, Benjamin, Sarah and Edwin. Of these children, Sarah is the only one living. Samuel Brush was born in Stamford, Litchfield County, Conn., July 30, 1808. He was twelve years old when his parents came to Oakland, and in a few years thereafter his father died.

Being the eldest of the children, he became the main dependence of his mother in assisting to support the family, and to this end he perseveringly toiled until they were able to help themselves, when his mother married again and removed to the West. He then went to learn the trade of a millwright of his uncle, Jonathan Treadwell. In 1829 he married Lydia Squires, of Great Bend, who died in 1834. They had one child, Lydia, 1834, wife of Silas Squires, of Great Bend. At the time of his marriage he had purchased the Jacob Skinner farm, upon which he afterwards resided and engaged in farming until the death of his wife. This he soon after sold, and purchased the Treadwell farm. For several years he worked at his trade as a millwright, and farmed it some. In 1840 he married for his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth Taylor, who was born at Great Bend Feb. 9, 1823. After his marriage he removed to Taylortown, where he already had a saw-mill, and engaged in lumbering there for a year. At the end of this time he returned to Har-

mony, and settled on the same farm his father had purchased in 1820. He at once began the erection of a saw-mill, which he completed in 1842. From this time for many years he gave most of his attention to lumbering. He bought a timber tract in New Milford, and after cutting off the pine, sold it. He afterwards bought a four hundred acre tract, heavily timbered, lying partly in Jackson and partly in New Milford, and adjoining the homestead farm in Oakland. In the varied transactions of his extensive lumbering business Mr. Brush employed a large number of men and teams, and in his business he was not simply an overseer. There was no branch of it in which he was not at home, and he was never afraid to take hold of the "butt-end" of the log himself. Finding that the capacity of his "up-and-down" saw-mill was not sufficient for his business, in 1868 he erected a large steam mill, which embraced a grist-mill, a circular-saw mill and a shingle-mill—all under one roof. These enterprises, involving increased care and labor, he successfully conducted until about 1882, when he sold the mills and the four hundred acre tract to J. M. & E. Thomas & Co., and retired from active business. The same year he erected his fine and commodious residence at Brushville, where he lived until his death, and where his widow now resides. This was the third dwelling he erected while there, and it is in marked contrast to the little log house in which himself and wife went to housekeeping in 1842. Their children are Origen, died young; Fernando E., 1842, enlisted in the late war in Ulman's (Pa.) Battery—in 1870 married Catherine Foke, of Bradford County, Pa., is a merchant in Oakland borough and resides on a part of the old homestead; Sarah E., 1844, married, in 1857, Hiram N. Leavitt, who was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, now residing in Binghamton; Albert G., 1846, was a soldier of the late war, was a member of Company E, Two Hundred and Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and lost his health in the service—in 1869 married Ella Griffis, of Jackson, Pa., is a merchant, doing business at Susquehanna, but resides on a part of the homestead; Amity T. (1848–75); Emmaroy J., 1849, widow of Henry Pierce, a soldier of the late war in Company D, Eighty-Fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, who died in 1880; Emmazilla B., 1851, married, in 1870, Linville Griffis, now residing in Oakland; Vincent, 1853, now residing in California; Lelia E. (1858–78), was the wife of J. B. Sutton, of New Milford; Richard N., 1860, married, in 1879, Louisa Sutton, of New Milford, now residing on the old homestead farm. Samuel Brush died in 1884, and his life of busy activity has left a permanent landmark in the hamlet which bears his name. Brushville, situated three miles southwest of the borough of Susquehanna, sprang into existence as a natural sequence to his business tact and ability, and could the solitary log house of fifty years ago have a resurrection, it would be surprised to find twelve or more modern and commodious dwellings surrounding it. Deprived of early educational advantages, he was self-taught in the school of experience, and his business career was marked by sound judgment and honorable dealing.

JOHN HILBORN resides on the west side of the river, and opposite the old Hilborn homestead, near the Cascade. He is a grandson of John Hilborn, one of the pioneers of Harmony. This farm of Mr. Hilborn's has been owned and occupied by the Hilborns nearly one hundred years. The first John Hilborn owned it in connection with a large tract on that side of the river, and gave it to his son John; and from John Hilborn, Jr., it passed to his son John, the present owner. In the farm there are now about seventy-five acres of land. It is in a good state of cultivation, and a nice place.

BRADLEY BEEBE. — His grandfather, Timothy Beebe (1768–1844), came from Litchfield County, Conn., and settled at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., about 1791. He married Sally Lovridge (1768–1831), a native of Connecticut, and had children,—Polly (1793 ——), Harry (1795–1875), Lyman (1798–1873), Sally Ann (1801–73), Harriet (1804–54), Almira (1807–86) and Charles (1811–82). In 1802 Timothy Beebe removed from Wilkes-Barre and settled at Windsor, N. Y., where he purchased a farm, upon which he lived until his death. His second son, Lyman, was four years old when the family settled at Windsor, and there he spent his minority. Upon attaining his majority he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Adam Swagart, of Windsor, who was born at Cochecton, N. Y., in 1801.

For eight years following he engaged in lumbering, and then purchased an unimproved farm on the Susquehanna, near the old homestead, upon which he subsequently erected a brick house. On this farm he spent the remainder of his life, and was a citizen highly esteemed by all who knew him. Their children are Bradley, born in 1820; Emeline (1823–61), was the first wife of Calvin Brush, of Oakland; Richard C. (1825), a farmer of Windsor; Charles, a farmer and dairyman on the Westfall place in Oakland; Clark (1831), a farmer on part of the homestead in Windsor; Lois E. (1832), residing with her mother on the old homestead; and Oliver D. (1834-63).

Bradley Beebe, the eldest of these, had the usual opportunities of the district school during his boyhood, and early learned the important lesson that industry and the judicious use of money were necessary elements in the make-up of a successful business man. For four years, following the age of thirteen, he carried the mail on horseback between Windsor and South Bainbridge (now Afton),—a distance of sixteen miles,—making one trip a week, during which he only missed four trips. For one year he was hired out at farming by his father to N. P. Waller, and during the winter obtained two months' schooling. In 1840 he worked for Jesse Lane, at Lanesboro'. His earnings, during these terms of service, were given to

his father for the purpose of paying for the home farm, except twelve dollars, which his father allowed him to retain, which was the first money he had ever called his own. Upon reaching his majority he worked for John Comfort, in Harmony, a part of a year, and for two years following he jobbed it, and worked by the month, and thereby saved sufficient money to make a start for himself. In 1844 he married Ann E. Bird, who was born in Windsor, August 28, 1823, the daughter of Warren and Hannah (Hilborn) Bird. For four years following his marriage he farmed a part of the Hilborn estate, which he had rented; and for four years thereafter he resided on a farm in New York State, which he had purchased. This he sold, and the year 1852 was spent in prospecting in the West, with a view of permanently locating there. Relinquishing this idea, he returned, and in 1853 purchased the same portion of the Hilborn estate, in Oakland, which he had previously rented—his homestead since.

Mr. Beebe is a thorough-going and intelligent farmer and business man; and, by his persevering industry and judicious management, unassisted, he has made a comfortable home for himself and family. His political alliances have been with the Whig and Republican parties, and he has ever been an earnest and zealous advocate of their principles. For three terms he has served his township as supervisor, one term as assessor, nine years as poor director, and he was appointed one of the commissioners to locate the poor-house. His children are Warren E., born in 1852, educated at the home district school and at the Mansfield State Normal School—now engaged in manufacturing whips at Windsor, married Ada Dibble, daughter of John Dibble, of Sanford, N. Y.; Edith E., born in 1855, educated at the district schools and at the graded school at Susquehanna, a teacher for several terms—is the wife of Perry H. Smith, of Oakland; Harry T. (1858–64); and Lois E. (1862), died at the age of two years.



Bradley Beebe

CHARLES BEEBE, the third son of Lyman and Elizabeth (Swagart) Beebe, was born in Windsor, April 12, 1828. When old enough, and *big* enough—for the district school was two miles away—he went to school summers until he was ten years old, after which time he got but a few days' schooling during winters. At the age of fifteen his father hired him out for seven months to work on a farm, and the remainder of his minority and two years thereafter was spent at home. The parental training of the children

encouraged industry, included economy and the proper use of money, and indelibly impressed upon their minds the necessity of obedience and the importance of honesty of purpose and a moral and temperate life. In 1852 he came to Oakland (then Harmony) and worked out for three years. In 1856 he commenced the business of delivering milk in Susquehanna, getting his supply from the Westfall and Taylor farms. This business, with slight interruption, he has continued to the present, although his own large dairy farm has for years furnished an adequate supply of milk. On the 18th day of February, 1858, he married Mary Ellen, daughter of Levi (1799–1872) and Rachel (1814) (Taylor) Westfall, the former the son of James Westfall, who settled in Harmony in 1794 from New Jersey; the latter the daughter of Thomas Taylor, of Taylortown, and the granddaughter of David Taylor, for whom the place was named. They have children,—Frank W., born in 1862, educated at the graded school at Susquehanna and now interested with his father in his extensive farming and dairy business; Lulu S., 1867, educated at Susquehanna and Windsor; and Nellie L. Beebe, born in 1881.

For several years Mr. Beebe added butchering to his milk business. In 1857 he purchased eighty acres of Levi Westfall, upon which he settled at the time of his marriage. In 1865 he made a further purchase of Mr. Westfall of one hundred acres and another one hundred of McKinney, both adjoining his homestead farm. To this he added, in 1872, the Cranberry Marsh of twenty-eight acres and subsequently thirty-one acres more. In 1874 he remodeled and made additions to his home, and during his residence here has erected commodious out-buildings. Mr. Beebe may be safely classed among the thorough-going and intelligent farmers of Susquehanna County. He surrounds himself with modern labor-saving appliances, and all the appointments of his home show industry.



Charles Beebe

"Beebe's Park," situate on the banks of the Susquehanna, on the old Westfall farm, which is under his control and management, is the resort of many pleasure-seekers in summer, and the Soldiers' Veteran Organization of the county held their last two encampments there. An old Indian village was located near the site of his present homestead. In politics Mr. Beebe is identified with the Republican party, has served his township as supervisor and otherwise officially. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and Knights of Honor.

THOMAS CANAVAN was born in Ireland in 1810. He came to America in 1830, and worked five years for Brewster, the wagon manufacturer of New York. He then went to Troy, New York, and opened a retail and wholesale dry-goods store. He also established several traveling auction-stores, employed men, and sent them all through the Eastern and Middle States, taking the general supervision of the business himself. He had a little capital to begin with and in the course of the years that followed he accumulated much more. He was also engaged in general speculations in real estate, etc. In connection with his various transactions, he came into possession of a large tract of land in this township, and in Harmony.

In 1858 he came to this place to reside. In 1836 he married Bridget Brennan, of Ireland. Both are living and in very comfortable health. Their youngest son resides with them and has charge of the farm, now comprising about four hundred acres. Another son, John P., for a number of years past, has been in the Pension Department at Washington, and their daughter is the wife of John J. McGrath, of Chicago, Illinois. Mr. McGrath, for a number of years past, has been one of the most extensive importers and jobbers of wall-paper in the United States.

Mr. Canavan's home occupies a position from which the scenery is remarkably beautiful and grand,—the boroughs of Susquehanna and Oakland, in full view on the right, about one mile distant, the Ouaquagua Mountains in front and the Susquehanna River for many miles glimmering in the sunlight and reflecting the forms of the bordering hills. His circular barn, nicely painted and ornamented, can be seen from many miles away. It is sixty-three feet in diameter and three stories high. A more pleasant place to spend the declining years of a busy life it would be difficult to find, than is this home of Mr. Canavan's.

JOSHUA K. GRIMES. — His great-grandfather, Francis Grimes, accompanied by two brothers, emigrated from the north of England and settled in Vermont before the Revolutionary War. In the great struggle for independence he bore an active part and suffered more than ordinary hardships as a soldier. He was captured by the Indians, but, with two companions, managed to elude the vigilance of their wily captors and escape, although he was the only one that survived the terrible ordeal, the other two dying of starvation and exposure. After the war he returned to Vermont, where he became a farmer. One of his sons, James Grimes, married Abigail Howe, a widow; they had eight children,—Moses, James, Jr. (who was a soldier in the War of 1812), Martha, Elizabeth, Jerusha, Joseph, Sally and Johnson. Moses Grimes (1787–1845) was born in Vermont, and spent his boyhood on his father's farm. After reaching his majority he came to Washington County, N. Y., in 1811, where he worked for a year. On the 13th of February, 1812, he married Ruth, a daughter of Joshua and Eleanor Ketcham, born in Hebron, Washington County, N. Y., in 1793, and died in 1871. After his marriage he settled on the Owego Creek, in the town of Candor, Tioga County, N. Y., and began life in the pine woods. Here he cleared up the land, erected buildings and raised a large family. They had children,—John M., 1812, now residing on the old homestead, in Candor, where he was born. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church about 1840, and continued his active labors as a minister for nearly thirty years. During the War of the Rebellion he was connected with the Christian Commission. James, died young; Joshua K., 1814; Joseph, 1816, now residing in Colesburg, Iowa, has been a justice of the peace for forty years, and served as a member of the House and Senate of the Legislature of Iowa; Ralph L. (1818–22); Francis A., 1820, now residing in the city of Niles, Michigan; William J., 1822, a minister for thirty-five years of the Christian Church, now at Memphis, near Syracuse, N. Y.; Benjamin K., (1824–25); Deborah E. (1826–83); Sarah A. (1828–65); Alva A. (1829–34); Susan, died young; Thomas H. (1832–34); Micah M. (1836)—in 1857 he enlisted in the regular army for five years. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he was in Northwestern Texas, under the command of General Twiggs, who proved himself to be an arch-rebel and traitor by ordering his troops to turn over their arms and military stores to the rebels. Major French, of his regiment, called a council, and Mr. Grimes and others who were true to the old flag, resolved to disobey the commands of Twiggs, and formed a camp near Fort Duncan. Although surrounded by rebels, they had not the pluck to attack them, and, after marching a thousand miles down the Rio Grande to the Gulf of Mexico, a United States vessel transported them from thence to the coast of Florida, and they reached Fort Pickens in June, 1861. Here they erected batteries and made preparation for the rebel attack that was finally made in November of that year. In September, 1862, his five years in Uncle Sam's service had expired, and he received his honorable discharge. Shortly afterwards he went West, and there enlisted as a sergeant in Company M, Sixth Michigan Cavalry. He served under both Sheridan and Kilpatrick, and, on the 29th of August, 1864, was wounded in the Shenandoah Valley, from the effects of which he died on the 3d day of September following.

Joshua K. remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years old, and had the advantages of the district schools of that day, and he also attended the Owego Academy one term, during which time he taught school one or two winters. In the fall of 1836 he went West to visit relatives, and that winter taught a school near Cleveland, O. During the following summer he was engaged in erecting buildings until winter, when he again taught a school. Returning to Candor in the spring of 1838, he there assisted his father in farming and lumbering. On the 26th of

December, 1843, he married Esther M. (1823–52), daughter of Lewis and Charry Lounsbury, of Tioga, N. Y. They had children,—Charry P., 1845, the wife of Orrin T. Smith, now residing in Susquehanna; Curtis F., 1847, who enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, in Company D, Fifty-sixth Regiment Penna. Vols., was with the Army of the Potomac in most of its bloody battles, was wounded at Gettysburg, afterwards re-enlisted as a veteran, and became an "old" soldier, although but eighteen years of age when the war closed. He married, in 1868, Lizzie Richards, and is now a locomotive engineer, residing at Susquehanna; Moses L., 1849, married Alida Soper, and is in the jewelry business at Rapid City, Dakota. After his marriage, in 1843, he continued with his father until his death, in 1845, and in settling up his estate remained there two or three years longer. In May, 1848, he moved with his family to Harmony (now Oakland), and settled on a farm purchased the fall before of Henry Ketcham. This was a part of the Drinker tract, lying along the Susquehanna River, mostly unimproved, and having upon it no buildings, except a log barn and an old house, shown in an engraving now in his possession.

Mr. Grimes married for his second wife Maria S. Buck, born at Red Rock, in Great Bend township, in 1821. She was the daughter of John B. and Susan (Chamberlin) Buck, the latter born in 1801 and died in 1879. John B. Buck was born in 1795, now residing with his daughter, Mrs. Grimes, and can yet recall many stirring incidents in the early settlement of this section of the county. He was the son of Ichabod Buck (1757–1849), the son of Daniel Buck (1730-1814), the son of Enoch Buck (1642–1771). Enoch Buck was a native of Connecticut, and died there.

Daniel Buck was a Presbyterian clergyman, and came from Connecticut to Great Bend, where he bought a farm and engaged in agriculture in connection with his ministerial duties. Ichabod Buck came from Connecticut to the Mohawk Valley, from there to Windsor, and finally settled at Great Bend about 1795. He was a soldier in the Revolution, as was his father before him, who also served in the War of 1812. The grandfather of Mrs. Grimes, Moses Chamberlin, was a Revolutionary soldier. They had children,—Susan E., 1855, the wife of Homer Hall, residing at Susquehanna, Pa.; Ellen R., 1860, the wife of Walter Wood, residing at Susquehanna, Pa.;



J. K. Grimes

Elbert J., 1863, married Alice A. Wheeler, 1884, and now residing in one of the dwellings on the old homestead. In politics Mr. Grimes was originally a Whig, and has been a Republican since the party organized. He has not sought office, but has served his township many terms as school director and also as assessor, supervisor, town clerk and school treasurer. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Susquehanna. On the farm purchased in 1848 Mr. Grimes still resides, but what was then a wilderness has been made to "blossom as the rose," and two fine dwellings—one occupied by himself and the other by his son Elbert—seem to attest the fact that industry, frugality and business tact shall not go unrewarded.

SCHOOLS.—The first public school-house in what is now Oakland was located on the south side of the river, on the "old road," and on the hill not far from Canavan's Glen. It was called the Prospect School-house. It was erected in 1830. Miss Lusena Hupman was the first person employed to teach. Jesse Hale and Robert McKune were the directors that engaged her. In 1836 another house was built near the "poor farm." There are now in the township six schools, namely, Beebe, Oak Hill, McKune, Grimes, Brushville and Lamb. With the exception of one year, for ten years past the directors have provided six months' free school each year. The school-houses are kept in good repair, in comfortable condition and painted. The directors at the present time are T. J. Reilly, president; P. G. Smith, secretary; and Joseph Stevens, H. E. Matthews, George M. Doolittle, Frank Quick.

MRS. LUSENA HUPMAN BARTON, the first person employed to teach in the public schools in what is now Oakland, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1812. She came with her parents to Windsor, N. Y., when she was four years of age. In 1830 she was engaged to teach the school in the new school-house that is mentioned in the preceding paragraph. A short time after the term closed she was married to Ephraim Barton. In 1847 they removed to Oakland. Here and at Hickory Grove, in Great Bend, they lived until Mr. Barton's death, in 1883. Mrs. Barton now resides with her daughter, Mrs. B. F. McKune, although on the opposite side of the river, yet not far from the place where she conducted the first district school in this township nearly sixty years ago. The following is a copy of the school bill that was made out at the expiration of her term:

"Lusena Hupman's bill for teaching school in the new school-house in the township of Harmony in the summer of 1830, Jesse Hale and Joel Salsbury trustees,—

"Jesse Hale sent 238 days	$3.54	—paid.
Denison Root sent 309 days	4.56	
Alva Hale sent 148½ days	2.20	"
Joel Salsbury sent 95½ days	1.40	"
Wm. Chamberlin sent 74½ days	1.10	"
Daniel Cook sent 44 days	.61	"
Joseph Smith sent 10 days	.15	"
Sarah Brush went 1 day	.01	
Rachel Reynolds went 29 days (county scholar)	.43	
Total, 946 days	$14.00	
Total amount for teaching school 16 weeks at 7 shillings per week	$14.00."	

CALVIN BRUSH.—Jonas Brush and his wife, Tamar Ruggles, came from Litchfield County, Conn., to Wilkes-Barre during the latter part of last century, soon after their marriage, and in the year 1800 removed to Windsor, N. Y. About 1810 they settled in Great Bend township, about half a mile south of the borough, on the farm first located by Henry Lord, in 1797, and subsequently owned by Asahel Avery, where he built a house and in which the Daytons also resided afterwards. Some ten years later they removed to East Bridgewater, on the Milford and Owego turnpike, where they died on the farm adjoining the Robert Kent place. The wife died in 1837. They had children,—Jonas, Jr. (1786–1863); Medad resided in Bridgewater for a time and went to Ohio, where he died; Pamelia was the wife of Selah Trowbridge, of Great Bend, where she died; Anna, wife of Franklin Avery, of New Milford; Sally was the wife of Judge Grover Buell, of Windsor, N. Y.; Tamar first married A. Youngs, and after his death a Mr. Butler and Lewis Brush (1800–67). The eldest, Jonas, Jr., born in Connecticut, while yet a young man, about 1812, came from Windsor and took up one hundred and six acres of land on Locust Hill, in Great Bend township, being the first settler in all that region. On this place he spent the remainder of his life and reared his family. He was fond of hunting, and often, with the aid of his rifle, brought to his feet the wild game that, in those early days, inhabited the forests. He was a reading man, and well informed on the current topics of the day, a man of correct habits and an esteemed citizen. His wife, Electa (1794–1878), a daughter of Israel Bennett, of Randolph, Broome County, N. Y., and a Methodist of much Christian excellence, whom he married in 1823, bore him the following children: Tamar A. (1824–48); Calvin, born August 25, 1825; Pamelia J., 1827, has been married three times, and is a widow, residing in Binghamton; Ellen A., 1829, the wife of Eben Hawkins, of Windsor; Agnes D. (1831–81) was the wife of Otis Hubbard, of Windsor; Martin R. (1833–52); and Addison G. Brush, born 1837, resides on the homestead.

The eldest son, Calvin Brush, has spent most of his life a farmer in the northwestern part of Oakland township, about one mile from the old homestead. He obtained a good mathematical education by self-study at home, receiving very little book education under the instruction of a teacher. His early inclinations led him to be a farmer, and his parental training gave him practical ideas of life's work. In 1846, upon attaining his majority, he bought one hundred acres of land upon which were some improvements, and ten years later built his present residence. He has since added one hundred and fifty acres to his original purchase, besides acquiring other parcels of



Calvin Brush.

real estate. His business has been general farming and dairying, through which means he has become one of the well-to-do farmers of the county. Persevering industry, and the general good management of his business have enabled him to gain a fair competence through labor and tilling the soil, although he had no pecuniary assistance at the outstart. He is a member of the Keystone Agricultural Society and has served for many years on its executive committee. He has been officially identified with his township as assessor for three terms, school director for many years and poor commissioner. He was elected on the Republican ticket a justice of the peace of Oakland, but never qualified for the office. Mr. Brush has been one of the main supporters of the Methodist Church on Locust Hill, zealous in religious work in the vicinity, an efficient superintendent of the Sunday-school in connection with the church for twenty years, and upon the erection of the present church edifice he contributed nearly one-half towards its construction. He married for his first wife, in 1848, Emeline Beebe (1824–60), a daughter of Lyman Beebe, of Windsor, and sister of Bradley and Charles Beebe, farmers on the Susquehanna in Oakland, who died leaving one surviving child, Milton, born in 1857, resides in Great Bend township, near the old Brush homestead. For his second wife he married, in 1862, Ann H. Mackey (1842–65), a daughter of David Mackey, of New Milford, by whom he has an only child, Anna Laura Bush, born in 1865. For his third wife he married, in 1866, Eunice A. Kent, the widow of Isaac N. Palmer (1824–65), son of Esek H. Palmer, who came to Brooklyn from Connecticut in the spring of 1811. She was born April 19, 1830, in Bridgewater, and is the daughter of Robert Kent (1801–78), who settled with his parents, Justice and Anna (Stuart) Kent, in Brooklyn in 1811, from Windsor, N. Y. Her mother,



C. W. Lamb

Prudence Bailey (1804–63), was the daughter of Captain Amos Bailey and Prudence Gere, his wife, who settled in Brooklyn in 1801, where Obadiah Bailey, their son, now resides.

CHARLES W. LAMB.—Jairus Lamb (1791–1872), the father of Charles W., accompanied by David and Jonathan Bryant and Uriah Thayer, came from Vermont in the spring of 1812, and were the first settlers of Jackson. They returned to Vermont that winter, but early in 1813 came back to Jackson (then Harmony), prepared to make it their permanent home. Before his return Mr. Lamb married in Vermont, Amy Bryant, and they commenced housekeeping at

Captain Potter's, in Gibson, until he could erect a house for himself in Jackson. This he completed early in 1814, which was the first *framed* house in the township. Mrs. Lamb died in 1815, leaving one son, Russel B. (1815–68). She was a sister of David Bryant and the first woman buried in the township. Major Joel Lamb, father of Jairus, came to Jackson in 1815, and took up a large tract of land. He was a man of large stature, commanding appearance and great physical strength.

Jairus Lamb returned again to Vermont in 1816, and there married Elizabeth Hall (1789–1884), a sister of Martin and Asa Hall. They had children,—Amy, 1816, who had for her first husband A. J. Chamberlin, and after his decease married Almon Clinton—she is now a widow; Lucy, 1818, married John Champlin, and is now residing in the State of New York; Elizabeth (1820–22); Nancy, 1822, married Wm. Champlin, and is now residing in McKean Co., Pa.; Joel H., 1824, a farmer of Jackson; Lucy (1826–86) was the wife of S. H. Estabrook, a farmer of Oakland; Charles W., 1828; George W. (1831–79); and Wesson T., 1833, a farmer of Oakland. Charles W. was born in Jackson, but at the age of six his father removed to New York State, where he remained two years. Upon his return to Jackson, Charles W. went to live with his brother-in-law, A. J. Chamberlin, of Gibson, who was a farmer, but a few years thereafter added hotel-keeping to his other business. Here he remained, working on the farm and assisting about the hotel, until he was twenty years of age. His early educational advantages were most meagre, and six months would probably compass the school-days of his life-time. But in the absence of book knowledge, he learned in that early and rugged school of toil and privation that self-reliance and independence that has made him successful in the battle of life; and he has the promise that his declining years will be surrounded with comforts that were denied him in early life. In 1851 he went to New Milford, and purchased a farm near Page's Pond. In 1853 he married Jane E., 1831, daughter of Nelson, 1806, and Mary (1806–65) French, who were natives of Vermont and came to Jackson in 1831. Nelson French bought a farm, erected a house, and now (1887), at the age of eighty-one, is residing on the old homestead.

They had other children,—Eliza, 1832, married Charles McKune; Cordelia M., 1835, married Wesson T. Lamb; Elizabeth P. (1838–53); George H., 1841, a farmer in Jackson on the old Lamb homestead; Edgar N., 1844, a farmer in Harmony; and Julia L., 1847, married Elias R. Barrett. Mr. Lamb remained on the farm in New Milford, working it and making improvements until 1865, when he came to Oakland and purchased a farm about two miles from the borough of Susquehanna. Three years later he purchased the farm where he now resides, which is just outside the borough limits. These two farms he still owns, and he has made many and valuable improvements upon them since they came into his possession. For a number of years he carried on an extensive business in lumber and wood, but in recent years has devoted his time principally to farming. In 1873 his dwelling-house took fire and was totally consumed, but during the same year he erected in its place his present elegant and commodious homestead. Mr. Lamb, in politics, is a Republican, and has served his township as supervisor and constable and collector. Mr. Lamb is not a church member, but his wife belongs to the Methodist Church. He is identified with the Grangers, being a member of "Highland" Grange.

Sylvester Hale Estabrook.—The descendants of Sylvester and Demmis Easterbrook have in some instances changed the original spelling of the name, and of this number is Sylvester H., who was born in Brattleboro', Vt., October 8, 1822. His early boyhood was spent in Vermont, and there, in the district school, which he attended when opportunity offered, he acquired the rudimentary education obtainable by the youth of that day. At the age of sixteen his father removed to Jackson, and here, in the almost uninhabited wilderness, young Estabrook found a field for industry, that would have appalled less stouter hearts than those that beat in the bosoms of all our early pioneers. The log-house home was first erected, and there they attacked the forest that surrounded them, and it gradually melted away before their vigorous strokes. Here for twelve years he remained battling with the forests and assisting his father in clearing up the farm and getting a living for the large family. Being handy in the use of tools, he became a self-constituted carpenter, and while the Erie Railroad was in process of construction he worked on it as a bridge-builder. Until he was twenty-eight years old his time and his wages were given his father in improving and paying for the farm. In 1850 he married Lucy, daughter of Jairus (1791-1872) and Elizabeth Hall (1789–1884) Lamb. Her parents were of the first settlers of Jackson, in which town she was born September 2, 1826, and died at the homestead in Oakland, 1886. The year of his marriage he again penetrated the wilderness and purchased a farm in Harmony (now Oakland), and with the same undaunted spirit that pervaded him twelve years before, he began life anew—this time for himself—and with new and added responsibilities. He made an opening in the forest large enough to give him elbow-room to build a little house, the lumber and material for which he brought from Brush's mill—an undertaking of considerable difficulty, when it is remembered there was no road leading to his prospective home. In 1851 he took his wife to their new home—new in every sense—and commenced his life-work in earnest. For several years he was obliged to carry on his back the food and necessary supplies for his family. But industry

and perseverance conquered; the forest gave way to the farm, the little old house was abandoned for the pleasant and commodious new one. The creations of his own handiwork and indications on every hand bespeak the prosperous and successful farmer. Besides constructing his own buildings, he has erected several for his neighbors. Their children are Emma D., 1851, wife of Edwin Kenworthy, residing at Carbondale, Pa.; John A. 1854, married and residing at Carbondale; Sarah E., 1856, wife of George A. Johnson, residing at Minerva, N. Y.; Lucy E., 1859; after Chancellorsville and went to hospital; returned to duty, but again sent to hospital, from which he was discharged in May, 1865. He is a member of Moody Post, No. 53, G. A. R. In 1886 he attended the Twentieth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at San Francisco, and during an extended tour of three and a half months he visited many points of interest along the Pacific coast, viewed the wonders of the Yosemite, bathed in Salt Lake, and gathered many relics and curiosities that now adorn his home.



S. H. Estabrook

Almon S. (1868–74); and Richard H., 1869. Lucy and Richard reside with their father at the homestead. Originally a Whig in politics, Mr. Estabrook was a vice-president of the first meeting held at Susquehanna to organize the Republican party, and since that time has been active in support of its principles and laboring for its success; was member of County Committee for several years. He has served his town as school director, as constable and collector, and for twelve years was its assessor. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, the patriotism that inspired his Revolutionary ancestors was aroused, and in 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry; was injured soon

THE HARMONY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Although this society bears the above title, yet its grounds are located and its fairs are held in Oakland. The grounds are on the north side of the river, and about one mile west of Oakland borough. They are on lands owned by E. G. Taylor, and leased for a term of years. The ground embraces about fifteen acres of land that is inclosed by a high board fence. Within the inclosure there is a good one-half mile racing course. The society was organized in 1879. Since that time fairs have been held annually. The present officers are Wm. H. Larrabee, president; P. H. Smith, secretary; F. B. Thayer, treasurer; and Bradley Beebe, John Lane, E. R. Barrett, Everett

Van Aiken, Charles Whitney and Charles Lamb, directors.

OAKLAND BOROUGH is on the opposite side of the river from Susquehanna, and connected with it by the Susquehanna and Oakland bridge. There is but little business transacted in the village, as the place is chiefly occupied by railroad employees and their families. Hence, there are but three stores and two mills, on that side of the river, where such industries are carried on. Yet the mills have been very convenient appendages to the various business interests of Susquehanna, as they could not have been erected on the other side of the river, from the fact that the railroad occupies that side.

In 1864 there were but four houses within the present limits of the borough. Now the borough comprises over two hundred families, and nearly one thousand people. In it there are two churches and a mission chapel, and a good graded school building.

The borough was incorporated in 1884. George H. Leal was the first burgess. He was succeeded by J. H. Findon in 1886, who was re-elected in 1887. The first Councilmen were T. J. Cockayne, Stanley Squires, S. Pierce, Wm. Johnston, E. Ogden and C. Brown. The present Town Council is composed of R. H. Shipley, president; and Charles Brown, C. C. Moore, J. H. Damon, W. F. Findon and Stanley Squires; W. P. Munson, Esq., is the justice of the peace; Charles Blackburn is secretary.

THE HOLDRIDGE MILLS were erected in 1865, for the manufacturing of sash, blinds and doors, and for planing and matching lumber. About 1880 apparatus for grinding grain was put into a part of the mill, and at the present time quite an extensive business in grinding is done. The proprietor, Harvey Holdridge, was born in Albany County, N. Y. He came to Lanesboro' in 1846. A few years afterwards he put up a planing-mill in Susquehanna, which he conducted about seven years. In 1866 he built the house where he now resides, and removing into it with his family, he became one of the first residents of Oakland, and the first business man. Before the borough was incorporated, and since its incorporation, Mr. Holdridge has nearly all of the time held some one or more of the different township and borough offices. He has done a great deal of building, on contracts, both in Susquehanna and Oakland.

In 1866 W. W. Hotchkiss built a saw-mill, about one hundred rods down the river from the Holdridge mills. Soon after a partnership was formed between him and Geo. M. Doolittle, when machinery for a grist-mill was put into the mill, and since that time a large business has been conducted at this place; although Mr. Hotchkiss remained but for a short time, and Mr. Doolittle continued the business until about two years ago, when he sold out to J. K. Putnam.

SCHOOLS.—An independent district was decreed by the court at the January term in 1867, and Charles Beebe and T. T. Munson were appointed to hold an election on the second Tuesday of February following, for the purpose of choosing a board of directors, T. T. Munson, J. B. Kittle, Harvey Holdridge, Charles Beebe, Henry Shepherd and G. H. Leal were elected. At the organization of the board, Mr. Kittle was chosen president, and Mr. Holdridge secretary. Miss Carrie Wellman was the first teacher employed. Two years after two teachers were employed, namely: Carrie Wellman and Maggie Raymond. In 1879 Belle Councilman was principal; in 1880 Robert Hall, for a short time, when he was succeeded by J. F. W. Hawes for four years. In 1884 a good and spacious building was erected in place of the one that had been used up to this time. It is two stories high, with a basement. There are two school-rooms and a hall on the first floor, and a large school-room and a recitation-room on the second floor. The building is nicely furnished, and in every respect it is a credit to the place, and shows that the citizens of Oakland are deeply interested in their schools. M. W. Cargill was appointed the first principal in the new building. He was succeeded by G. P. Ross in January, 1886. Mr. Ross has since conducted the school, and has been re-appointed for 1887. He is well qualified for the position and very successful in his work. He has two teachers associated with him, namely: Anna Lofgren and Grace Meeker. The schools number about two hundred pupils. The directors at present are Frank Weinman, president; C. F. Meeker, secretary; and G. H. Leal, J. L. Councilman, H. Kinsley and L. Finckenior.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH of Oakland, previous to 1880, existed in the form of a class that constituted at first a part of the Harmony charge, and afterwards it was included in the Susquehanna Church. In 1874, under the direction of Rev. A. J. Van Cleft, then pastor at Susquehanna, a church was built in which services were held, usually Sunday afternoons. In 1880 thirty-four members took letters from the Susquehanna Society and organized a separate church. Rev. W. C. Norris was appointed the first pastor. In 1881 he was succeeded by Rev. W. B. Kinney; in 1882, Rev. Chas. Alexander; in 1883, Rev. G. C. Jacobs; in 1884–85, Rev. G. W. Leach; in 1886, Rev. T. M. Furey.

The first trustees were S. P. Moore, J. L. Councilman, Joel D. Brown, Wm. Frank, Gilbert Hawkins, George Badgley, Wm. Eastwood. The stewards were Gilbert Hawkins, Noah Badgley and Silas Wilson. J. D. Brown was the class-leader. The present officers are C. Hilborn, N. W. Badgley, S. Wilson, Wm. McCannon, J. C. Councilman, Abram Jordan, trustees; Wm. McCannon, H. Meeker, S. Wilson, F. H. Decker, J. D. Brown, C. Hilborn and N. W. Badgley, stewards. A union Sunday-school was organized a number of years before the church was instituted. The value of the church property is estimated at eight hundred and fifty dollars. The

membership is thirty-six. The Sunday-school numbers one hundred and eight.

TRINITY CHURCH, of the Evangelical Association of North America, was organized in 1880, with thirty-two members. This church is commonly known as the German Church. In Oakland there are many German families; hence the organization of this society was a very proper and practical project. The preaching services, music, and all in connection with the class-meetings and business-meetings, are conducted in the language of the Fatherland. Rev. Jacob Vosseler was appointed pastor in 1880–82; Charles Mowitz, in 1883–85, and J. G. Held, in 1886–87. The first trustees were Henry Sperl, Sr., Christopher Ploutz and Frederick Zeller. The present trustees are H. Sperl, Sr., Henry Ochse, Jr., and Henry Rauner. The first stewards were Charles Ottinger, Frederick Zeller and Louis Debfer. The stewards at the present time are Henry Sperl, Sr., and L. Debfer. Henry Ochse, Sr., was first elected class-leader. He held this office until his death, in 1885. Henry Sperl was soon after elected to the office and continued to discharge its duties with fidelity and devotion. In 1881 a very tasty and convenient church was erected at a cost of about three thousand dollars. When the church was organized a Sunday-school was instituted. The average attendance at this school is about fifty. Henry Ochse, Jr., is the superintendent.

CHRIST'S CHURCH MISSION, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was established in 1872, by Rt. Rev. De Wolfe Howe, bishop of the diocese of Eastern Pennsylvania,. The same year a chapel in which to hold services was erected, at an expenditure of about fifteen hundred dollars. The deed of the property is held in trust by the standing committee of the diocese. The formation of this mission was the initiative to the organization of a church at Susquehanna. During a number of years past, Mrs. Robert Wallace, of Susquehanna, has been zealously laboring to raise funds to carry out the project. Entertainments, festivals and parlor musicales have at various times been provided, and from the proceeds of these, she, and a few of her co-workers, have realized a sum of money sufficient to buy a site, and create a fund of about two thousand dollars, that stands to their credit in the bank. The drawings and plans of the proposed church are now perfected, and soon the contract is to be let and the building is to be erected.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

[1] HARMONY TOWNSHIP.

HARMONY is situated in the northeastern corner of Susquehanna County; bounded on the north by New York State, on the east by Wayne County, on the south by Thomson and Jackson, and on the west by Oakland and the Susquehanna River. Its northern, eastern and southern boundaries are straight lines, while its western line is formed by the Susquehanna, beginning on the east bank, at the State line, near the thirteenth milestone, thence down the eastern bank of the river to a point in the high rocks at Shutt's Eddy, thence a few rods to the road known as the Lenox and Harmony turnpike, thence along the turnpike to the Jackson line. North and south Harmony is in extent about six and one-half miles, and east and west it will average about the same.

The surface of the land is to a great extent exceedingly hilly, with many rocky precipices and deep and narrow gorges, over and through which the rivulets so abundant in this locality dash their particles into silvery spray in their seeming haste to reach the beautiful Susquehanna—the "Crooked River." So broken and irregular is the surface as to furnish scenery strikingly wild and remarkably picturesque. A gentleman who had traveled extensively, both in the Old World and the New, said to the writer: "I have witnessed the finest scenery to be presented in the different quarters of the globe, but nowhere have I seen nature more beautiful than she appears from the summits of these hills."

Harmony is drained by Cascade Creek; Starrucca Creek and its tributaries, Pig Pen Run, Little Roaring Brook, Big Roaring Brook and North Branch; and Canawacta Creek, with its South and East Branches. The sources of these streams are in the surrounding hills, and something more than fifteen hundred feet above sea-level. They flow in a westerly direction and empty into the Susquehanna, which at this point is about nine hundred feet above tide-water. The mouth of the Cascade Creek is about three-fourths of a mile south of the State line; Starrucca Creek about two miles down the river, near Lanesboro'; and the Canawacta about eighty rods below the mouth of the Starrucca. About one hundred rods from the point of intersection with the Susquehanna, the Cascade Creek cautiously approaches the top of a perpendicular precipice of solid rock, remarkably regular in its formation, and over seventy feet high. The stream seems intuitively to cling to the upper strata; then losing its hold, it falls helpless and limpid into the abyss below. In its descent the water, by its velocity, gathers so much air that it looks more like a column of milk than water. This peculiar appearance of the water, contrasted with the beautiful evergreen trees that crown the precipice above and that fringe the ravine on the opposite side, renders the place so romantic that many visitors are annually attracted to it.

The northern line of the township crosses Comfort's Pond, the only lake in Harmony, cutting off about one-fourth of it and giving it to Thomson.

All of the hills in this region were originally cov-

[1] Harmony, Oakland and Susquehanna written by Prof. C. T. Thorpe.

ered, and the valleys and ravines skirted with a dense growth of hemlock, together with fine forests of pine and of maple, while beneath the surface, and not difficult to be quarried, are vast quantities of excellent blue-stone, unsurpassed both for building and flagging purposes.

The township is traversed by the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, running nearly north and south, and by the Pennsylvania Division of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, and the Carbondale Branch of the former running northwest and southeast, with stations at Lanesboro', Brandt, Stevens' Point and Melrose. It is evident, from Indian relics found at these places, that Indians had villages on the flats bordering on the Susquehanna at the mouth of the Cascade Creek, and on both sides of the river just above the mouth of the Canawacta. At the latter place, on what is now known as the island, the first white settlers found six apple-trees, nearly full-grown, all bearing fruit, and two of them fruit that was large, fair and delicious.

The first white people that settled in Harmony were Moses Comstock and his family. About the year 1787 they came from Rhode Island into what was then a vast and almost unexplored wilderness. For the purpose of making a settlement, Comstock built a log house on the flat a few rods from a cove between the Starrucca and Canawacta Creeks. The place where this log house stood is but a few feet from the house now owned and occupied by Ephraim Carr in Lanesboro'. The land that Mr. Comstock took possession of he purchased of the commonwealth of Connecticut, while it appeared a few years afterwards that the same land was also claimed by Colonel Timothy Pickering, who purchased it of Pennsylvania. The reader will doubtless remember that the counterclaims of Connecticut and of Pennsylvania to territory lying on the Susquehanna, soon after the Revolutionary War, became a matter of litigation, that resulted in the establishment of Pennsylvania's claims, and to the consequent discomfiture of the Connecticut claimants. Yet the Comstocks continued their possession and made improvements thereon until 1801, when Colonel Pickering came with his son, Timothy Pickering, Jr., and taking possession of the property by virtue of his better title, he dispossessed Abner Comstock, Moses Comstock's son, who then occupied it.

Colonel Timothy Pickering was born in Salem, Mass., in 1745, and died there in 1829. He graduated at Harvard College in 1763, and soon after engaged in the practice of law. He held several local offices in Salem and became a very zealous colonial patriot. His stirring and patriotic speeches so aroused the people around Boston as to excite the displeasure of Governor Gage, who ordered Mr. Pickering arrested for conspiracy against the English government. However, Pickering was not brought to trial, as public sentiment was so pronounced in his favor. In 1775 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1776 he entered the army as colonel, but was soon promoted to the office of quartermaster-general. When the war closed he engaged in business in Philadelphia, and at the same time bought a large tract of wild land in Pennsylvania. In 1792 Colonel Pickering was appointed Postmaster-General; in 1795, Secretary of War; and soon after Secretary of State. This office he held until May, 1800, when he resigned, and came with his son, Timothy Pickering, Jr., to Harmony. They at once began preparations for the erection of a frame house, in which to live. The next year the house was built, and stood where Mr. Carr's house now stands. Colonel Pickering intended to spend the rest of his life here, but his friends in Massachusetts so strenuously urged his return to that State that he finally was prevailed on to comply; and leaving his son in possession of the property, he went back to Salem. He afterwards represented Massachusetts in the United States Senate. The son, Timothy Pickering, Jr., had been brought up in the city, and his life thus far had been spent in fashionable society; therefore it is not surprising that he very reluctantly consented to remain here. The consequent deprivations and solitude of pioneer life sadly affected young Pickering's spirit and health. However, soon after his coming to Harmony he formed the acquaintance of a young woman living in the vicinity, whom he married. Yet with her he lived but a few years, as in 1807 he died and was buried a few rods from the house where they lived. The place of his burial is in the cemetery at Lanesboro'. In 1805 his son Charles was born. One warm day the next summer, as the child, in charge of Miss Leah Rouse, the governess, was rolling on the grass in the yard near the house, a bear sprang over the fence and attempted to capture him; but Miss Rouse ran after bruin and furiously shaking the white linen apron which she had on, and screaming at the top of her voice, she frightened the animal away, caught up the child and ran with him into the house. Hence Charles Pickering escaped this peril to meet with other encounters and adventures much more startling, as his subsequent experiences attest. His mother took him to Salem soon after his father died. He graduated at Harvard College in 1823; became a member of the United States Exploring Expedition in 1838, and afterwards traveled quite extensively in Asia and in Africa; consequently, he had many opportunities to beard the lion in his den, and combat the bear and even the tiger. Mr. Pickering visited Harmony a few years ago to see the place of his birth. He said he should be gratified to see his protector and tell her of some of his subsequent adventures; but on inquiry, to his sorrow, he found that she had a number of years been dead. Besides becoming quite noted as an explorer and a traveler, Mr. Pickering became quite celebrated as an author.

Although the Comstock family were the first white

people to settle in Harmony, yet another family soon after came to this locality and settled on the east bank of the river, about two miles above Comstock's. Henry Drinker, Jr., of Philadelphia,—better known as cashier, for a long time, of the Bank of North America, Philadelphia,—purchased of the State a large tract of land lying on the east bank of the Susquehanna, and south of the State line. He, therefore, in 1789, caused a road to be projected, leading from the north and south road to the mouth of Cascade Creek, a point about midway in the western boundary of his possessions. At the western terminus of the road, Mr. Drinker, the same year, caused a house, a store and a blacksmith-shop to be erected. The place where these buildings were located is where Charles McKune, his wife and his aged mother, Mrs. Mary McKune, widow of Robert McKune, deceased, now live. Mr. Drinker sent Joseph Hilborn here to superintend and manage his affairs, and at once consigned to Hilborn a supply of goods, such as axes, iron-bars, chains, clothing and provisions. These goods were consigned from Drinker & Co.'s store at Philadelphia, and for a long distance before reaching their destination they had to be carried on the backs of horses and oxen along rough paths through the dense forest. This was the first store in Harmony.

Several of the Hilborn family had, for a number of years, been employed by Mr. Drinker, who, having become impressed by the peaceful and harmonious characteristics of these faithful and honest employes, as a token of his respect for the Hilborns, named this new settlement Harmony.

Joseph Hilborn carried on the business for about two years, when, on the 20th day of November, 1791, his brother, next younger, John Hilborn, engaged for the State, with a number of other men, in laying out roads, arrived at the place. Whereupon John Hilborn, actuated by circumstances that will soon be explained, bought of Mr. Drinker a tract of land, including the buildings above mentioned. Mr. Hilborn's purchase was two miles in extent on the river, beginning at the State line, and extending one mile back. Of this land Mr. Hilborn took immediate possession. The next spring he returned to Stroudsburg, where his wife and small child were living, and brought them with him to his new home in the wilderness. The journey was by no means a pleasant nor easy one, especially for Mrs. Hilborn, who rode all the way on horseback, carrying her little son, William, then one and one-half years old, in her arms. Yet, in this toilsome way the Hilborns established a permanent settlement in Harmony, and thus, here began a civilization whose influence for progressive education, industry and morality has perhaps been more marked and potent than any other to which we can refer in connection with the history of this township.

The Hilborns were Friends or Quakers. John Hilborn was born in Bucks County in 1841. When quite young he went to live with his grandfather, Stephen Twining, who owned a grist-mill. Thus the boy was afforded a good opportunity for learning a very useful business. He well improved, not only this opportunity, but also every advantage within his reach, whereby he might obtain an intellectual education, as well as an industrial one. He was very fond of books; yet books were scarce and teachers few. So such books as he could get were thoroughly studied, and their contents construed according to his own comprehension, which Mr. Drinker said was not often at fault. When he became of age, so great was his appreciation of books that the first money he earned for himself he invested in a library. He would sacrifice pleasure and even comfort to obtain books. The reader will doubtless observe in the succeeding paragraphs the subsequent importance of John Hilborn's library to Harmony township.

In June, 1778, John Hilborn was taken prisoner by the Indians near Stroudsburg. He was taken to Quebec and sold to a Frenchman, who was a miller. Hilborn was put in charge of the mill, and so faithful and prudent was his management that he was allowed wages, by means of which, in less than two years, he was able to settle his redemption and allowed to return to his home. When the Indians, with their captives, on their way from Stroudsburg to Canada, came into the Susquehanna Valley, Hilborn, being pleased with the valley, mentally resolved that, should he ever be so fortunate as to regain his liberty, he would some day have a home here. Thus, returning from captivity, and having accumulated a little money, and in the meantime having married Martha Dillon, the purchase of the contemplated home was made. Mr. Hilborn afterwards bought a large tract of land on the other side of the river. He also, as agent, had charge of lands owned by the Drinkers, by Pickering, Coxe and Hodgdon. He was assessor for the Willingborough township, Luzerne County, before Susquehanna County was formed, and made his returns at Wilkes-Barre. He died at his home near the Cascade in April, 1826.

A few months after the family arrived at Harmony Mary Hilborn was born, August 5, 1792. She was married to Robert McKune December 6, 1817. After their marriage they lived in New York State until 1826, when they took possession of the Hilborn homestead in Harmony, where Mrs. McKune has since resided. So with the exception of a few years, this estimable lady has spent the long period of ninety-five years in this community, adored by friends, appreciated by neighbors and admired and loved by all. The writer, in collecting material for this work, recently spent a number of hours in conversation with her; and although she is now nearly ninety-five years of age, yet we found her enjoying good health, with a memory remarkably retentive, and conversational powers exceedingly easy and expressive. She says: "I was

educated at my mother's knee. When I was four years of age I could read in any book; and when I was six I could turn to any passage in the Scriptures that might be referred to, I presume, much more readily than many whom we now call good Bible scholars."

Her brother William, two years older than herself, was also an apt scholar and ardently fond of books. When he was fourteen years of age he had learned all that his father and mother could teach him, so he was sent to a school in Philadelphia. After returning home from school he informed the settlers then living in this locality that he would give lessons to any who desired instruction, but without pay. This was considered a great kindness, and many of the young people improved the opportunity. So we find that William Hilborn was the first school-teacher in Harmony.

As other families came into this part of the State, it was not long before they heard of John Hilborn's library, and upon inquiry they learned that Mr. Hilborn cheerfully gave any person who desired it the privilege of reading his books. Thus, it was not at all an unusual thing to see men and women going to and from Mr. Hilborn's, a place oftener visited than any other one in this region. They came from Ararat, Great Bend, Harford, Bridgewater and Windsor on horseback, starting from their homes at early morn and returning late in the evening.

Although John Hilborn and his family were Quakers, yet ministers of the different denominations were cordially received and entertained by them. Religious service was often held at Mr. Hilborn's by these ministers at Mr. Hilborn's request. "Thy creed is a matter of minor importance," he would say, "and may God bless thee in thy labors so long as thy teachings have a tendency to make the people upright." The influence for industry, sobriety and morality thus directly and indirectly exerted by John Hilborn is abundantly attested, even to the present time, by the marked integrity and virtue of his numerous descendants and relatives now living in Harmony and Oakland. John Hilborn's other children were John, Hannah and Jesse. William married and removed to Unadilla, N. Y., where he died a few years since; John settled in Oakland, died there a number of years ago, and his son John now is living on a part of the property; Hannah married Warren Bird, and also settled in Oakland; and Jesse, unmarried, is now living in Unadilla.

In 1808, the year after Timothy Pickering, Jr., died, John Hilborn was appointed to take charge of the property. The same year John Comfort came from Orange County, N. Y., and bought four hundred and eighty acres of the Pickering estate, including the house where the unfortunate young man had lived.

Mr. Comfort at once began to make preparations for the building of a saw-mill, which he erected in 1810, near the place where the one at Lanesboro' now stands, and two years afterwards he also put up a small grist-mill, adjoining the saw-mill. Before these mills were completed, and while the work was going on, the Lanesboro' dam was built. These were the first mills in Harmony. Before this grist-mill was erected the settlers in this locality had to go to Unadilla, and then afterwards to Windsor to get their grinding done. Comfort's mill had but one run of stone, yet for twenty-six years it was the principal mill in this region. In 1839 it was taken down and a larger one put up in its place.

In 1818 Mr. Comfort sold this property to Martin Lane, bought land where Charles Taylor now lives, and put up a block-house. Martin Taylor afterwards bought the place, took the block-house down and erected in its place the beautiful house now standing on the knoll. John Comfort then put up the house where Martin Taylor now lives, and lived at this place until his death, April, 1850. He built the turnpike from Lanesboro' to Thomson, and took in payment for the work a large tract of land in the vicinity of Comfort's Pond. This land he divided among his sons.

John Comfort was a man of sterling integrity. After the township was formed he was elected county commissioner, which office, with but one exception, is the only county office ever bestowed on Harmony township,—the exception being H. K. Newell, register and recorder. Mr. Comfort was the pioneer Methodist in this part of Susquehanna County, and his children, grandchildren and nearly all of his descendants to the present time have been prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and highly respected for their moral and intellectual qualities. His family consisted of his wife, Phebe Gildersleeve, and eight children. His third child, Silas Comfort, was born in 1808, and died in Union, Broome County, N. Y., in 1868. By close application he became a profound scholar in the dead languages, literature, science and theology. He was the author of several books, and contributed largely to periodicals published by the church of which he was a member. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church when twenty-seven years of age, spending forty-five years in the ministry, serving sixteen years as presiding elder, and becoming so prominent that his name was a household word in nearly all Methodist families throughout the land. The next son, James, born 1805, died in Harmony, 1885, received from his father a large tract of timber land in the vicinity of Comfort's Pond, and buying more of his brother Silas, was for a number of years extensively engaged in lumbering. He furnished a great deal of lumber for the Philadelphia markets, his books showing that he made thirty-three trips down the Delaware River with rafts. About 1860 he gave up lumbering, bought the farm where his son, Nelson R., now lives, and for the remaining part of his life gave

his attention to farming. His family consisted of thirteen children, nine of whom are now living. N. K. Comfort now owns the farm where his father died. The place is situated on the river road, just north of the Cascade Creek.

JOHN COMFORT'S NARROW ESCAPE; OR, THE MURDER OF OLIVER HARPER.—About one mile from Lanesboro', on the Harmony turnpike, in May, 1824, Oliver Harper was murdered by Jason Treadwell. Mr. Harper lived about two miles below Windsor, on the river road. He owned a large and fine farm, which he worked, and he was also engaged in lumbering to quite an extent. At the time of his death he was about fifty years of age. He had been down the river with a raft, and having disposed of the lumber for about eight hundred dollars, was on his return. Staying overnight at Canaan Corners, early in the morning he started out for his last day's walk home. About eight o'clock in the evening some one came down to Lanesboro' and reported that there was a man dead up on the hill by the roadside. A party of men at once went to the place and brought the body down to Lanesboro'. Finding that the man had been shot, search for the criminal was immediately instituted, and an investigation to identify the body was begun. The murdered man proved to be Mr. Harper, and soon suspicions fell on Jason Treadwell as the murderer. Treadwell was about thirty years of age, married, and living in a part of his father's house, situated on the north side of the river, about one and one-half miles below Susquehanna, where Alonzo Boyden now lives. His father had about seventy-five acres of land; yet Jason did but little to aid in cultivating the farm, although he and his wife and one child got their living principally from it. Treadwell was not less than six feet tall, with strong and powerful physical proportions; dark complexion with eyebrows very dark and heavy, coming completely together over the bridge of the nose, giving him a very savage expression; fond of practical jokes, and possessed of an eager appetite for strong drink. John Comfort at one time reprimanded Treadwell for his dissolute and indolent habits. At this Treadwell became very angry, and thereafter often used threatening language respecting Mr. Comfort. At the time the crime was committed Mr. Comfort was on his return from a trip down the river, and was expected home that day. Mr. Harper in stature and manner resembled Mr. Comfort, and he and Mr. Comfort were also dressed very much alike, so that, through the bushes, to mistake one for the other would be not at all strange. At that time Isaac Hale lived near Treadwell's, where George Doolittle now lives. During the evening of the day of the murder Treadwell came to Mr. Hale's, and his appearance was so peculiar as to disturb Mr. Hale's mind, whereupon Mr. Hale asked, "Jason, what has been the matter with you to-day?" Treadwell replied, "Nothing that I know of." Mr. Hale continued the conversation, but was unable to elicit anything definite. Mr. Hale had not yet heard of the tragedy; but the next day, on hearing of it, he related what he discovered in Treadwell's strange appearance. Then Treadwell was visited, and, among other questions, was asked where his gun was. He said that on coming across the river it fell out of the boat into the river. The place where he said he lost it was searched, but the gun could not be found there; yet a day or two after it was found in a hollow log on the farm where Mr. Teal now lives, near Hickory Grove. Treadwell was then arrested. About the same time it was learned that a Mr. Welton, who lived several miles above Windsor, returning from down the river, had passed over the road where Harper was killed, about an hour before the crime was committed. On being sent for, Mr. Welton said that when he was passing the place he saw a man through the bushes, lying by the side of a log, about twenty feet above the road. The man, looking up, frightened Mr. Welton; but instead of running away, Welton walked right up to him and asked what he was doing there? The man said he was sick. Welton discovered that the man's face was blackened with coal, and knowing of no better way to insure his safety he said, "Here, come with me; I have got something with me that will help you," and taking a bottle of whiskey from his pocket, he induced the man to go with him. The man took a drink from the bottle and walked down the road towards Lanesboro' with Welton. Coming to the edge of the woods he turned back and Mr. Welton pursued his way alone. While Mr. Welton was walking with him he discovered that the stranger had a scar under his chin. Mr. Welton said he thought he could pick him out of any crowd, however large. So Treadwell was placed among a large crowd of men at Munson's tavern at Hickory Grove, and Mr. Welton, passing through the crowd, walked up to Treadwell and said, "This is the man; by that scar I know he is the very man." Treadwell was tried and convicted. Before his execution he made a partial confession. He also stated that the money could be found at a certain place near his home; yet diligent search for it at the place designated was fruitless.

The beginning of the nineteenth century marks the period of great activity in the laying out and building of roads in this part of the State; thus the number of families making settlements in Harmony was perceptibly increased, so much as to cause the formation of a township in 1809. The records show that in 1813 the tax-list included the following freeholders: Hezekiah Bushnell, John Comfort, Joshua Clark, David Hine, Isaac Hale, Jesse Hale, Joseph Hilborn, John Hilborn, William Hilborn, Nathaniel Lewis, Israel Reynolds, Marmaduke Salesbury, Adam Swagart, Whipple Tarbox, John Snow, William Travis, Ezekiel Travis, Samuel Treadwell, John Travis, Jr., John C. Travis, Jonathan Treadwell, James Westfall, Nathaniel West, Shubel Williams,

John Hilborn, Isaac Hale and John Comfort, assessors. As so much territory has since been taken from Harmony to form other townships, more than one-half of this list would be outside the present boundaries of Harmony, and a history of a number of these men will be found in connection with the history of those townships.

JAMES NEWMAN came from Connecticut in 1812. He bought a part of the Pickering tract, on the Starrucca, about one mile from its mouth. He married Betsey Rouse, and together they began the formation of a home in the forest. He was a man of influence, —honest, ambitious and energetic, both in action and speech. She was an estimable woman in every respect; hence their offspring have been among the most respected citizens of Harmony. Mr. Newman died in 1848, and his widow survived him twenty-six years, living with her daughter at Lanesboro' until 1874, the time of her death. Their only son, Martin Newman, became quite noted as an inventor of machinery and implements used in the industrial arts. He also gained considerable prominence as an artist in sketching, painting and engraving. Several years ago he removed to Wisconsin, where he now resides.

DANIEL TARBELL came from New York State in 1813. He was a shoemaker by trade. Much of the time, for the first few years, he worked for John Comfort, about the mill, the dam across the river and the race. Between him and James Newman a very warm friendship existed, which led to the marriage of Mr. Tarbell to Sarah Rouse, Mrs. Newman's sister. Subsequently Mr. Tarbell returned to New York State, where, a few years since, he died.

JOSEPH MCKUNE, Sr., came from Orange County, N. Y., to Harmony in 1812, and about twenty years after he moved into another part of the township that is now embraced in Oakland. His son, ROBERT MCKUNE, who has been mentioned in connection with the history of the Hilborn family, was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1786, and died in Harmony March 4, 1861. His death was the result of an accident that occurred to him near the Cascade, less than one-half of a mile from his house. He was sitting on a gravel car that formed part of the construction train which was being loaded with gravel, in conversation with the foreman of the gang, when the train suddenly started, Mr. McKune was thrown under the wheels of the car and crushed. Quite early in life he married a young lady, who died about nine years after they were married. In 1817 he married Miss Mary Hilborn, and removed to Sullivan County, N. Y., but after John Hilborn's death, in 1826, they returned to Harmony and came into possession of the Hilborn homestead. There Mrs. McKune is still living with her son Charles and his wife. The fruit of the first marriage was two daughters and one son, viz.: the eldest daughter, Mary Ann, married James Comfort; Esther married S. O. Lyons, and is now living in Lanesboro'; and Joseph Fowler, who resides up the river, just over the State line, about one mile from the old homestead. By the second marriage there were seven children. Three sons died at their parents' home, at the ages of twelve, seventeen and twenty-eight years. W. P., who owned a part of the land now embraced in Susquehanna Depot borough, at the time the Erie Railroad was located through Harmony, died in Susquehanna a few years ago. The youngest son resides in Colorado, and the eldest in California.

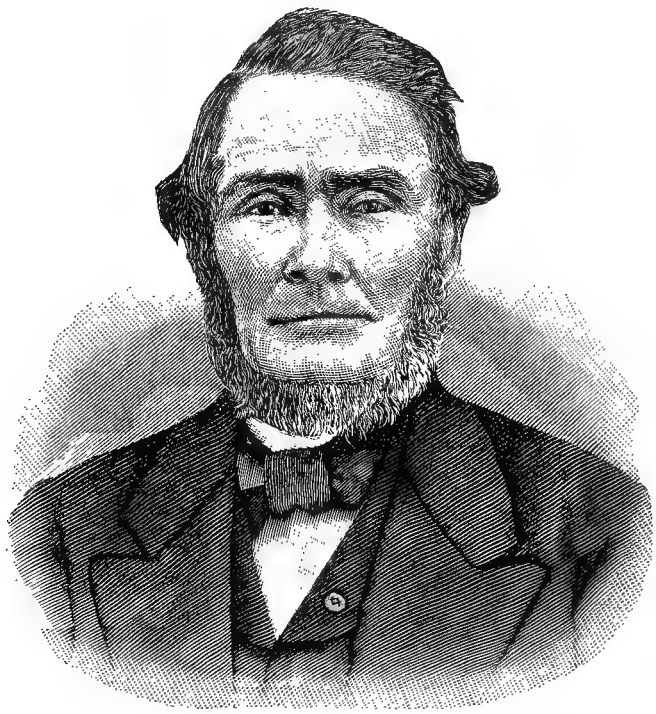
JOHN HILBORN MCKUNE, the eldest son of Robert and Mary McKune, has so great distinction in California that his many friends and acquaintances in Susquehanna County hold him in highest admiration. He was born in Sullivan County, N. Y., in 1819. His mother was his principal instructor; yet a few months each year he attended school at the log schoolhouse that stood near where the Starrucca viaduct is now. In 1819 he entered the law-office of Bentley & Richards, at Montrose, as a student, and was admitted to the Susquehanna bar in 1844. In 1849 he went to California, settled in Sacramento City, and in 1850 was elected county attorney. In 1854, he was appointed United States law agent by President Pierce, to ascertain and settle private land claims. He was a member of the Democratic Electoral College of California in 1856; in 1857 a member of the Legislature, chairman of the committee appointed to impeach State Treasurer Bates; in 1858 district judge for the Sixth Judicial District, and held the office eleven years. In 1872, he was appointed code commissioner to revise and codify the State laws. He is also a member of the "Society of Pioneers" of California.

JOSIAH BENEDICT came to Harmony about 1816. He occupied land on the Starrucca Creek, between Schlager's and Brandt. Two of his daughters and one son, Jeremiah Benedict, reside in the same neighborhood, and one son, Daniel Benedict, is living in Oakland.

MARTIN LANE, in 1818, bought four hundred and eighty acres of land of John Comfort. This purchase included the mills at Lanesboro'. A few years after he died, and his son Jesse came into possession of the property. Jesse Lane, however, after his father's death, purchased much more land lying adjacent, and in 1841 he sold fourteen hundred acres to Lyons & Taylor, and soon after removed to Wilmington, Delaware. While living in Harmony Jesse Lane was extensively engaged in lumbering, and after leaving this place he became a lumber merchant in Wilmington, where he accumulated a very large fortune from the successful business he conducted.

TAYLOR FAMILY.—David Taylor and Mercy his wife, settled at Smiley, in Gibson township, as early as 1804. He built the hotel still standing on the Newburg turnpike, east of the creek at Smiley, and at the time it was erected there were only two frame houses besides it in Gibson. He was a contractor in the vicinity of his home, and with his sons constructed portions of the turnpike, from 1807 to

1810. One son, Amos, had settled in Gibson before he died, and resided on the west side of the Tunkhannock, a mile below the hotel, and was succeeded by his son William in the ownership of the property. As early as 1814 David Taylor removed to Great Bend township, and settled at what was afterwards Taylortown, which was named for him (now called Hickory Grove). He frequently accommodated travelers with quarters and board on their journey through the new country and entertained them with, old-fashioned hospitality. Another of his sons, Thomas succeeded to this homestead at his father's death, and is the father of Mrs. Joseph Shipley, of Oakland. A



Jacob Taylor

third son, William (1780–1851), was a hatter by trade, and used to make hats, and, with a load of them, take a trip to different localities in this State and New York, where he sold them to merchants and others. William Taylor married, at Mount Bethel, Pennsylvania, Elizabeth Jones (1789–1864), and for a time carried on his business near Smiley Hollow. He also resided in the lake country a short time, but in 1816 he came to Great Bend township, settled at Taylortown and the remainder of his life was mostly spent in farming and lumbering. His children are Jacob (1810–83), born in Gibson; Jonathan (1812–60), a farmer, lumberman and business man, spent most of his life at Lanesboro' where he was among its early enterprising men, and there died (his wife was Lydia Newman (1815–67), who bore him children,—Velona, wife of Robert Day; Sybil Ida, wife of Arthur Tremain; and Agnes E., (wife of Charles M. Taylor, of Harmony) David; (1814–73), born in the lake country; Daniel, 1816; Hannah (1817–66), was the wife of George Buck and resided at Red Rock; Josiah (1819–42); Jones (1821–84), married Leah Newman (1828–54), was a farmer in Harmony township from 1848 till his death, and had children—Edith O., wife of Henry Helmer of Susquehanna; Clara I., wife of Frank Ames. By his second wife, Rhoda E. Vinton, a native of Afton, New York, Jones had children,—William S., Flora E., and Frank O. Taylor; Elizabeth born in 1823, is the widow of Samuel Brush, of Brushville, in Oakland; Williamson (1826–46); Sally Ann (1830–80), was the wife of Edgar Thomas of Lanesboro, an enterprising business man, lumberman; and Permelia J., born in 1834, is the wife of Noble Thomas, a lumberman, also of Lanesboro. The three eldest sons spent most of their active business life at Lanesboro,' where their public spirit and enterprise did much to build up the

place, and three of the sons married sisters, daughters of James (1792–1848) and Betsey Rouse (1798–1874) Newman. This James Newman served in the War of 1812, in Connecticut, and at its close settled on Starrucca Creek, in Harmony, where he spent the remainder of his life, a respectable farmer and an esteemed citizen. His only son, Martin Newman, 1822, is a merchant at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. His father was Nehemiah Newman (1767–1843), who came to Harmony late in life and died here. Another son of Nehemiah, Martin resided at Lanesboro,' Montrose and Little Meadows, and was buried at the former place. The other children remained in Connecticut.

JACOB TAYLOR, eldest son of William, married, in 1833, Hannah Newman, who was born in Harmony February 12, 1816, a woman of genial manners and known hospitality, whose devotion to her family and womanly virtues have left their impress upon the minds of her children. Their children are Emmazilla Betsey, 1835, is the wife of Harmon K. Newell, ex-county register and recorder, a prominent Baptist and a merchant at Lanesboro' who settled here from Berkshire, Massachusetts, in 1851; Martin Jones, 1837, an agent of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad at Lanesboro'; James O., 1846, a manufacturer at Susquehanna, served as an emergency volunteer upon the invasion of the State by the rebels during the late Rebellion; Jacob Edwin, 1848, of Lanesboro'; Hannah Ada, 1853, died at the age of seven; and Leah Elizabeth Taylor, died young. Jacob, in common with the other children, had little opportunity for an education from books, but had such parental training as gave him practical ideas, self-reliance and honest motives in life's work. Until 1842, after his marriage, he resided at Taylortown, where he was engaged in the lumber business, which he had previously assisted his father in carrying on.

In that year he settled at Lanesboro', where he was largely engaged in the same business until within a few years of his death. During the construction of the Erie Railway at this point he furnished large quantities of different kinds of lumber and timber for the company, and was employed in the construction of its famous bridges and viaduct in the vicinity. He built his residence at Lanesboro' in 1851, the present home of his widow. Mr. Taylor was no seeker after political preferment, although he regularly exercised the right of suffrage, and he was a member of the Whig and Republican parties. He was energetic in business, social in his intercourse with his fellowmen and sympathetic towards those in need in excess of his means to bestow.

DAVID TAYLOR, third son of William, was two years old when his parents returned to Great Bend township from the lake country. He remained at home during his minority engaged in lumbering and farming, except that during one winter season, just before reaching his majority, he got one term at school, but for which time he afterwards worked out and earned fifty dollars with which to reimburse his father and make up the loss—a matter here mentioned to show the very striking contrast of school facilities then to be obtained and those now offered to the rising generation. He was a young man of much resolution, energy and self-reliance, and unassisted pecuniarily in the outset, by his perseverance and the judicious management of his business, he made a comfortable competence for himself and family. He was a man of correct habits, and, like his brother Jacob, sympathized with those less fortunate than himself, and lent assistance to the poor, and gave liberally to churches and charities. The Taylors were attendants of the Universalist Church at Lanesboro', and later at Susquehanna. After becoming of age he bought six hundred acres of timber land of his father in the east woods, where he built a saw-mill and carried on the lumber business until 1845, when he settled at Lanesboro' and joined his brother Jonathan in the purchase of the Jesse Lane property, consisting of a large real estate, including a grist-mill and saw-mill. He owned this but a few months, and sold his interest to his brother Jacob. In 1851 he removed to the William Hilborn place, near the Cascade, which he purchased, and after five years sold it and bought property at Bethel Hill, formerly belonging to James Comfort. In 1866 he bought the John Comfort farm, where he resided until his death. During the entire time of his residence at Lanesboro' he was largely engaged in the lumber business, but before his death he had disposed of much of his real estate. David Taylor never held political office, save to serve for a few terms as constable, but he believed in the principles of the Republican party, and supported it with his vote and influence. He married, in 1840, Amity Salisbury, who died seven years later, who was a daughter of Marmaduke Salisbury, a resident of Great Bend in 1804, and afterwards of Susquehanna. In 1849 he married for his second wife the widow of Ansel Benton, formerly Cornelia B. Wicks, of Afton, N. Y., the daughter of Samuel (1777–1852) and Margaret Pearsall (1776–1845) Wicks—the former a native of Catskill, N. Y., the latter born in Nova Scotia. She was born in 1817 and is a woman of marked intelligence and high moral sentiment. Her only child by her first marriage is Adelia L. Benton (1844), the wife of A. C. Hyde, of Afton. By her second marriage she has children,—Nora T. (1849), wife of Adelbert J. Slager, professor in the German Theological School at Dubuque, Iowa, a native of Harmony; Charles M., born in 1855, a farmer on the Susquehanna, in Harmony township, married Agnes E., a daughter of Jonathan Taylor, before mentioned; and Nellie Elizabeth, born in 1858, the wife of Dr. Morgan L. Miller, a physician at Lanesboro' since 1882.

DAVID LYONS.—His paternal grandparents were



Daniel Taylor

David (1737–1803) and Abigail Draper (1740–1829) Lyons, who resided at Coleraine, Mass., where they were farmers. This David was one of the men who dared to pitch the British tea into Boston harbor in 1773, and defy the authority of the Crown and Parliament of the mother-country in placing a duty thereon. Their children were Dr. Jere, a graduate of Cambridge and a physician at Coleraine until his death, in 1825, father of B. R. Lyons, of Montrose; Jesse, a cabinet-maker; Seth, served in the Revolutionary War; Abigail; Nancy; David; Aaron, settled on the homestead in Coleraine; Dr. Joel, practiced medicine near Coleraine; Polly; and Daniel Lyons (1778–1850), a cabinet-maker, who came to Great Bend from Massachusetts in 1812, where he conducted this business. He was one of the elected managers of the first Great Bend Bridge Company in 1814, and had been one of the subscribers to its stock in 1812. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church, and alone built the meeting-house there in 1825, and for some time conducted the meetings of the church. His first wife, Rebecca Barker, died in 1819, and was the daughter of Elder Stephen Barker, a Baptist clergyman of Massachusetts. Only four of their eight children grew to man's estate, married and reared families,—David, born in Coleraine, October 22, 1805; John, a mechanic and farmer, resides in Erie County; Jesse, a drover and farmer, lived in the same county, where he died leaving a family; and Betsey, the widow of Confucius Loomis, resided at Great Bend. By a second wife, Anna Smith, daughter of Joshua Smith, of Springville, Daniel Lyons had children Barker, died, in Vineland, N. J.; Susan Mary, died at eighteen; Sabra Ann, wife of Dr. G. R. Westcott, a banker in St. Paul, Minn.; Joshua resides on the Pacific coast; Horace and Silas, of Topeka, Kansas; Daniel, a merchant in Binghamton; and George Lyons, an engineer in Kansas. David Lyons, eldest son of above, learned cabinet-making and the use of tools with his father, but had only the meagre opportunities of a private school for a short time for getting book knowledge. He was seven years old when the family settled at Great Bend. He relates that at the age of seventeen the elder Drinker, a Quaker, came there and engaged him to convey himself and trunk to John Hilborn's, in Harmony; that he made the journey with great difficulty, cutting his road at times, and using only the forewheels of his wagon to convey the trunk for a part of the way, and crossed the Susquehanna in a canoe,—showing the newness of the country as late as 1822.



David Lyons

In 1827 he married Amanda Smith, who died in 1872, aged sixty-eight years. For one year after his marriage he kept a hotel at the Bend, and then, in partnership with a Mr. Austin, bought some five hundred acres of timber land on the Belmont turnpike, in Harmony, and divided it between them. He built a frame house on his part, and for two years resided in this place. He then spent one year in New York, working at the carpenter's trade, and in 1829 settled in Lanesboro', where he has since resided. During his residence here he has engaged in contracting and building and in the manufacture of wagons in summer, and in lumbering during the winter months. Upon his return from New York he bought, with Jonathan Taylor, one thousand four hundred acres of timber land and the mills, the Lane property, which he subsequently sold to the Taylors. He used to haul his lumber to Hale's Eddy, and thence, by raft, marketed it in Philadelphia. Mr. Lyons built his present residence, and he erected a grist-mill at Lanesboro' for Jesse Lane in 1839. He has been also a dealer in lumber and real estate. David Lyons belongs to a generation of men most of whom long since passed away. Temperate in his habits, and by nature possessed of a robust constitution, he bears his fourscore and two years without much faltering in his step, and with a reasonably fair preservation of mind. While others have sought the arena of public life and local official place, he has been content to attend to his own business; and although he was once elected a justice of the peace, he declined to serve. He is a man of good business judgment, marked individuality and conservative ways, and by his own self-reliance and labor and calculation has made a competence for himself and family. He calculates interest in difficult questions at his present age of eighty-two with rapidity and accuracy, and is apt in all business matters. His wife was a member of the Baptist Church at Susquehanna. His children are Amelia, widow of David A. Lyons, of Susquehanna; Sarah H., unmarried, resides with her father; Julia A., died at nineteen; Nancy, wife of C. B. Smith, of Stamford, Conn.; Charles J., of Windsor, N. Y.

JOSEPH AUSTIN came from Great Bend to Harmony in 1825. He purchased land on the Canawacta, and for a number of years conducted a very successful lumbering business. In May, 1847, he took a quantity of lumber to Philadelphia, and while remaining there a few days to dispose of it, he was taken ill and soon died. David Lyons, Mr. Austin's life-long friend, was with him, and took care of him until he died, and then brought the remains home to Lanesboro', where Mr. Austin was buried.

AGRICULTURE.—Although the surface, generally speaking, is not well adapted to agricultural pursuits, yet, by dint of much perseverance and industry, a number of very good farms have been developed. Jacob Stover, on the Canawacta, has the best one in the township. Mr. Stover was born in England. He came to Harmony in 1845, with but a few dollars in his pocket; but he had a fixed purpose to acquire a comfortable home for himself and family. He has been signally successful. He purchased about one hundred and twenty acres of wild land, and clearing away a small place, he erected a log house and a log barn. Here he has lived and toiled until the present time, and the reward of his industry and frugality is seen in the beautiful and fertile fields and orchards surrounding his fine residence and barns, erected in 1860, in place of the log ones first mentioned. C. E. Van Horn, on the east side of the same creek, opposite from Mr. Stover's farm, is not only a painstaking and thorough farmer, but quite extensively engaged as a general agent for the sale of mowing-machines and other kinds of agricultural implements. Other good farms that will attract the attention of the passer-by are owned by Jonathan Stover, E. S. Foote, Frank Lyons, Henry Helmer, C. M. Taylor, James Newman, Charles J. McKune, N. R. Comfort, M. J. Taylor and James Buckley.

LUMBERMEN.—The extensive pine and hemlock forests that originally covered the surface in Harmony afforded excellent opportunities to lumbermen. The first mill was built at Lanesboro', by John Comfort, in 1810. A few years later a mill was built at Melrose by the Nine Partners, and about the same year the one at Brandt by Jonathan Treadwell, and about 1826 James Comfort erected one at Comfort's Pond. In 1846 Enoch Copley put up a mill on the Starrucca, about two miles above Brandt, and the same year Wm. Hilborn one on the Cascade; in 1848, Taylor & Lyons one near the mouth of the Starrucca, at Lanesboro'; in 1849, George Dyer one on the Canawacta; in 1855, J. B. Stevens one at Stevens' Point; and more recently several steam-mills have been put up at various points in the township. At these places an immense quantity of lumber has been manufactured, and from them exported to cities and towns far and near. The industry has indeed been an important and extensive one, conducted at Lanesboro' by John Comfort, Martin Lane, Jesse Lane, David Lyon, Jonathan Taylor, Jacob Taylor, the Thomas brothers, Elias Young, C. S. Bennett, H. Perrine, H. C. Bross; at Brandt by Jonathan Treadwell, James Kirk, Enoch Copely; at Stevens' Point by J. B. Stevens, David Taylor, James Connelly; at Melrose by the Nine Partners, James Mumford, Bennett & Webster, John Ward & Co.; at Comfort's Pond by James Comfort, Silas Comfort, D. R. Pope, the Thomas brothers; on the Canawacta by Geo. Dyer, Lyon & Martin, F. A. Lyon; and on the Cascade by Wm. Hilborn and J. B. Watrous. At the present time those most extensively engaged in the business are Mumford & Stone, near Stevens' Point; F. E. Putnam, near the same place; Fred. James, at Lanesboro'; and F. A. Lyon, on the Canawacta.

TANNERIES.—In 1842 Enoch Copley and Simeon Woodruff built a tannery at Brandt. A few years



S. A. Lyons.

after it was purchased by F. H. & O. Burt, and about 1852 it was conveyed to Brandt & Schlager, and by them the business was conducted until a short time ago. In 1857 Pembroke White erected a tannery at Schlager's. In this tannery F. H. Burt also had an interest for a few years, when it was sold to William Tremain, and subsequently purchased by Brandt & Schlager, and until a few years since the business here was carried on by them in connection with the business at Brandt. Hemlock bark in this locality having become very scarce, operations at these tanneries were permitted to cease, In 1876 Fulmer's tannery, at Lanesboro', was erected. In June, 1886, it was burned, but at once rebuilt, and in this one tanning is still continued, but the the principal part of the bark used is brought from remote points on the railroads.

LANESBORO'.—When Martin Lane settled here he called the place Lanesville, and subsequently his son, Jesse Lane, changed the name to Lanesboro'. The Lanesville post-office was established in 1820, when Martin Lane was commissioned postmaster. His successors were Silas Comfort, commissioned in 1822; William Hilborn, in 1825; Charles Hatch, in 1827. In 1829 the name was changed to Lanesboro', and Charles Hatch continued postmaster until 1832, then Nathan S. Williams was appointed, and he was followed by Benjamin Compton in 1841; William R. Conklin, in 1847; Seth A. Lyons, in 1849; Nehemiah C. Whitcom, in 1853; Laurens Norton, in 1854; S. A. Lyons, in 1861; Laurens Norton, in 1867; and Noah Bisbee, December 10, 1867, almost twenty years ago.

The first store in this place was conducted by George Noble and Nathan S. Williams. It stood where Newell's store is now, and it was erected in 1822. The first hotel was conducted by Charles Hatch. It stood on the west side of the road leading up the Canawacta, and if it were standing now it would be directly under the iron railroad bridge. Lanesboro' now is a very pretty village, having a number of better private residences than can be found in many larger and more pretentious villages. In this place there are three stores, one hotel, one millinery store, one cigar manufactory, one meat market, one foundry and machine-shop, one wagon-shop, two blacksmith-shops, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, one tannery, one church and one school building.

SETH A. LYONS.—His grandfather, David (1737–1803), with three brothers, emigrated to America and settled at Roxbury, Mass., before the Revolutionary War. He early imbibed the spirit of hostility to British oppression, and lent a willing hand in pitching overboard the obnoxious tea into Boston Harbor. He married Abigail Draper (1740–1829), and had children,—Dr. Jere, a graduate of Cambridge, a physician at Coleraine, Mass., until his death, in 1825; Jesse; Seth, who was a soldier of the Revolution; Abigail; Nancy; David; Aaron; Dr. Joel, who was also a physician near Coleraine, Mass.; Polly and Daniel. The latter came from Massachusetts in 1812 and settled at Great Bend; was the father of David Lyons, of Lanesboro'. Aaron Lyons was born at Roxbury, Mass., in 1780, but when four years old his parents removed to Coleraine, where he afterwards engaged in farming, and lived there until his death, in 1863. In 1804 he married Mary Miner (1779–1863), a native of Connecticut. Their children were Alvin (1805–33); Catherine C. (1807–48), was the wife of Robert Miller, late of Jackson; Seth A. (1809–80); Gilbert M. (1811–36); Mary A. (1814–84); David A. (1816–81); Frederick D. (1819), a merchant in Susquehanna for nearly thirty years; Charles T. (1822), a druggist at Waverly, N. Y. Seth A. Lyons was born at Coleraine, Mass., July 29, 1809. His early education was such as farmers' boys obtained in those days at the district school. He was early taught that industry and economy were necessary to success in life. Deciding to learn a trade, he became an apprentice to a chair and cabinet-maker in his native town, and served his full term. While serving his apprenticeship, he economized his time and added to his store of general information and knowledge of books. In 1832 he came to Lanesboro', Pa., and associated himself with Putnam Williams and Robert Miller, and established a manufactory for sash, blinds, chairs and cabinet work. For this purpose they erected what is now the main building used by the Barnes Manufacturing Company. With a practical knowledge of the business, yet with little money capital, Mr. Lyons entered upon the prosecution of this enterprise with a pluck and energy that was deservedly successful. The firm of Williams, Lyons & Miller continued the business about four years, when they dissolved, and Mr. Lyons carried it on alone until 1845. The principal outlet for the products of the manufactory was at Honesdale, where he had a store-house, to which point they were transported with teams. In 1834 he married Esther, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Fowler) McKune, who was born September 13, 1812, near Wurtsboro', Sullivan County, N. Y. The same year he commenced the erection of the dwelling that became his home until his death, and so far completed it as to go to housekeeping in it before the year closed. In 1845 he became associated with B. R. and Joel Lyons in the mercantile business at Lanesboro', but continued in the firm but one year, and then entered into partnership with T. P. Badger, which continued until 1852, when Mr. Badger retired, and he conducted the business alone until 1863. Their children are Francis Alvin, born November 30, 1834; Lucius and Julius (twins), 1840; the former died in 1847 and the latter in 1849. Francis A., after completing a preparatory course at the Montrose, Binghamton and Oxford Academies, in 1857 entered the sophomore class of Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., and graduated therefrom with honors in 1860. Upon his

return from college he entered his father's store to assist him in his extensive business. In 1862 he married Harriet, daughter of C. A. and Philura McNeil, of Oxford, N. Y. They have children,—Ray, Ralph A., Coloma B. and Harry F. The eldest son, Ray, is a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and a successful practitioner at Uniondale, Pa. In 1863 Mr. Lyons associated his son Frank in business with him, under the firm-name of S. A. Lyons & Son. In connection with the mercantile business, Mr. Lyons was largely engaged in the manufacture of lumber, owning and operating a saw-mill, and also carrying on a farm. In 1873 he had an attack of partial paralysis, after which he gave up his place in the store, relinquishing the mercantile business into the hands of his son; but with unimpaired mental faculties, and with all his old-time skill and ability, he continued to make improvements and actively manage his large business until his death, in 1880. In politics he identified himself with the Whig and Republican parties, and although not a politician, yet took much interest in public affairs. He was postmaster for several years, served as justice of the peace one term, and was school director for years. Mr. Lyons was a member of the Universalist Church at Susquehanna. His widow, who survives him, resides at the homestead. He was a man of sterling integrity and honesty of purpose, and his loss was deeply felt in the town which his life of business activity and industry had done so much towards developing and improving.

Barnes Manufacturing Company.—The enterprise carried on by this company and its predecessors has been to Lanesboro' and vicinity a very important one. The following articles are among the list manufactured at this place: The Climax Circular Saw-Mills, steam-engines, plows, cultivators, road-scrapers, axle-boxes, sleigh-shoes, cauldron kettles, Bush's iron fence, castings and machine fittings for mills, tanneries and factories, derrick gears, crow-bars, picks, shovels, wire-rope, etc. In 1834 S. A. Lyons, Putman Williams and Robert Miller built a sash and blind-shop where the Barnes manufactory now stands. Mr. Lyons had eight dollars in cash to begin with, and C. A. Miller, who is now living in Susquehanna, states that his father, Robert Miller, and the other partner, Mr. Williams, were no better off than was Mr. Lyons. Yet these men were industrious and honest, hence able to get credit, and so commenced chiefly on borrowed capital. Subsequently the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Lyons for a time conducted the business alone until 1843, when he sold out to Amos Barnes. The machinery was then taken out of the shop, and it was converted into a foundry and machine-shop. However, since that time the buildings have undergone several important changes. The circular saw-mills constructed by this company, have been shipped to points far and near, and are now in use in many of the States and Territories from Florida to Montana. When the Erie Railroad was being constructed, and the shops at Susquehanna were under process of erection, a great deal of work for the railroad company was done at this place. Benjamin Alesworth, the principal one among a gang of counterfeiters that infested Harmony some years ago, called at the Barnes foundry with a model for a lifting-machine, as he called it, and wished castings made to conform to his model. Mr. S. H. Barnes told him "that he did not think the machine would prove to be very practical, as it would not lift anything very high." Alesworth responded "that he did not care so much about its lifting high if it would only lift hard." The castings were consequently made according to the model, and afterwards it appeared that this lifting-machine was the powerful press that the counterfeiters used in making the money so freely passed in this locality at that time, At the time the press was made, Mr. Barnes had no idea that it was to be put to such a use, and since its real use was revealed he has looked upon lifting-machines with a degree of distrust.

Amos Barnes.—The progenitor of the Barnes family of Lanesboro', was Benjamin Barnes, who came from Wales and settled in Connecticut earlier than 1635. Upon the breaking out of the Pequod War he was commissioned captain of a company, and led his men through many a bloody hand-to-hand conflict with the blood-thirsty savages. Oliver Barnes was a native of Litchfield, Conn., and was the father of Amos, who was born at that place the 7th day of November, 1797, being the youngest of five sons. His brothers were Abijah, Bela, Jacob and Salma, and he had sisters—Mabel, Olive and Milla.

In the year 1800 Oliver Barnes removed with his family to Colesville, Broome County, N. Y., and settled on the banks of the Susquehanna River, a short distance above the present site of the Ouaquaga post-office. Oliver Barnes was one of the very early settlers in that region, for at that date the country along the valley of the Susquehanna was almost an unbroken wilderness. Amos was too young to realize this radical change from the comforts and conveniences of civilization to the discomforts and privations of a pioneer life, and as he grew to manhood he became imbued with the spirit of development and improvement so characteristic of the sturdy pioneers of that day, and to him and his co-workers the present generation are indebted for the grand transformation scene that made the valley of the Susquehanna a "thing of beauty and a joy forever." He early turned his natural mechanical skill to account by learning the carpenter's trade, and many specimens of his handiwork may still be seen in the vicinity of his early labors.

In 1823 he married Mary P. Welton (1799–1849), daughter of Eli and Anna Sanford Welton, of Colesville, who was born in Plymouth, Conn., where her parents resided until she was seventeen years old,



Amos Barnes

when they removed to Colesville. They had children, —Simon H. (1825), Luther (1826), Almina (1828–31), Eli (1830), Anna K. (1831) and Almon (1833). In 1843 Mr. Barnes came with his family to Lanesboro', and while he was not one of its early settlers, yet the era of its advancement and growth was inaugurated about the time of his coming. He brought to his new home the same industry and energy for development and improvement as characterized his pioneer life. Following the bent of his mechanical inclinations, he purchased, before coming to Lanesboro', the sash and blind-factory of Seth A. Lyons. Here he manufactured shingles, etc., until 1850, when, taking his eldest son, Simon H. into partnership, the factory building was remodeled and partially rebuilt, new machinery took the place of the old, and the new firm commenced the manufacture of castings, plows and general machinery, under the firm-name of A. & S. H. Barnes. He married at Lanesboro', in 1850, for his second wife, Maria T. Orcutt (1809), born in Madison, N. Y., to which place her parents removed from Stafford, Conn. They afterwards became residents of Binghamton, N. Y., where they died.

In 1867, Luther, another son, entered the partnership, and the firm became A. & S. H. Barnes & Co. By strict business methods, coupled with business integrity and fair dealing, the firm did a thriving and prosperous business, the financial benefits from which did not accrue to them alone, but were shared by their neighbors, to many of whom it gave lucrative employment. In 1875 his two sons, Simon H. and Luther, purchased his interest and he retired from the manufacturing business. Although past the allotted age of man, yet the active business habits of a lifetime would not allow him to seek a retirement he had so well earned, and from the time he left the firm until his death, in 1880, he was most of the time actively engaged in building. He had some eccentricities, but was a kind parent, a genial neighbor and thoroughly conscientious and honest. He has left landmarks all along his life's pathway of his handiwork, attesting his indomitable energy and perseverance. Of his family who survive him, his widow, surrounded by the comforts that his successful business life garnered, spends part of her time at the homestead in Lanesboro', and the remainder with friends in Binghamton. Simon H. and Luther still continue the business of the Barnes Manufacturing Company, and the other two sons, Eli and Almon, are connected with the establishment. The daughter, Anna K., presides at the old homestead; and thus the whole family remain near the paternal roof-tree.

Simon H. Barnes, the eldest son of Amos Barnes (1797–1880) and Mary P., his wife (1799–1849), was born August 10, 1825, in Colesville, Broome County, N. Y., at which place his father had resided since 1800. During his boyhood he availed himself of the meagre educational advantages at that time afforded by the public schools of the county. When old enough to be of assistance, he aided his father, whose occupation was that of a carpenter and builder. About 1840 his father was engaged in distilling essential oils and manufacturing essences, and himself and brother Luther gathered most of the herbs and materials for their manufacture. In the fall of 1843 his father removed to Harmony township, and settled at Lanesboro'. In the fall and winter of 1845 he attended a select school at Ouaquaga, N. Y., and in 1846 he attended another term of select school near that place. The studies most congenial to him were mathematics and the mechanical sciences, and he applied himself with much zeal, with a view of preparing himself for a teacher, a step he contemplated for the purpose of securing means wherewith to obtain a collegiate education, to which his aspirations then tended. The fall he reached his majority he engaged to teach a district school in Jackson. At this time (1846) the New York and Erie Railroad was being constructed, and railroad men and contractors came on to build and put up the important bridges and works in and about Lanesboro' and Susquehanna. Mechanical labor being in great demand, and the work requiring large quantities of lumber and other material, Mr. Barnes concluded that the railroad offered better financial inducements than the school-room, and by paying one dollar and fifty cents a month bonus, he secured a Mr. Badger to carry out his contract with the Jackson School Board. He then commenced work for the Erie Company, and, under a contract, built two boarding-houses, store, blacksmith-shop, cement and lime-sheds and other small buildings. Besides these contracts, he furnished nearly or quite a half-million feet of hewn timber, which was used in the "false work," so called, of the famed stone viaduct at Lanesboro'. In this work he employed a large number of men and teams.

He also worked on the wooden bridge at Lanesboro' and the river bridge at Susquehanna, and assisted in building the depots on the line of the road between that place and Port Jervis, and had charge of the erection of the depot at Great Bend. In fall and winter of 1849–50 he went to Centre Village, N. Y., and completed a toll-bridge over the Susquehanna River, built a toll-house and also a hotel. In 1850 himself and father associated themselves together, under the firm-name of A. & S. H. Barnes, for the manufacture of castings, mill machinery, plows, etc., and from 1852–55 they furnished large quantities of railroad castings for the shops at Susquehanna. He was married to Martha A. Hunter, daughter of Jesse Hunter, of Cortland, N. Y., who died in 1855. In 1867 he married Anliza Jones, daughter of Horace and Betsey Jones, of Coventry, Chenango County, N. Y. In 1867 his brother Luther became a member of the firm, and the three conducted the business until 1875, when himself and brother purchased their father's interest, and, under the title of the "Barnes Manufac-

turing Company," they have conducted the business to the present time.

While the manufacturing business, to which Mr. Barnes has devoted the best part of his life, has never developed a great mine of wealth, yet, by industry and frugality and correct business, as well as social habits, he has acquired a modest competence that, in the absence of an overreaching ambition after wealth, will leave his later years free from financial anxiety. Though never a dealer in real estate, yet, through transactions incident to his business, he is now the owner of ten or twelve hundred acres of land, and the firm owns from eight to ten hundred acres more. In 1869, for his own convenience, he purchased a surveyor's compass, and although possessing no previous knowledge of the business, he unraveled its mathematical mysteries, and to-day enjoys a local reputation as an accurate surveyor.

Although his own private business has demanded his entire time and attention, yet he has always shown a lively interest in the prosperity of his township, and during a large share of his life he has been designated by his fellow-townsmen to officially assist in the administration of its local affairs. In 1853 he was constable and collector, and posted the notices of election at the time Susquehanna borough and the township of Oakland were created from the old town of Harmony. For a quarter of a century—from 1861–86—he was a justice of the peace. He has been a school director for fourteen years, and served as auditor for several terms. In politics Mr. Barnes was originally a Whig, but he joined the Republican ranks when that party was organized, and has ever been one of its most zealous and active adherents, and served a number of years as county committee for Harmony.

Mr. Barnes is non-sectarian in his religious views and beliefs, and has never connected himself with any church society, although a contributor towards the support of the ministry, and other objects having for their aim the benefit of mankind. His wife is a member of the Episcopal Church.

THE HARMONY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT was formed in 1873. The district includes Lanesboro' and Schlager's. In 1874 a nice two-story framed building was erected. Accommodations for three departments are provided. The rooms are well furnished with improved desks, pure slate blackboards, maps and other furniture in keeping with the attractive exterior appearance of the building. In front and surrounding it there is a beautiful lawn ornamented with a plentiful supply of young hard-maple shade-trees, and from the street to the front-door excellent blue flag-stones are laid for a walk. The house and grounds are kept in good order. The first board of directors was composed of C. E. McCoy, F. A. Lyons, M. J. Taylor, J. M. Thomas, D. W. Norton and S. M. Munson. The directors at the present time are E. I. Carr, president; C. E. McCoy, secretary; T. J. Nicholson, treasurer; and J. M. Thomas, Charles Schlager and Fred. James. Since the organization of the school the following-named persons have conducted the school as principals: O. F. Payne, C. E. Harris, Miss Gertrude Miller, Miss N. J. Adams, Miss Madge Force, C. C. Stillson and J. H. Young. There are about one hundred and fifty pupils that attend this school.

CHARLES E. MCCOY was born in Erie County, N. Y., in 1824. He came to Harmony in 1859, and engaged in lumbering, which business he followed about twenty-five years. In 1880 he opened a flagstone quarry near Lanesboro', and is a jobber and contractor for furnishing and laying stone walks and pavements in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. He has been a school director in the independent district of Lanesboro' since the district was formed, in 1873. He held the office of president eight years, and for the past nine years he has been secretary. Before he left his native county he was twice elected justice of the peace, the first time when he was but twenty-two years of age. He is now acting justice of the peace at Lanesboro', elected to that office in 1886.

THOMAS NICHOLSON was born in Ireland, and came from Dublin to America in 1846. In 1851 he came to Lanesboro' with a very limited capital, engaged in harness-making, and gradually extended his business into other lines of trade. He filled the office of school director nine years; treasurer of township, seven years; constable and collector, three years.

THE NICHOLSON GUARDS.—An independent military company was organized in the spring of 1887 by Thomas Nicholson. The company is composed of nineteen young men living at Lanesboro', and bears the above title. It is uniformed, armed and already quite thoroughly drilled. Mr. Nicholson is captain.

THE LANESBORO' LYCEUM is a literary society organized in December, 1875. The charter members were O. F. Payne, Ralph E. Stewart, S. H. Barnes, C. H. Yelvington, M.D., F. A. Barnes, A. P. Yelvington, Almon Barnes, H. K. Newell, M. J. Taylor, C. E. McCoy, A. J. Taylor, Fred. Thornton, S. M. Munson, D. W. Norton, D. W. Newell and A. S. Munson. M. J. Taylor was the first president; R. E. Stewart, secretary; and S. M. Munson, treasurer. The following persons have held the office of president: M. J. Taylor, S. M. Munson, H. K. Newell, C. E. McCoy, J. T. Stewart, C. E. Harris, P. S. Morton, D. C. Yale, J. R. Comfort, George Flogans, James Fowler, S. H. Barnes, H. C. Bross, Rev. J. R. Wagner, Rev. T. C. Roskelly, Almon Barnes, H. W. French, H. H. Barnes, S. W. Tarbox, Fred. James, Rev. Wm. Bixby and James Lovelace. R. A. Lyons is now secretary and treasurer, and S. H. Barnes is vice-president. The number of members at present is forty-eight. During the winter season debates and literary entertainments are regularly held. These meetings are well attended and the benefit derived from them has been inestimable.



S. H. Barnes

LANESBORO' LODGE, No. 66, I. O. G. T., was instituted March 9, 1887, by O. T. Smith, D. G. C. T., with twenty six charter members. The officers are R. A. Lyons, C. T.; Lottie McKune, V. T.; H. E. Taylor, Secretary; G. W. Foster, F. S.; Mrs. Frank Comfort, A. S.; Frank Neeley, C.; Mrs. H. Patrick, T.; F. A. Buckley, M.; Agnes Neeley, D. M.; Mrs. Mary Tuscom, G.; B. A. Barnes, S.; Clara Warner, R. H. S.; Emma Neeley, L. H. S.; Newell Lounsbury, P. C. T.

THE STARRUCCA VIADUCT spans the Starrucca Creek near its mouth, and upon it the tracks of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad are laid. It is one of the most imposing structures anywhere to be seen. It is built of solid masonry, twelve hundred feet long, ninety-eight feet high and wide enough for double tracks, having seventeen beautifully symmetrical arches, over which the ponderous locomotives, with their long trains, run as smoothly as on solid rock. The structure was laid during the years 1846–47, and cost about three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. From those visiting Lanesboro' this viaduct receives a great deal of notice.

BRANDT, a hamlet on the Starrucca Creek, about two miles above the Erie Railroad viaduct, was known as Harmony Centre until the name was changed to Brandt, in honor of H. W. Brandt. At this point the high hills between which the sparkling Starrucca gracefully winds have apparently receded, forming a little valley, that seems to have been purposely designed by nature for this quiet hamlet. At Brandt, and its immediate vicinity, are fifty dwellings, some of which would grace more pretentious towns, a fine brick church (Presbyterian), a modern and commodious school-house, store and post-office, chair manufactory, acid works, brick-yard and stone quarry and two steam saw-mills. The Jefferson Branch of the Erie Railroad has also a depot at this place.

THE BRANDT CHAIR MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In 1865, near the present site of the brick-yard, a chair manufactory was erected, and at that place, until 1882, the business was conducted. At the latter date the tannery at Brandt was destroyed by fire, and instead of rebuilding the tannery, in its place a large three-story framed building was erected and provided with improved machinery for the purpose of carrying on the manufacturing of chairs and other furniture on a much larger scale than it had been done before. About forty persons are employed, to whom good wages are paid, and thus also a good market afforded for hard-wood lumber, of which, on the Starrucca Creek, there is still considerable remaining. The business is conducted under a limited partnership, the members of which are W. Scott Brandt, Walter Schlager, George Fromer and H. O. Peck.

They employ about fifty men and the capacity of the factory is eight thousand dozen chairs annually, the principal market for which is New York City. The acid-works are conducted by W. Scott and Jacob S. Brandt, R. Kessler and Charles and Adelbert Schlager. The brick-yard is owned by W. Scott Brandt, Andrew Blank and H. O. Peck. These enterprises, including stone quarry and saw-mill, employ about fifty more men. One of the steam saw-mills is owned and operated by —— King.

HENRY WILLIAM BRANDT was born in Bodenwerder, in the Kingdom of Hanover, April 26, 1808. His parents were Gottlieb Ludwic and Hannah Caroline Charlotte Brandt, who were both natives of Bodenwerder, the former born in 1768, the latter in 1776. Gottlieb Ludwic Brandt was a tanner, as had been his father and ancestors before him, and, looking on the practical side of life, he naturally desired his son to follow in his footsteps. In pursuance of this determination, at the age of fourteen young Brandt found his school-days abruptly terminated, and he was placed in his father's tannery to learn the mysteries of the trade. But the occupation of his ancestors did not prove to his liking, and at the age of fifteen he was bound out to an uncle to learn the business of a hatter. Here he remained but four months, and his father having died, he returned home. Upon the re-marriage of his mother, his step-father assumed control of the tanning business that had been conducted by his father, and through certain coercive measures he returned much against his will and resumed work in the tannery. Through force of circumstances he remained there until he was twenty-four years old, when taking the advice of his rector, he embarked at Bremen for America, and landed in New York September 7, 1832. Alone in a strange land, without friends or money, he spent a week in looking for work, when, meeting a countryman of his, he learned there were tanneries at Hunter, N. Y., and he decided to accompany his new-made friend to that place. Borrowing some money from an entire stranger—a singular providence, he always thought—he took passage on a tow-boat to the Catskills, and the remainder of the journey, eighteen miles, he made on foot, carrying a knapsack which contained all his worldly possessions. Here he obtained work in Colonel Edwards' tannery at ten dollars per month, and remained a year and a half, when the tannery ceased work and he sought and obtained employment elsewhere. In 1835 he was foreman of the Fixby tannery at Lexington (now Jewett), N. Y., and in 1836 accepted the position of foreman in Colonel Edwards' tannery at Hunter, and after the colonel's death he had full charge of the business for three years. On the 20th day of September, 1838, he married Ruth Coe, a native of Greene County, N. Y., and three years thereafter, in partnership with Andrew Hover, he went to Andes, N. Y., and commenced the tanning business for himself. Their tannery was destroyed by fire the second year after they commenced business, but with that indomitable pluck and tenacity of purpose that ever characterized him, it was soon rebuilt. Selling out to his partner in

1844, he returned to Lexington and soon afterwards went to Maine, intending to make that State his home. While there he had charge of the Southwick tannery, in Kennebeck County, but relinquishing his intention of making the "pine-tree" State his home, he returned to Lexington. In June, 1845, himself and Jacob Schlager formed a partnership and bought the Charles Chase tannery, at Lexington. Mr. Schlager was also a practical tanner, and the partnership thus formed was destined to continue for more than forty years and to be dissolved only by death. They soon after purchased the tannery of Ezra Pratt, and also rented the Edwards tannery, at Hunter, where they had both previously worked at the "beam." In the summer of 1852 they sold all their property in Greene County, N. Y., and came to Harmony Centre, where they purchased the "Keystone" Tannery, originally built by Enoch Coply in 1848, but then owned by Orlo and Friend Burt. The only buildings at the "Centre" then were the tannery, a small building on north side of creek used as a store, a saw-mill, a slab school-house, a small fraction of the residence of the late Jacob Schlager, and what is now the kitchen of the present Brandt homestead. Thus the firm of "Brandt & Schlager" became indentified with the business interests of Susquehanna County, and their names are associated with almost every enterprise inaugurated for the advancement and improvement of this section of the county, and particularly their own town of Harmony. Hardly were they established in their new home before they began to make radical improvements. They erected a store building, and added from time to time extensive additions to their tannery, increasing its capacity to ten thousand hides annually; a new school-house took the place of the old slab one, and thrift and industry went hand-in-hand. In 1857 they built a tannery at Sherman, Wayne County, Pa., which they ran successfully until 1880, when they closed it, erected new buildings, and commenced the manufacture of pyrolignic acid, under the name of the "Scott Chemical Company," still in successful operation. In 1865 they erected what is now known as the "old" chair factory, in which they were only indirectly interested at first, but finally became its owners and successfully conducted it for several years. In 1867 they purchased the Lanesboro' Tannery, built about 1854 by the Burt Bros., but then owned by the Tremains. This tannery they run for twenty years, and in September, 1886, the last hide was tanned and the business discontinued.

In 1868 Bayless & Buckalew erected at Brandt the second acid factory established in the country, and after passing through several hands it became the property of Brandt & Schlager, and is still in successful operation. They also erected, in 1876, a steam saw-mill at Brandt. Mr. Brandt's enterprise and love for improvement was not confined to his own quiet hamlet, as is evidenced by the fine brick block which he erected in Susquehanna in 1883, and which also bears his name. Mr. Brandt has held high positions of honor and trust, which came to him unsought because of his unimpeachable integrity and business standing in the community.

In 1866 he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Susquehanna, and in 1870 its president, which office he held until 1884, when he resigned it and became the first president of the new City National Bank, which he had been instrumental in organizing. The same year he was elected president of the Burcey Chemical Company, of Binghamton, N. Y. But the religious life-work of Mr. Brandt was as remarkable and equally as successful as his business career. It commenced in 1847, when himself and Mrs. Brandt united with the Presbyterian Church at Hunter. When he came to Harmony, in 1852, his energy and zeal, ably seconded by his partner, Mr. Schlager, resulted in organizing the Presbyterian Church at Susquehanna in that year, of which he was a trustee from the first, elected deacon the next year, and afterwards a ruling elder. Here himself and family worshipped for more than twenty years; and he was no "fair-weather" Christian,—the warring elements never deterred him from the performance of his religious duties. In 1875 the neat brick church at Brandt, erected largely through the liberality of Messrs. Brandt & Schlager, was dedicated. In 1884 they presented to the society there a new parsonage, thus further evincing their Christian liberality. In recognition of his services to the church and of his high moral character and abilities, he was elected by the Lackawanna Presbytery a commissioner to the General Assembly, which met at Minneapolis in May, 1886. This was his last "commission" here, for he died July 8, 1886, shortly after reaching home. Mr. Brandt was fond of his family and true to his friends. He was domestic in his habits, kind and genial in his manner, both in his business and social relations. Deprived of educational advantages himself, he determined that his children should enjoy what had been denied to him, and he gave them all a liberal education. Neither did he forget their moral training, and his nine surviving children are all members of the church of his choice. His was a Christian family by precept and example, and it can be said of him that his influence for good was felt from the Susquehanna to the Delaware. In 1867, and again in 1878, he crossed the ocean and visited his native land and the scenes of his boyhood. How different must have been his feelings from those of the penniless boy who, nearly a half-century before, anxiously stepped upon the deck of the ship that was to bear him to a foreign shore. But the rugged experience of his early life served to develop the latent energies of his nature, and fitted him for the successful and prosperous business career which awaited him in the land of his adoption.

RUTH COE (Mrs. Brandt) was born on Lexington



H. W. Brandt

Heights (now Jewett), Greene County, N. Y., July 2, 1821. Her parents were Oliver and Nancy (Buel) Coe, the former a native of Goshen, Conn., the latter a native of Canaan, in the same State. Their other children are Stata, deceased wife of Charles B. Peck, of Jewett; Schuyler B., died there; and Mary Ann Coe, a resident of the same place. Oliver Coe's father, Justus, settled at Jewett from Connecticut, where he died. Mrs. Brandt's mother, Nancy Buel, was a lineal descendant from William (Buell), the progenitor of the family in New England, who was a native of Huntingdonshire, England, and came to Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. Her maternal grandfather, Hon. Munson Buel, settled at Jewett from Cornwall, Conn., in 1794. He was a judge of Greene County and an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Jewett. His wife was Anna Holcomb, of Canaan, Conn. Other members of the Buel family were Presbyterian clergymen in New England, and one, Major Elias Buel (1737–1824), served in the Revolutionary War, was representative in the General Assembly of Vermont for four years, assistant judge of Chittenden County, Vt., 1799 and 1801, and died at Albany, N. Y. Another member of the family became the wife of the grandfather of the late General U. S. Grant.

The children of Henry W. and Ruth (Coe) Brandt are Nancy Hannah, born in Hunter, Greene Co., N. Y., in 1839, the wife of the Rev. Raphael Kessler, a resident of Brandt; Charlotte, 1841, wife of Rev. H. Moon, D.D., a Presbyterian clergyman of Elkland, Tioga County, Pa.; Henry, 1843, enlisted in 1861 in Company H, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, died in hospital at Clarksville, Tenn., May 14, 1862; Harriet S., 1846, the wife of Dr. T. T. Wing, a physician of Susquehanna, Pa.; Winfield Scott, 1848, attended Homer Academy and afterwards took a course in the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, studied law in the office of Read & Pettit, in Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna County in 1880, practiced at Susquehanna about one year, when his father's extensive business interests requiring his assistance, he returned to Brandt (he married Harriet Fromer, a native of Hunter, N. Y., and besides being interested in several business enterprises, is cashier of the City National Bank at Susquehanna); Putnam Proctor died young; Helen, 1850, the wife of Rev. Walter S. Peterson, a Presbyterian minister of Rapid City, Dakota; Jacob S., 1854 (married Carrie Porter, of Philadelphia), a manufacturer and merchant at Brandt; Adolph, 1857, a graduate of Princeton College, in the class of 1879, a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary in the class of 1882, is a Presbyterian minister at Roscoe, Dakota, married Josie Buffum, of Massachusetts; Josephine, 1861, educated at Elmira Female Seminary; and Schuyler Coe Brandt, 1866, a student at Hamilton College.

JACOB SCHLAGER was born in Willstadt, Baden, Germany, July 26, 1816. Emigrating to America when a small boy, he entered the employ of Colonel Edwards, who had a large tannery at Hunter, N. Y. Here he received his first practical lessons in the tanning business, a business he was destined to engage in till near the close of his life.

In 1843 he married Harriet L. Cornish (1819–77), who was born at Lexington, Greene County, N. Y. Early in 1845 himself and Henry W. Brandt entered into partnership, and purchased the tannery of Charles Chase, at Lexington, N. Y., and the firm of Brandt & Schlager, from this time forward, for more than forty years, became an important factor in the tanning interests of the country.

To write the business history of one is to recite the successful business career of the other. Perhaps no two men were ever associated together whose habits, tastes and inclinations were so similar, or blended so harmoniously. For more than forty years, and until death dissolved the partnership, their confidence and faith in each other was implicit and absolute. Soon after purchasing the Chase tannery, they bought another, belonging to Ezra Pratt; and also rented the Edwards tannery, at Hunter, where they had both previously worked at ten dollars a month. They continued the tanning business in Greene County, N. Y., until the summer of 1852, when they disposed of all their business interests in that State, and came to Harmony Centre, in this county, and purchased the "Keystone Tannery," then owned and operated by the Burt brothers.

The firm of Brandt & Schlager was a welcome addition to the industries of the county, and proved a valuable acquisition to its business interests. Improvements were immediately inaugurated, new enterprises sprang into existence and the old town of Harmony soon began to feel the "new blood" which the energy and enterprise of the new firm had interjected into her business veins.

The business enterprises and undertakings of these two men are so interlocked and interwoven with each other that, to avoid repetition, the reader is referred to the "sketch" of the life of Henry W. Brandt for a history of Jacob Schlager's business career in Harmony. Mr. Schlager continued to reside at Harmony Centre (now Brandt), until 1867, when the firm purchased the Lanesboro' Tannery, and he then removed to that place, and assumed personal supervision of it, remaining there until the business of the tannery was practically discontinued.

The children born to Jacob and Harriet L. Schlager are Freelove (1844–71); Adelbert J. 1846, received a classical education—was a graduate of Hamilton College, N. Y., and also of Union Theological Seminary, New York City; he is professor of languages at the Dubuque Theological Seminary, at Dubuque, Iowa; he married Elnora M., daughter of the late David Taylor, of Lanesboro'—see sketch of David Taylor); Ruth (1848–71); Charles, 1854, at-

tended school at Deposit Academy, and had entered upon a preparatory course at Clinton Seminary, N. Y., when the death of his sisters called him home. This was a sad bereavement to the family; the two sisters, after completing their education at the Elmira Female College, and while upon the threshold of young womanhood, were suddenly stricken down by death—Ruth dying but two days before her sister. Charles did not return to school, but soon afterwards engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued until 1885. He is now largely engaged as a wholesale dealer in Pennsylvania blue stone, and is interested in various manufacturing enterprises in this and adjoining counties. He is also president of the "City National Bank," of Susquehanna. In 1883 he married Belle Sewell, daughter of W. H. Sewell, of Unadilla, N. Y., and resides at Lanesboro'.

In October, 1885, the business at the Lanesboro' Tannery being nearly ready to close up, Jacob Schlager removed to Binghamton, N. Y., and purchased the residence of D. M. Halbert, and fitted it up into a delightful home. He had married, in 1878, for his second wife, the widow of Charles Schlager, and here, surrounded by the comforts that a goodly competence garnered, through the business activities of a busy life, enabled him to command, he hoped to pass the evening of life, freed from the cares and anxieties of his past business career.

But an all-wise Providence decreed otherwise, and on the 17th of December, 1886, a little more than a year after removing to his new home, he was suddenly stricken down by death. A special train conveyed his remains, accompanied by sorrowing relatives and friends, to Brandt, where, in the quiet cemetery there, they were laid to rest, but a short distance from the grave of his life-time business associate, Henry W. Brandt. Thus the two men who were partners in life, members of the same church and sharing alike the confidence of the public, died the same year, and lie buried in the same cemetery, almost side by side.

Mr. Schlager, besides his other business investments, was a stockholder, director and vice-president of the City National Bank of Susquehanna. He was a man with positive convictions—in religious matters, as well as in politics. He was long known as an active, earnest and representative Republican of Harmony. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church for nearly forty years, and he was not content for his name to simply appear on the church records—he was known by his *works*. His was a Christian life, embodying the Christian virtues and delighting in good works to his fellow-men. Mr. Schlager was well known outside of business circles for his liberal generosity and genial social qualities. Such a life is worthy of emulation, and his memory will be cherished by many who were recipients of his generosity, and the influence of his life will long be felt in the community that knew him so long and well.

THE HARMONY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT BRANDT, PA.—For twenty-three years the people of Brandt attended religious services in the Presbyterian Church at Susquehanna Depot; but when the population and the increased attendance upon the means of grace in the slab school-house seemed to warrant, a desire was manifested that they should have a church organization of their own in the place, and, accordingly, ground was broken for a church building in the month of April, 1874. On the 25th day of August the laying of the corner-stone took place, in the presence of a committee from the Lackawanna Presbytery, and a large gathering of people, and Rev. S. H. Moon delivered an address.

The church was dedicated January 20, 1875, and the building is thus described,—built of brick, sixty-two by thirty-two feet, semi-Gothic in style, stained glass windows, furnace and organ, and presents a neat interior appearance, corresponding with its exterior, the pulpit and organ being of black walnut. The committee to dedicate the church was Dr. Charles Dunning, of Honesdale; Dr. Samuel C. Logan, of Scranton, who solicited five thousand dollars and cleared the church of debt on the spot; and Rev. P. H. Brooks, chairman of committee. The same month the members of the Susquehanna Depot Church, residing at Brandt, petitioned the Presbytery, and were organized into a church in April following, at the meeting of that body at Scranton. Forty-six persons presented their certificates in good and regular standing from the Presbyterian Church at Susquehanna Depot, and assented to the covenant of organization. Henry W. Brandt, Jacob Schlager, Geo. Fromer, Sr., and Angus Smith were chosen elders, the latter being ordained ruling elder. The pastors of this church have been: 1875, Rev. W. S. Peterson served until June, 1878, and went as a missionary to Dakota. He was succeeded by Rev. S. H. Moon, who remained until 1879. Rev. A. Patton served the church for two years following, and was succeeded by Rev. Andrew C. Zenos, who remained as pastor until September, 1883, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. E. W. Long, who was called in June, 1884, and is its present pastor. The church has a membership of seventy, and a good Sunday-school attendance.

ACID-FACTORIES.—Previous to 1867 there was but one acid-factory in America, and that was at Conklin, Broome County, N. Y. In the year above mentioned Bayless & Buckalew erected the second one in this country, near Brandt. In 1880 the firm of Bayless & Buckalew was succeeded by Brandt, Schlager & Co., and in 1883 this firm was succeeded by Brandt & Schlager. About two thousand cords of wood are annually used at this place. Subsequently Quinn & Shutts erected another one at Montrose, which, a few years since, was purchased by the Melrose Chemical Company, and by that company the business is now conducted.



Jacob Schlager

BRICK-YARD.—Near Brandt is a brick-yard from which about three millions of bricks are annually shipped. The business was projected about fifteen years ago by Weiant & Blank. Some three years after the property was purchased by the Harmony Brick Company, and by this company the business has since been conducted.

POST-OFFICES.—Concerning the post-offices and postmasters at Lanesboro', the reader will find information in the paragraph entitled "Lanesboro'." At Brandt, in 1869, a post-office was established, called Harmony Centre. The name of the office was changed to Brandt in 1875. H. W. Brandt was commissioned postmaster in 1869, and Raphael Kessler in 1886.

STONE QUARRIES.—In 1874 Joseph opened a flagstone quarry on the Pig-pen Brook, about one-half mile from the Starrucca Creek. Stone of superior quality, finding ready sales at fairly remunerative prices, was taken out in great abundance. This led to the opening of other quarries, so that at the present time there are six others in operation in this township. From these quarries sixty thousand dollars' worth of stone is shipped annually to Philadelphia, New York, Havre de Grace, Buffalo, Chicago and numerous other smaller cities and towns. At the present writing Mr. Charles Schlager and Mr. Charles Taylor are most extensively engaged in this business. Their shipments in 1886 amounted to about fifty thousand dollars. The business is the more important because it chiefly subsists as a labor factor, giving constant employment, at reasonable wages, to a large number of laboring men. As the Pennsylvania bluestone, the product of these quarries, has already become a staple commodity in so many markets, the revenue to be derived from this enterprise bids fair to be lasting and important.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—As early as 1812 a class was formed, yet before this time religious meetings were conducted at various private houses. All of the names of the first class cannot be given with certainty, but it is well known that John Comfort and his wife, Nathaniel Lewis and his wife, Isaac Hale and his wife, Marmaduke Salisbury and his wife, and James Newman and his wife were members of this class. Nathaniel Lewis was an industrious and quite an intelligent young man. He lived on that side of the Susquehanna River that is now embraced in Oakland, near the Great Bend line. He was employed a great deal by John Hilborn, who was led to admire the religious zeal manifested by young Lewis. Mr. Hilborn accordingly advised Mr. Lewis to procure a license to preach, in conformity with the rules of the Methodist Church, as Mr. Lewis was so firm a believer in the doctrines of that denomination, and withal competent to teach the people.

Meetings were held at private houses in the winter and in barns in the summer, and, after the log schoolhouse at Lanesboro' was built, meetings were often held therein. In 1834 the church at Lanesboro' was erected, and in 1881 a very neat and comfortable parsonage was built. There are three appointments for preaching service on the charge,—namely, Lanesboro', Bethel Hill and Stevens' Point. At Bethel Hill there is a church which was erected but a few years ago. Its neatness and comfort speak well for the Methodist people living in that locality. Noble Thomas is the class-leader at Lanesboro', Jacob Stoner at Bethel Hill, and William Terrill at Stevens' Point. At the present time the trustees are Edgar Thomas, Noble Thomas, F. A. Lyons, Luther Barnes, N. R. Comfort, Thomas Speers, H. K. Newell, Almon Barnes, James M. Thomas. Number of members is ninety-three. The number of scholars in the Sunday-schools is about two hundred. F. A. Lyons is the superintendent of the school at Lanesboro'.

Pastors.—The following-named ministers are among those who officiated here previous to 1869: Revs. D. Davis, P. Bartlett, N. S. De Witt, Geo. N. Leach. C. V. Arnold, H. R. Clark, Alfred Bingham, F. L. Hiller, and G. R. Hair. Since that date, N. S. De Witt, R. J. Kellogg, A. F. Harding, S. W. Spencer, S. W. Cole, C. H. Jewell, J. H. Hewitt, J. R. Wagner, T. C. Roskelly and Wm. Bixby, the present pastor, who has been a faithful and fearless preacher of the Methodist Church since 1837, at which time he was admitted to the Oneida Conference.

SCHOOLS.—The first school-house in Harmony was erected about 1813, on the north side of the Starrucca Creek, and on the east side of the wagon-road that leads from Lanesboro' to Windsor, or about where the blacksmith-shop now stands. This was a log schoolhouse, with no furniture but the rudest kind of benches. Yet in this rude building some excellent work was done. Here Caleb Barnes was employed to teach in 1816. He was educated in Boston, Mass., and, after leaving this place, he taught a number of years in Sullivan County, N. Y., where he established a reputation as a teacher that is seldom surpassed. In that old log school-house Silas and James Comfort, and others that afterwards became quite noted, received the principal part of their education until they were old enough to pursue their studies alone. This school-house was used about twenty years, and then a frame building was put up, and was located several rods farther north.

The slab school-house at Brandt was erected a few years after the one above mentioned. Now at this place there is a neat and comfortable school-house, nicely painted without, and furnished within with improved iron forms and cherry and maple desks, occupied by happy and cheerful pupils.

The name of Susan Belcher will be cherished for generations by those living in this vicinity. In 1857 she was engaged to teach this school, and for thirteen years she conducted it with the most satisfactory results. She was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego County, N. Y. After receiving a very thorough education

she was employed to teach in the Young Ladies' Seminary at Elmira, N. Y. Mr. Brandt's daughters attended that school, and thus he, becoming acquainted with Miss Belcher, insisted on her coming to this place; and on paying her quite a liberal salary in addition to what the School Board would pay, she was induced to come, and here she remained until she was married and removed to Indiana.

George T. Frazier was the last township inspector, under the old law, before the enactments of 1854.

The first Board of School Directors, under the new law, was composed of William Purdie, president; Benjamin Comfort, secretary; Jacob Taylor, treasurer; and Harvey Shutts, Henry H. Sampson and William P. Conklin. The amount of the tax raised that year for school purposes was $307.45. Teachers were paid eight dollars a month.

There are now in the township eight school districts, namely: Pleasant Valley, Deep Hollow, Prospect Hill, Brandt, Stevens' Point, Melrose, Bethel Hill and Cascade. In 1886 a new school-house was built at Stevens' Point. It cost five hundred and sixty dollars, and about one hundred and thirty dollars was paid for the furniture; and the same year a new building was erected in the Deep Hollow District at a cost of about four hundred dollars. Several of the buildings in this township are furnished with improved seats and desks. In 1886 there was expended for teachers' wages thirteen hundred and fifty-six dollars, and for fuel and other necessary contingent purposes about four hundred and twenty-five dollars more. The directors at the present time are N. R. Comfort, president; C. E. Van Horn, secretary; and O. L. Watkins, Harvey Bryant, Simpson Reynolds and S. H. Carnegie. Perhaps no man in Harmony has taken a deeper interest in her public schools than James Buckley, for a long term of years past, has done. Having held the office of school director for a number of terms, in 1886 he resigned, on account of his being appointed deputy register and recorder, and hence necessarily absent from the township most of the time.

CHAPTER XL.

SUSQUEHANNA BOROUGH.

BOATMEN floating down the Susquehanna River eighty years ago, saw on the left, where Susquehanna now is, two precipitous hills, closely and stubbornly abutting the river, and against each other, separated only by the Drinker Creek, on its way to the river from Fox's Pond, a small lake about five miles to the south. The eye resting on these hills, fell only on the placid heavens and the dense setting of unbroken verdure. Not an opening could be detected, from the summit of the hills to the river's bank. So dense was the foliage that the creek itself was hidden from view, as well as the rocks along the bank of the river. Seemingly, not satisfied with individuality in her display, Nature, as with ties of union, had bound together many of these trees with numerous vines of wild-grape and ivy. But a few years after the woodman's axe resounded through these hills, and was re-echoed from the river below, uncovering a surface rugged and defiant. To the writer it is evident that Nature never intended that man should build a town here, for such a presumption would imply an intermission of reason, and an utter disregard for convenience. Yet man's indomitable purpose to bring everything under subjection to him has here so far been achieved as to cover these precipitous hills with manufactories, stores, hotels, offices and dwellings, occupied by three thousand five hundred people.

The land embraced in this borough was included in the Drinker tract, purchased by Henry Drinker late in the last century; subsequently conveyed by him to John Hilborn, and from Mr. Hilborn to succeeding grantees until 1846, when it was owned by Wm. H. Sabin, William B. Stoddard, Joel Salesbury and William P. McKune. The farms owned by Messrs. Stoddard and Salesbury were soon after sold to the Erie Railway Company; the one owned by Mr. McKune, to James H. Smith; and Mr. Sabin's to Sedate Griswold. The railway company locating its shops at this place caused its land to be run out into lots and streets, Mr. Smith following the company's example. A number of years later Mr. Griswold's farm was also run out to conform with the other plans. On account of the deep chasm through which Drinker Creek flows, but one street (Main) entirely intersects the town from east to west, and this crosses the creek near its mouth. But on both hills, on either side of the creek, nearly all of the streets converge towards Main Street, so that, in going from one part of the town to the other, one must pass directly through the centre, as if drawn by gravitation. In the side-walks of many of the streets are flights of stairs with rests at intervals; otherwise, footmen would find progress exceedingly difficult, especially in winter; and along some of these streets teams never attempt to pass. Yet, after ascending to the plateaus on either side of the town, there are good building-lots, on which are to be found many comfortable and pleasant dwellings, the homes of hundreds of machinists and skilled workmen, that find employment in the shops below, into the tops of whose ponderous and lofty smoke-stacks their families can almost look. Mr. McKune's house stood near the place where L. S. Page, Esq., now lives; Mr. Salesbury's, on the lower side of Main Street, about opposite Guttenberg, Eisman & Co.'s store; Mr. Stoddard's, about where John Scoville now lives; and Mr. Griswold's, near the place where J. C. McCauley resides. In 1846 ground at this place was first broken for the railroad, and in 1848 the road was completed to Binghamton, the first passenger train

running over the road to that city in December of that year.

It then became evident that at this point opportunities of rare importance were presented to business men; and these opportunities were not long left unimproved. Eliot Benson was the first on the ground. He erected a hotel on the corner of A and Drinker Streets. A part of the ground where it stood is now covered by the building occupied by Robert Wallace as a flour and feed-store. This was called the Harmony House. Soon after a number of stores were erected by the following-named persons, in the order in which their names appear, and at the places designated: James M. Ward, corner of A (Main) and First Streets; Messrs. Wm. Smith and R. H. McKune, where Guttenberg, Eisman & Co.'s store is; L. S. Page, where J. C. Cook's store is; James Bell, where Lannon & Baxter's store is; and Mr. Bell, selling out to Mr. Hubbard, erected another, which he still occupies; Dennis McDonald, where J. C. Kane & Bro.'s store is; Dr. Bronson, where Kittell's hotel is; Dr. West, where S. Maroney's store is; and Wm. G. Shrimpton, a jeweler's store and bakery, where Shaeff Bros. are. In 1852 James Kirk erected another hotel where Gaylord Curtis now lives, and a little later others were erected,—one by Drs. Smith and Shutts, about where the Van Aiken and Birdsall brick buildings are, and another by James Kirk, which is now known as the Chaffee house. Soon after Henry Perrine opened a meat-market where Henry Sperl's gunshop is. About the same time that the above-mentioned enterprises were being carried on, or a little later, other business men came to Susquehanna and engaged in various pursuits. Among the number were Robert Nicol, Gaylord Curtis, C. A. Miller, C. S. Bennett, Thomas Carr, D. W. Norton, Thomas Ingstrum, John Lannon, A. H. McCollum, A. W. Rowley, Timothy Boyle, Washington Boyle, Miles Creegan, Brace Gilbert, Augustus Gilbert, A. J. Seymour, S. Seymour, Wm. M. Post, Walter Barber, J. H. Cook, J. C. Cook, M. H. Eisman, David Lyon, F. D. Lyon, Samuel Falkenbury, J. Van Barriger, D. R. Pope, A. C. Parliman, Thomas Canavan, Wm. Clark, Lewis Freeman, *et al.*

In 1853 Susquehanna Depot Borough was incorporated, and soon after the borough officers were elected. Lewis S. Page was the president of the first Town Council, and Robert Nicol, R. H. McKune, John Ward, A. W. Rowley and Wm. Hubbard were members.

BURGESSES.—Owing to the destruction of the borough records by the fire of 1874, it is difficult, with accuracy, to ascertain who were the burgesses prior to that time. It is thought, by a number of men, who have been engaged in business here continually since the borough was incorporated, that the following list is quite reliable: James B. Gregg, John Ward, Samuel Falkenbury, Captain York, William Hubbard, James Bell, Robert Wallace, Charles Ernst, Samuel Smith, Gaylord Curtis, John Fitzsimmons, Wallace Falkenbury, 1874; James G. Drake, 1875; Dennis Casey and Michael Lanning, 1876; Geo. A. Post, 1877; John Dolan, 1878; Geo. T. Frazier, 1879–80; Morris Prendergast, 1881–82; John R. Townsend, 1883; John O'Connell, 1884; Charles Langford, 1885; James Burns, 1886; Andrew Ryan, 1887. The present Town Council is composed of John McMahon, Wm. Allpaugh, E. Doherty, F. Perry, C. O'Connell, John Dunlea.

POSTMASTERS.—The Susquehanna Depot post-office was established November 1, 1850, and in 1869 the name was changed to Susquehanna. The following have been commissioned postmasters for this office: James M. Ward, November 1, 1850; C. S. Bennett, 1852; R. H. McKune, 1853; A. W. Rowley, 1854; Laban F. Clark, 1861; Walter Barber, 1867; H. P. Moody, 1869; Isaac W. Jones, 1869; James McKinney, 1885.

In addition to the very extensive railroad-shops in Susquehanna, there are at the present time six dry-goods stores, two merchant tailoring establishments, six millinery stores, one ladies' bazaar, fourteen groceries, three drug stores, three hardware stores, three boot and shoe stores, three jewelers' stores, two flour and feed stores, two furniture stores, one music store, one bakery and confectionery store, two stove and tin stores, five hotels, two wagon-shops, four meat markets, two marble-shops, one steam-mill for manufacturing doors, sash and blinds and for planing and matching lumber, three banks, two insurance and real estate offices, two coal offices, six barber-shops, two weekly newspaper publishing and job printing houses, with steam-power presses, one daily newspaper, five churches, four school buildings, six clergymen, seven physicians, four lawyers, besides blacksmith-shops, boot and shoe-shops, etc.

Joel Salesbury now lives in Thomson; William B. Stoddart in Starrucca, Wayne County; and W. P. McKune, J. H. Smith and Sedate Griswold are dead.

SEDATE GRISWOLD was born in Massachusetts in 1802, and when quite young removed to Wayne County, in this State. In 1848 he bought the farm above mentioned, and came to Susquehanna, where he died in 1872. Three of Mr. Griswold's daughters are now living in Susquehanna,—Mrs. Hamilton Fordyce, Mrs. J. R. McCauley and Mrs. F. B. Thayer. Mr. Thayer came from Otsego County, N. Y., to Susquehanna in 1852, and entered the service of the railroad company as a locomotive engineer. He followed this business principally on the Susquehanna Division fifteen years, and then, in 1867, engaged in the grocery business in this place until 1885, when he retired.

WILLIAM SMITH came from Sullivan County, N. Y., to Lanesboro' in 1838, and from Lanesboro' to Susquehanna in 1851. Forming a partnership with R. H. McKune, they engaged in general mercantile

business. They also conducted a tailoring business, a bakery and a lumber-yard. They employed about fifty men. The first sewing-machine ever brought into Susquehanna was purchased by them and used in their shop. A few years after the partnership was dissolved; Mr. McKune removed to Scranton and Mr. Smith engaged in other business in this place, where he still resides.

LEVI S. PAGE was born in Vermont in 1817, and came with his parents to Jackson, in this county, when about one year old. He attended the Montrose and Harford Academies, fitting himself for a teacher. He spent six years as a carpenter and house-builder at Montrose; was a farmer in New Milford for a time, and in 1851 came to Susquehanna, where he has dealt quite largely in real estate, been a merchant for some twelve years, and actively engaged in other business until 1872, since which time the duties of justice of the peace have occupied most of his attention. In 1854 he was elected school director and held the office fourteen years. He was the president of the first Town Council that was organized in Susquehanna. He was borough treasurer in 1881–82. In 1858 he was elected county commissioner. In 1848 he married Miss Lucy Ann Bartlett, of Jackson. They have three children—one son and two daughters—living in this place.

JAMES BELL was born in England; came to this place in 1848 with a large number of other carpenters in the employ of the railroad company, and assisted in building the original depot, freight-house and the shops. He soon after engaged in trade on a very small scale, commencing with two or three trunks full of ready-made clothing and Yankee notions. In 1854 he established a boot and shoe-store, which he conducted alone until 1874, when he took his stepson, John Brewer, into partnership with him, under the firm-name of Bell & Son. The business conducted at this store has had a longer continuance than any other one in Susquehanna borough, and been attended with marked prosperity.

CHARLES A. MILLER was born in Massachusetts in 1833, and when six months old came with his parents to Harmony. But a few years after they removed to Jackson, and in 1847 returned to Harmony and soon settled in this place. Mr. Miller entered the service of the railroad company as a carpenter, and was employed on the bridges along the road. But on meeting with a serious accident he left this business and learned the watch-maker's trade, and worked at watch-making and repairing in Mr. Bell's store a short time, when he put in a stock of jewelry on one side of the store and conducted the business here until 1860, at which time he built the store where Gaylord, Curtis & Co.'s bank is, and removed his business to that place. He discontinued at the latter place in 1877, and one year after became proprietor of the Starrucca House, the railroad company's hotel and restaurant. For a number of years he was a member of the private banking-house of Curtis & Miller. He has been the secretary, treasury and general manager of the Water Company since it was formed, in 1874. A few years since he was a partner in the firm of A. Smith & Co., of Harmony, proprietors of the acid factory. He has been quite extensively engaged in lumbering, farming and quarrying, and shipping flagging-stone in Harmony, besides having done more building in Susquehanna than any other person. In 1858 he married Miss Mary R. Fuller. They have five children,—Frank A. conducted a jeweler's store here a few years, then became editor and proprietor of the *Susquehanna Transcript*, but selling out in 1885, he removed to Denver, Col., where he is now engaged as editor and proprietor of the *Journal of Commerce*. The second son is a book-keeper in the First National Bank; the youngest son is attending the Mansfield Normal School; and the two daughters, having completed their studies, are at home.

DENNIS MCDONALD was born in Ireland in 1811, and died at Susquehanna in 1860. He came to America in 1832, and located at Silver Lake, this county. In 1844 he married Miss Margaret Donnelly, daughter of Michael Donnelly, one of the pioneers of the Choconut Valley. In 1847 Mr. McDonald came to Lanesboro', where, taking a contract to build several miles of the Erie Railroad, he began his career as a railroad contractor. In 1849 he removed to Susquehanna and continued railroad grading on contracts with the Erie until the road was completed. He subsequently had contracts with the Albany and Susquehanna road, and filled several contracts at Susquehanna for the construction of buildings, and until his death was prominent in carrying forward the growing enterprises of the town. Mrs. McDonald died in 1883. Four of their children now live in Buffalo, N. Y., and two reside in this place; one son, Thomas McDonald, is a leading grocer of this place. When fourteen years of age he entered, as clerk, a store which his mother was conducting, and in 1862 he engaged in business for himself, opening a grocery-store on Main Street. At that store and in other ones in town he has, in all, spent about twenty years in this business. In 1880–81 he was deputy sheriff of this county. He was a member of the School Board six years, prior to 1880, and during his terms of service held the offices of secretary and president.

C. S. BENNETT came to Susquehanna from New Milford, and for a number of years conducted a store on Main Street. Gradually extending his business into other channels, he afterwards was more extensively engaged in real estate speculations than any other man ever has been in Susquehanna. He acquired a large property, which he lost mostly in 1873 through the shrinkage of values. He resides in his native county, Chenango, N. Y.

ALEXANDER W. ROWLEY was born in 1818 in Greene County, N. Y., and died at Susquehanna in 1878. He came to Susquehanna in 1851, and the

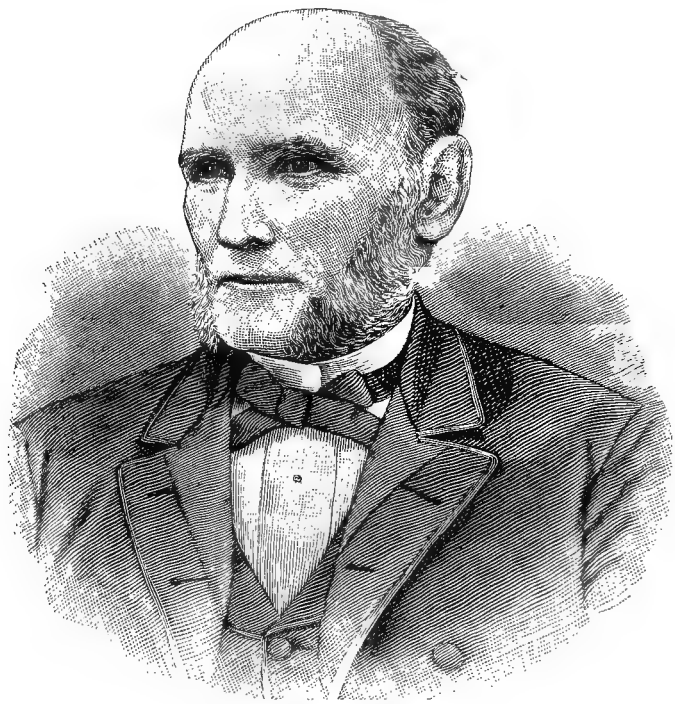
next year erected the store now occupied by Morris Prendergast and Thomas Reilly, where for a number of years he conducted a tin-shop and kept in stock stoves, tin and copper-ware and a general line of hardware. In 1854 he was appointed postmaster, and the post-office was kept in his store. Subsequently he sold his store and goods, and engaged in lumbering, furnishing lumber, cross ties and fencing material for the railroad company in large quantities. He was justice of the peace in Greene County, N. Y., before coming here, and held several borough offices here. He left behind him a most enviable name and reputation, and was a man held in high esteem by the people.

JOHN LANNON was born in Ireland in 1818, came to America in 1844 and located in Maine, where he married Catherine Sullivan in 1846. About one year after they removed to Lanesboro', where Mr. Lannon was employed by the railroad company in building the viaduct. He came to Susquehanna in 1849, and for about two years continued in the company's service as a stone-mason and bricklayer. He then engaged for himself as a jobber and building contractor, and many of the buildings in this place, or their foundations, have been constructed under his supervision. He has three children living. The eldest resides in one of the Western States; John P. is a machinist, employed in the railroad-shops at Susquehanna; and Joseph F. is engaged in mercantile business in this place, as the senior member of the firm of Lannon & Baxter, formed in 1861. He is a member of the Board of School Directors, and for the past five years has been secretary of the Board. Robert M. died April, 1886, at about twenty-five years of age. Graduating at Mansfield Normal School in 1878, he received an appointment as principal of the graded school at Nanticoke, Pa. After four years he entered the profession of the law, was admitted to the Susquehanna County bar in 1884, and commenced to practice at this place, with prospects unusually bright. The year before his death he was the borough attorney and secretary of the Town Council.

HON. JUDSON H. COOK.—His great-grandfather was Samuel Cook, a native of Rhode Island, who removed from that State to New York. His son, James Cook, was a resident of Otsego County, N. Y., where he married Lovisa Griffith, and in 1814 he came from that place to New Milford, where he purchased a farm, upon which he resided for nearly thirty years. At the end of this time he went to Herrick and resided with his son James most of the time until his decease. They had children,—Sally, Griffin, Dimmis, Emily, Leonard and James. Griffin Cook, the father of Judge Cook, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., March 18, 1805. His early education was limited to that usually within reach of the farmers' boys of that day. He was nine years old when his father came to New Milford, with whom he remained, assisting on the farm until after he attained his majority, when he married Ezoa S., daughter of Captain Levi and Priscilla (Ingalls) Page, who came from Vermont in 1815 and settled in Jackson, where they resided until their death. Immediately after his marriage he commenced housekeeping on a farm in New Milford, where he remained for two years. In 1832 he removed to Jackson and purchased an unimproved farm near Page's Pond, a fishing hut being the only building (?) upon it. This farm he cleared up with the assistance of his sons, improved it, erected commodious farm buildings and owned it at the time of his death. Their children were Judson H., Nov. 1, 1831; Daniel F., 1833, married and residing in Nebraska; John C., 1834, married and a merchant in Susquehanna for twenty-five years; William W. (1836–41); Urbane S. (1839–62) was a soldier of the late war and first lieutenant in Schooley's Battery; Lovisa P. (1844–68).

In 1868 his first wife, Ezoa S., died, and in the following year he married Mrs. Ann Legg, of Thomson. After his second mrrriage he left the New Milford farm and purchased a place in Thomson township (now Thomson borough), where he resided until his death, in 1880. His widow survives him. Judson H. was born in New Milford township, and was one year old when his parents removed to Jackson. His educational advantages were limited, the nearest school being one and a half miles distant, and when old enough to assist on the farm he only attended winters. He remained on the farm with his father until he was seventeen, when he went to learn the carpenter's trade. From this time until he was of age he worked at his trade, the proceeds of his labor going to his father, and he had the satisfaction of knowing that his last year's wages made the last payment on his father's farm. Upon attaining his majority he came to Susquehanna, then a flourishing village, and set up business for himself as a carpenter and builder. His carpenter-shop was situated nearly opposite the present Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1854 he purchased two lots on Washington Street and erected thereon a dwelling-house. The year following he married Mary Bartlett, daughter of Wm. A. Bartlett, of Jackson, and went to housekeeping in his new dwelling on Washington Street. He continued the business of contracting and building for three or four years, during which time he added to the rapidly-growing town some twenty-five or thirty buildings. In 1856 he entered the employ of the Erie Railway Company in their carpenter-shop, where he remained until himself and brother, John C., entered into partnership in the mercantile business, under the firm-name of J. C. & J. H. Cook. This partnership was continued until 1875, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. The same year he erected a large three-story wooden building, which was known as the "Cook Block," and stood on the site of the present Brandt Block. Upon its completion Mr. Cook again engaged in a general mercantile business, this time

alone; but, after continuing the business for a year, sold out to Smith & Shaeff. In 1870 he purchased the fine and commodious residence previously owned and occupied by C. S. Bennett, and this is his present pleasant home. In 1878 he entered into the real estate and insurance business, and opened an office in the building owned by him. On the 9th day of March, 1883, the "Cook Block" was totally destroyed by fire, involving heavy loss upon Mr. Cook, not only on building, but from the loss of valuable papers which were consumed in his office. Mr. Cook has uninterruptedly continued the business established in 1878, and occupies an office in the Brandt Block.



J. H. Cook

By his first wife, who died in 1865, Mr. Cook had children,—Verna O., 1856, married C. I. Fisher and now residing at Sunbury, Pa.; Arthur W., 1861, is a partner with his father in the real estate and insurance business at Susquehanna. In 1867 Mr. Cook married for his second wife Cassia W., daughter of John and Sophia B. Calkins, a lady of rare energy and intelligence, whose philanthropic labors in the cause of temperance and morality have been felt and acknowledged beyond the vicinity of her own town and county. She has been district and county president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for eleven years. Himself and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Cook's membership dating back to 1853, and for more than thirty years he has been an official member of the same. In politics Mr. Cook is known as a stanch Republican. Casting his first Presidential ballot with the Democratic party, he soon severed his connection with it, and when the Republican party was first organized at Susquehanna he was one of the committee appointed on organization. He has been an earnest advocate of that party and its principles since, and has contributed of his time and means in aid of its success. His fellow-townsmen have selected him to fill various offices of trust and importance, amongst them that of justice of the peace, Councilman, school director and treasurer, and in 1871 the citizens of the county elected him an associate judge, which position he honorably filled for five years, occupying the bench with Judges Streeter and Morrow.

Mr. Cook has dealt quite largely in real estate, and previous to the fire that destroyed the "Cook Block," paid the largest real estate tax of any person in Susquehanna.



He has been a stockholder, director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Susquehanna for twenty-one years. Judge Cook has been identified with the growth, prosperity and business enterprises of Susquehanna for thirty-five years, and his energy and public spirit have contributed not a little towards placing it on its present firm and extremely stable foundation.

JOHN C. COOK came to Susquehanna in 1854. For three years he was a carpenter and house-builder, and subsequently in the employ of the railroad company. In 1858 he rented the store now owned by F. D. Lyons, and began a grocery business. In 1860 he bought the store where he is now located, and has carried on business since. He had his brother for a partner for some time, and the firm also conducted a boot and shoe business on the corner of Main and Exchange Streets for eight years. With the exception of James Bell, Mr. Cook has been longer in one kind of business than any other man in this borough, and embraced jobbing as well as retail trade.

HON. GEO. T. FRAZIER was born in Connecticut in 1818, and in 1832 engaged in public school teaching. In 1841 he was elected county superintendent for Broome County, and was subsequently a teacher until 1850, when he bought a farm in Oakland (then Harmony), near Susquehanna. In 1854 he established an office in Susquehanna as a contractor with the Erie Company for supplying wood for fuel and cross-ties and bark, which was used for setting tires on the drive-wheels of locomotives. He furnished annually about six thousand cords of wood, one thousand cords of bark and fifteen hundred cross-ties. In 1857 he left this business and gave his attention chiefly to farming until 1865, when he opened a flour and feed store on East Main Street and conducted this business twelve years, when, selling out, he opened another store on Drinker Street, his present place of business. Mr. Frazier is a brother of the late H. H. Frazier, the founder of the *Independent Republican*, published at Montrose. He was a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in 1859–60, and was in the Legislature in the extra session of 1861, when the memorable "$3,000,000 act," for aid in raising and equipping the Pennsylvania Reserves, was passed, and voted for its passage. He was a school director fifteen years while living in Oakland and Susquehanna, having been burgess of the latter place two terms. He is one of the directors of the First National Bank. He is a man of sterling qualities, and whatever he has undertaken he has pursued with the discretion and vigilance that insures success.

F. D. LYONS was born in Massachusetts in 1819, came to Lanesboro' in 1848, and engaged with his brother David in mercantile business. In 1856 the partnership was dissolved and F. D. Lyons conducted the business two years longer at that place, then exchanged his property there with C. S. Bennett for property in Susquehanna. Since 1859 Mr. Lyons has conducted a store in Susquehanna, in which all kinds of goods are kept.

DAVID A. LYONS was born in Massachusetts in 1816, and died at Susquehanna in 1881. He came to Lanesboro' about 1834 and engaged in cabinet-making for his brother, Seth A. Lyons, until 1837, and then in other pursuits at Lanesboro' until 1857 when he came to this place and engaged in mercantile business in a store that he purchased and occupied until his death. His widow and daughter still reside here.

The business of Guttenberg, Eisman & Co. was established at this place in 1857, under the title of Guttenberg, Rosenbaum & Co., and a frame building formerly occupied by Smith & McKune. The store at Susquehanna was one of the five different houses conducted by this firm—the other stores and branches being at New York, Elmira, Montrose and Towanda. In 1877 the business had become so extensive that a settlement of the business of the seven partners was made and the firm at this place was succeeded by Guttenberg, Eisman & Co. In 1865 the frame building was burned down and in place thereof a large three-story brick building was erected. The house does a more extensive business than is done by any other firm in Susquehanna County. At the present time sixteen men and women are employed in the different departments of this store.

MICHAEL H. EISMAN was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1839. He came to America when thirteen years of age, and after attending school one year he secured employment in Guttenberg & Co.'s wholesale store in New York. Six years after he was admitted into the partnership and thus became a member of a business house that has been remarkably successful. In 1862 he came to this place and was associate general manager of the business here two years, when, in 1864, he was made sole manager, and since has had absolute control. When the firm of Guttenberg, Rosenbaum & Co. was dissolved, Mr. Eisman, at the request of the members of the firm, drafted the stipulations of dissolution, by which more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of property, consisting of real and personal property, and located in various places, was divided, and so equitable did the conditions thereof appear to them all, that the paper was adopted with no changes whatever. He has been president of the First National Bank for a number of years past; he is vice-president of the Susquehanna Bridge Company; largely interested in the Water Company, and identified with many other business enterprises in the county. For fifteen years past he has held the office of school director and for fourteen years has been the treasurer.

JOHN C. KANE came from Choconut, where he was born, to Susquehanna in 1867. He engaged in the grocery business as a partner of the firm of Kane & McDonald, and about one year after the firm was changed to McDonald & Kane. In 1871 the partner-

ship was dissolved, and Mr. Kane conducted the business alone until 1884, when he sold out his groceries, re-arranged the interior of the store, and opened a dry-goods store in place thereof, taking into partnership with him his brother. The firm is now J. C. Kane & Bro.

JOHN BUCKLEY was born in Ireland, and when eight years old, in 1855, came with his parents to Susquehanna. He spent several years as a clerk in this place and in Binghamton, and in 1875 established a dry-goods store in the Falkenbury block, which he has conducted to the present time.

E. J. MATTHEWS' MARBLE WORKS.—The marble business established by Mr. Matthews in 1885 has already become a very important industry. His transactions are more extensive than are those of all the other marble dealers together in Susquehanna County. From a small boy of seven years of age, when his parents removed to Oakland, he lived near this borough until he reached his majority, since which time, with the exception of a few years, he has been identified with the active business men of this town.

BANKS.—*The First National Bank* was chartered in 1865. Its capital stock was fifty thousand dollars. The first officers elected were the following: As directors, Joseph W. Guernsey, Gaylord Curtis, E. T. Wheeler, H. W. Brandt, James W. Guernsey, Wm. Tremaine and Henry L. Bailey; president, Joseph W. Guernsey; vice-president, Gaylord Curtis; cashier, Geo. A. Guernsey. In 1866 Justin H. Cook was elected vice-president, and has since held the office. In 1869 H. W. Brandt was elected president, and in 1881 Mr. Brandt was succeeded by M. H. Eisman, who has since continued to occupy the position. In 1866 Myron B. Wright was appointed book-keeper; in 1867 he was elected assistant cashier, and in 1871 he was elected cashier, succeeding Mr. Guernsey, who had occupied the position from the organization of the bank up to that time. A. H. Falkenbury was elected teller in 1869, and still holds the position. C. F. Wright was made assistant cashier in 1884, and Henry C. Miller was appointed book-keeper at the same time. The capital stock was increased to one hundred thousand dollars in 1871. The directors now are M. H. Eisman, J. C. Kane, H. A. Fonda, J. G. Brewer, Geo. T. Frazier, A. H. Falkenbury, J. H. Cook, Samuel Falkenbury and M. B. Wright.

MYRON B. WRIGHT was born June 12, 1847, in Forest Lake. He was educated at the public schools and at Montrose Academy. In the winter of 1865–66 he taught a public school in the "Bolles" schoolhouse, in Jessup, and at the close of his winter term of three months he taught a two months' term of select school, closing it at the end of that time to accept a position as clerk in the First National Bank of Susquehanna, of which his uncle, George A. Guernsey, was cashier. In 1869, upon the removal of his uncle to Port Jervis, he was promoted to the cashier's desk, which position he still occupies.

It is said poets are born such, and Mr. Wright is a "born" financier. He is a large stockholder in the bank, and it enjoys the reputation of being one of the soundest financial institutions in Northern Pennsylvania, having never lost a dollar on any loan negotiated by it since its organization. Mr. Wright is a stockholder in the Susquehanna and Oakland Bridge Company, and has been director and treasurer of the same since the date of its organization. In 1880 himself and Angus Smith, M. H. Eisman and A. H. Falkenbury organized the "Susquehanna Chemical Company," and erected works at Starrucca, Wayne County, Pa., of which he became, and still continues, the business manager. Since then he has been one of the original owners, and largely interested in the Jefferson Chemical Company and Lackawanna Chemical Company, both situated at Ararat, Pa.; also in the Melrose Acetate Company, of Melrose, Pa., and the Wayne Chemical Company, of Equinunk, Pa. In 1870 he married Mary E., daughter of Hon. Samuel and Abby A. Falkenbury, who was born at Jersey City May 14, 1849. Their children are Sarah E. (1872–74); Albert H., born June 10, 1876; and Clarence E., born April 10, 1882. Mr. Wright may be properly placed in the front rank with the successful business men of Susquehanna County. Early taught the rigid and inflexible rules of finance that govern all well-regulated and sound banking institutions, he is a financier of acknowledged skill and ability. While the position he occupies, and the business enterprises he is engaged in, have claimed his whole time and attention, yet he has taken a lively interest in the local affairs of his town, and has ever been active in advancing its interests with his means and influence. In politics he has always been an earnest and active Republican, advocating its principles and zealously aiding its success. In 1886 he was the nominee of the Republican party of Susquehanna County for member of Congress.

HON. SAMUEL FALKENBURY.—His great-grandfather came from Holland and settled in the Mohawk Valley. His grandfather, Levi Falkenbury (1756–1850), was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., and married Hannah Hatch (1758–1832). He served in the army during the Revolutionary War for seven years, and was with Washington in his campaign through New Jersey, and was a Revolutionary pensioner when he died. His son, Ira Falkenbury (1791–1840), was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., and when about seven years old his parents removed to Skeensborough, N. Y. (now White Hall), where his father purchased a farm, being one of the first settlers in the eastern part of that town. Here he cleared up and improved his farm and remained there until he died. His son Ira remained on the farm, receiving the common-school advantages of a farmer's boy until he became of age. Shortly after attaining his majority he purchased a



Samuel Falkenbury

farm adjoining his father's, and married Esther Vredenburg, a native of New York State, who died about 1821. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, which broke out about the time he reached his majority. A son and daughter were born of this marriage,—Robert E. and Esther. In 1822 he married for his second wife Phœbe (1789–1830), daughter of William Densmore, who was a Revolutionary soldier. He remained at White Hall until his death, honored and respected by all who knew him. Their children were William (1823–59); Samuel, 1825; Ira, 1827, married and residing in Jersey City, where he is in the employ of the Erie Railroad Company; Obed D., 1831, married and for several years resided in Jersey City, where he had charge of the Erie Railroad Company's foundry, and while a resident of New Jersey was elected a member of the General Assembly; came to Susquehanna in 1873, and is foreman of the Erie Railroad Company's foundry at this place.

Samuel Falkenbury was born at White Hall, Washington Co., N. Y., February 25, 1825. His early boyhood was spent on his father's farm. The limited advantages of the district schools he had, but when old enough to help on the farm these were confined to the winter term. At the age of fifteen his father died and the year following himself and brothers carried on the farm. The next year he hired out as a "driver boy" on the Champlain Canal, which he followed one season, then worked on a farm and went to school in winter until the spring of 1843, when he went to New York City to learn the trade of an iron-moulder. In 1848 he married Abby A., daughter of Albert and Abby Y. Hedden, a native of Newark, N. J., and went to housekeeping in Jersey City. Here he remained working at his trade until 1851, when he went to Piermont, N. Y., and entered the employ of the Erie Railroad Company, but retained his residence in Jersey City. On the 5th day of October, 1852, he removed with his family to Susquehanna, and for thirty-five years this has been his home. He immediately took charge of the Erie Railroad Company's foundry, and remained in charge of it for more than twenty years. In 1874 he was elected a representative to the State Legislature for two years, and served his constituents faithfully and acceptably, and his record as a legislator was consistent and honorable. In 1879 he engaged in the book and stationery business, which he has successfully carried on to the present time. In 1864 he erected a large three-story building on the corner of Main Street and Erie Avenue for stores, offices and Masonic Hall. This building was destroyed by fire in 1875, and on its site he erected, the year following, three store buildings,—one of which he now occupies. He is a director of the First National Bank, and the only original stockholder now living in Susquehanna. When he came to Susquehanna, in 1852, he rented of the Erie Company a house on Washington Street, which he afterwards purchased, remodeled, and is his present residence. Their children are Mary Emma (1849), wife of M. B. Wright, a manufacturer and banker of Susquehanna; Albert H. connected with the First National Bank and a manufacturer, and Clara E. are unmarried and living at home with their parents. Mr. Falkenbury, although not a pioneer in this section, has "grown up" with Susquehanna. A scattering hamlet when he came here, he has not only watched, but contributed to its growth until, in population, it ranks first in the county. He was a member of its first Council, and for two years president of the board, and for one year burgess; has served as Councilman several times since; was one of the commissioners, under act of Assembly, to locate the Oakland and Susquehanna Poor Asylum, and served as one of its directors for three years. He labored actively with James B. Gregg in organizing the Library Association, and was identified with many other enterprises for the benefit of his town. He was one of the committee on organization when the Republican party was organized in Susquehanna, and has ever been loyal in support of its principles, and zealous and active in advancing its interests and contributing to its success. As a mechanic, as a business man, a legislator and a citizen, he has ever had the confidence and esteem of his fellow-townsmen.

City National Bank.—This bank was incorporated in 1884; capital stock, fifty thousand dollars. H. W. Brandt, Charles Schlager, S. H. Barnes, V. Blackburn, M. Wagner, W. Thomas, S. S. Doolittle, W. S. Brandt and H. O. Peck were the first directors. H. W. Brandt was elected president; Charles Schlager vice-president; W. S. Brandt cashier; and L. G. Benson teller. In 1885 Jacob Schlager was elected vice-president; in 1887, Charles Schlager, president; and the same year, S. S. Doolittle, vice-president. No changes have been made in the board of directors, except to fill the places made vacant by the death of H. W. Brandt and the resignation of H. O. Peck. These vacancies were filled by R. Kessler and J. S. Brandt.

Gaylord, Curtis & Co., Bankers.—This banking-house, commonly called the Curtis Bank, was instituted in 1866, under the title of Curtis & Miller's Bank. In 1877 Mr. Miller retired, and since that time the first-mentioned title has been assumed. William Emery was the first cashier. In 1872 Charles F. Curtis was appointed teller, and in 1875 he succeeded Mr. Emery as cashier. In 1881 Charles Sabin was appointed teller. For the past twenty years or more, since this bank was instituted, there have been but very few changes respecting the persons who have conducted it.

Gaylord Curtis, a banker at Susquehanna, Pa., was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., January 29, 1812, and the same year came with his parents, Nathaniel (1778–1850) and Mary Lamberson (1778–1848) Curtis, to East Bridgewater where his grandfather, Nathaniel Curtis, was the pioneer settler in 1806. Gaylord, remained at home during his boyhood, learned how to work, and obtained what education from books

he could, by attending the home school. Industry and self-reliance were marked characteristics of his early life. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to Albert Moss, a tanner and shoemaker at New Milford, with whom he remained six years, and became fully conversant with those trades. He then followed his trade for two years at Lanesboro', and in 1836 became the partner of John Smiley, at Gibson, in general merchandising. He married, in 1843, while a resident of Gibson, Almira S. Sabin, who was born June 13, 1812, a daughter of William and Almira Bissel Sabin, natives of New Haven, Conn., who settled in New Milford, in 1816, were farmers, and resided there until their deaths. Their surviving children are :—John, of Chicago; Almira S.; and Benjamin, proprietor of a Susquehanna hotel. Mr. Curtis continued successfully the mercantile business at Gibson until the spring of 1853, when he settled in Susquehanna, and served as the first treasurer of the borough. During that year he built the store now the property of David Lyon, on Main Street, and kept a general store for some six years, besides doing a considerable real estate business. In 1861 he was elected justice of the peace on the Democratic ticket, and by re-election he served two terms. In this capacity Esquire Curtis never encouraged litigation, but, on the other hand, frequently acted as a peacemaker, and counseled an amicable adjustment of any difficulties. He has been the nominee of his party for sheriff and associate judge, but owing to the party being in the minority, the ticket failed of election. He has been closely identified with the interests of the borough during his residence here, and has served as burgess and in other official positions. He is president of the Susquehanna Water Company, a large holder of its stock and was the prime mover in its establishment.

In 1866 the firm of Curtis & Miller opened a private banking-house, the present location, which was managed under the firm-name until 1877, when Mr. Miller retired from the concern, and Charles F. Curtis (nephew) became a partner. The banking-house of G. Curtis & Co. is one of the solid institutions of the borough, and commands the confidence of the public for its systematic and safe management of all business entrusted to its care. Esquire Curtis enjoys the distinction of being the only successful private banker of years' standing in Susquehanna County, and has been engaged in business during the longest period. He started out in boyhood with only a sixpence in his pocket, but with that perseverance, judicious management and shrewdness in business matters characteristic of his whole life-work, he has made a competence to enjoy in his declining years. Mr. Curtis is a man of frank and open manners, social, genial and sympathetic, and he liberally supports the various enterprises around him needing assistance, never forgetting those less fortunate than himself. As a respite from business, and for the purpose of seeing the country, in company with Samuel Vail, of New Milford, he took a two months' trip in 1886 to the Pacific coast; visited Utah, Portland, Oregon, the principal cities of California, the Garden of the Gods, near Manitou, Col., and sailed to the mouth of the Columbia River, visiting Astoria, named for John Jacob Astor, who, in 1811, established the first trading-post at that point with the Indians. A description of the outline of travel of Curtis and Vail was published at the time, showing that these gentlemen did not make the tour without interest to themselves and friends.

FIRES.—The most disastrous fires that have occurred to the business-places in the borough are the following: In 1862 a store owned by C. S. Bennett and occupied by Geo. Weed was destroyed, together with a large stock of general merchandise. In 1865 fire broke out in Saba Bryant's grocery-store, by which this store and Guttenburg, Rosenbaum & Co.'s dry-goods store and T. J. Ingstrum's grocery were destroyed. In June, 1874, fire was discovered in Frank Kirby's shoe-store, that stood right over the Drinker Creek, where Wm. H. Strachen's grocery is now located. In a short time fire was communicated to other buildings adjacent to it, and, before the fire was brought under control, about thirty buildings on Main Street, Erie Avenue and Willow Street, together with a great deal of property contained in them, were consumed. In 1878 a large building, in which there were four stores, located on Erie Avenue and known as the Smith Block, was utterly ruined before the flames were subdued, although the building was deluged with four powerful streams of water that were thrown upon and into it. In 1879 Rogers' steam mill on Exchange Street was burned. In May, 1883, fire broke out in one of the stores in the Cook Block, a very large frame building. This building was entirely consumed; and the graded school building, standing near by, also took fire and was destroyed. With extreme difficulty other buildings, on the opposite side of Main Street, and the railroad company's shops in rear of the fire, and on the opposite side of Exchange Street, were saved.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND OAKLAND BRIDGE COMPANY was incorporated in June, 1874. The first directors were M. B. Wright, M. H. Eisman, Thomas McDonald, H. Holdridge, J. C. Kane, Charles Beebe, J. G. Brewer, S. N. Mitchell, Henry Howell and J. H. Cook. J. H. Cook was elected president; M. H. Eisman, vice-president; J. G. Brewer, secretary; and M. B. Wright, treasurer. The capital stock was fifteen thousand dollars, which, in 1875, was increased to twenty thousand dollars. The officers at present are the same that were first elected, and the present board of directors are M. H. Eisman, Robert Wallace, W. S. Mitchell, J. C. Cook, Adolph Spellenberg, J. H. Cook, H. Haldridge, Michael Milane, J. C. Kane, Charles Beebe, M. B. Wright and J. G. Brewer.

THE SUSQUEHANNA WATER COMPANY was incor-



Gaylord Eaton

porated in 1874 with a stock capital of five thousand dollars. The first officers were Gaylord Curtis, president; and C. A. Miller, secretary and treasurer. The directors were M. H. Eisman, James Bell, Lewis Freeman, M. B. Wright, E. N. Smith and S. N. Mitchell. The offices of president, secretary and treasurer have remained unchanged. The directors now are M. H. Eisman, James Bell, Lewis Freeman and M. B. Wright.

Railroad Shops.—These are the principal motive-power shops of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, covering about seven acres of ground, exclusive of many acres of yards, courts, side-tracks and switches. In the construction of these buildings the company has expended not less than one and one-fourth million dollars, and for machinery now in use nearly three hundred thousand dollars more. The company also constantly keeps on hand iron, lumber and other material to the value of about one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and disburses monthly to its nine hundred employees at this place, on an average, about sixty thousand dollars. Yet these shops, which never fail to attract the attention of all who first visit the place, are not the original ones erected here.

In 1847 the original shops were located about where the present ones now stand, and the next year they were constructed. They were inexpensive frame buildings, which, fully equipped with machinery, cost less than two hundred thousand dollars, and were designed to give employment to about two hundred men. In January, 1849, the first invoice of requisites was ordered for the Lanesboro' shops, as they were then called; the men were engaged, the machinery started, and the work of building and repairing locomotives began. A number of years after, during the war, it was evident that the increasing business of the road required greater and better facilities for keeping the motive-power in order than these shops provided; hence, under instructions from the officers of the company, James B. Gregg, then master mechanic, drew an outline of plans for buildings, such as, in his judgment, would be adapted to the purposes, and adequate to meet the necessities of the road. Drawings of these plans were then perfected by Mr. Minot, the general superintendent, submitted to the officers of the company, and, on being approved, the work of construction, in 1863, proceeded. In 1865 the buildings were completed and formally dedicated by means of interesting and appropriate ceremonies. The main building is seven hundred and fifty feet long and one hundred and thirty-seven feet wide—a massive stone structure, whose roof, with the exception of many spacious sky-lights, is covered with slate and supported by a symmetrical frame-work of timber, securely fastened together with iron bolts and stayed with numerous iron braces and pendants. In this building the following-named departments of the business are conducted: Erecting, machinery, tool, rod, turning, planing, wheel, tin and copper, and stock. Adjoining the main building, on the north side, are six annexes, viz., boiler-shop, blacksmith-shop, engine-room and bath-room, store-room, paint-shop and pattern store-room, and carpenter-shop and pattern-shop. The carpenter-shop is built of stone and the others of brick, each annex being about one hundred and eighty feet long by eighty feet wide. The foundry, still farther north, detached from the other buildings a few feet, is a brick structure, two hundred and fifty feet long and seventy-two feet wide, provided with two large cupolas, from which sixty thousand pounds of molten iron is daily run into castings, used in the construction of motive-power and otherwise. To the east, about two hundred feet distant, is located the hammer-shop, a building one hundred and sixty feet long by eighty feet wide, which is provided with steam-power hammers, driven by powerful engines. The apparatus is so nicely adjusted that with these hammers a blow of the exact force required can be produced, from the gentlest tap to the heaviest blow, within the momentum of the ponderous hammer driven by the power of the engine. On the west end of the main building the round-house, containing thirty-three stalls, is located; and still farther west are the gas-works and oil-works. The oil produced by these works is for lubricating purposes, and about sixteen hundred barrels is compounded monthly. The power to run the machinery in the main shop and in the annexes is furnished by a two hundred horse-power Corliss engine. They are kept comfortably warm, even in the coldest weather, by more than fifteen miles of steam-pipes, and when necessary to work nights the buildings are made almost as light as day by an excellent system of electric-lights and gas-lights. Of conducting the business at these shops Mr. Gregg inaugurated a remarkably thorough system, which, instead of deteriorating in the least, has gradually been improved by those who have succeeded him; so that, at the present time, an almost exact date may be assigned when an order for any given number of locomotives will be filled. Besides keeping in order nearly two hundred locomotives, each of which, it is safe to say, must undergo repairs at least once a year, five new ones can be turned out per month.

The locomotives first used on the road were about eighteen tons in weight, and quite diminutive, compared with those now used. One of these, preserved as a relic, and protected from the soot and dust by glass partitions, now stands in the main shop, that the visitor may contrast it with the majestic ones in process of construction right by its side. Many of the locomotives now made weigh more than fifty tons, and are capable of drawing eighty loaded freight cars on an ordinary grade. Preferring hard-coal burners to those in which soft-coal is used, during the last two years many experiments have been made to construct such as would be capable of making the time made

by soft-coal burners, with the heavy and elaborate passenger trains, for which the road is celebrated. It is a pleasure to say that recently this desire has been realized in the construction of what is known as Experimental Engine 102, a locomotive, for power and speed, probably not surpassed.

Master Mechanics.—John Brandt (1849–51); James B. Gregg (1851–72); Robert Wallace (1872–76); Vincent Blackburn from 1876 to the present time. Mr. Brandt is now general superintendent of the Oregon and California Railroad, his office being at Portland, Oregon. Mr. Gregg was a farmer's son, born near Wilmington, Del., educated at Burlington, N. J., after which he learned the machinist's trade, at Wilmington, and then entered the service of the Erie Company as general foreman of the Piermont shops. In 1851 he came to Susquehanna, having been appointed master mechanic of the shops. Having held this position nineteen years, in 1872 he resigned it and removed to Binghamton, N. Y., where he soon after engaged with others in manufacturing boots and shoes, under the firm-name of Anderson & Gregg, and afterwards as J. B. Gregg & Son, until his death, in 1885. While at Susquehanna Mr. Gregg not only had supervision of the work done in the shops, but he was also the company's land agent and attorney, and by him nearly all of the land that the company originally purchased was parceled out, on favorable terms, to a class of worthy and industrious men who came to this place seeking homes for themselves and families.

Robert Wallace was born in Ireland. After receiving a liberal education at Bullock's Academy, at Belfast, he served a seven years' apprenticeship as a machinist, upon the completion of which, in 1848, he at once sailed for America. Here he found employment in the Rogers Locomotive Works, at Paterson, N. J., for the next three years. In 1851 he came to Susquehanna and engaged in the service of the Erie Company, a service that continued twenty-four years. In 1876 he resigned, and has since been engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1850 he married Anne Allen, of Belfast, Ireland, who died at Susquehanna in 1873. In 1874 he married Mrs. Eliza B., widow of James B. Tucker, of Bermuda. Mrs. Wallace is an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and to her the society at Susquehanna is much indebted. His sons are all in the employ of the railroad company. John S. is at present chief storekeeper and book-keeper of the oil-works, and also a member of the School Board; William J. is foreman of the pattern-shop; Martin E. is a draughtsman in the office of superintendent of motive-power, at Buffalo, N. Y.; and Robert, Jr., is a pattern-maker at this place. The two daughters reside with their father at Susquehanna.

Mr. Blackburn was born in New York City. When he was about four years old his parents removed with him to Schenectady, N. Y., where he was educated, after which he spent six years in the Schenectady Locomotive Works, in learning different branches of the business. After working in several machine-shops elsewhere, in 1876 he succeeded Mr. Wallace as master mechanic of the shops at Susquehanna. Mr. Blackburn is a member of the Presbyterian Church, where he holds responsible offices and exerts much influence, being chorister and superintendent of the Sabbath-school and president of the board of trustees. During the past three years he has been president of the "Young Men's Library Association," and of the "Union Temperance League," recently organized, he is the president. In 1854 he married Margaretta Forman, of Fonda, N. Y. They have two sons—Charles, shop time-keeper, and Henry, machinist,—both employed in these shops.

Shop-Clerks.—James M. Ward, 1849–51; John J. Ward, 1851–52; Theodore Springsteen, Sr., 1852 to the present time.

Theodore Springsteen was born and educated in New York City. After leaving school he was employed in a dry-goods store in New York until 1851, when he was appointed assistant shop-clerk for the shops at this place. In 1853 he was made a shop-clerk, and thus for the long term of thirty-five years he has most acceptably filled this important office. At the beginning he was assisted by Philip Brady—who still resides here—as time-keeper. Now there are associated with him the following-named persons: Theodore Springsteen, Jr., assistant shop-clerk; Tabor A. Hayward, engineers' and firemen's time-keeper; Charles Blackburn, shop time-keeper; Frank Weinman, clerk; and a telegraph operator. He and his wife united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1855, when the society in this place was in its infancy, but some time ago united with the Presbyterians. Their other children are John, a pattern-maker, and William, a machinist, employed here, and their daughter at home.

General Foremen.—The following is the list in the order of their succession: Charles Williams, Stephen Stinnard, Austin King, William Stamp, Robert Wallace, Thomas West, C. O. Vedder, John Hawthorne, Samuel Higgins, J. H. Moore. The department foremen at the present time are O. H. Simmons, Thomas J. Hassett, Washington Shaeff, J. G. Espenlaub, R. J. McCarthy, William Hunt, S. L. French, Daniel White, Geo. H. Leal, O. D. Falkenbury, W. J. Wallace, B. C. Stoddard, M. H. Pope, A. T. Back, Isaac Bond, C. P. Weiss, Wm. Stamp, H. Fordyce, W. W. H. Robinson, J. H. Findon.

Superintendents of Motive-Power.—In 1872 the office of the superintendent was removed from New York to this place. Howard Frye then held the office. In 1874 he was succeeded by F. K. Hain, who held the office two years, when F. M. Wilder was appointed to the position. After having been superintendent for ten years Mr. Wilder resigned and R. M. Soule was appointed his successor. Upon coming into office, in

1886, Mr. Soule found it would be more convenient were the offices located at Buffalo, N. Y.; therefore they were removed to that place. The removal from Susquehanna not only caused the departure of the superintendent, but took from our community about twenty gentlemen—a majority having families—employed as accountants and book-keepers.

The Railroad Station buildings are large, fine brick structures. The freight-house is one hundred and fifty by thirty-six feet. The passenger depot, about three hundred feet long and thirty-six feet wide, is well appointed for the purpose, having waiting-rooms, ticket office, transportation office, telegraph office, etc., together with an excellent hotel conducted by C. A. Miller, Esq. In 1850 there were two through trains for passengers each way daily, two local trains, one coal train and one freight train. The capacity of freight cars at that time was about ten tons, while a very large proportion of the cars now used have a capacity of twenty-five tons. Now there pass through this place daily ten through trains for passengers each way and nine local trains, and about twenty-five freight trains each way. The number of freight cars reported at this office as passing this station during the month just closed (March, 1887) was thirty-eight thousand one hundred and fifty-three.

A table of freight tariffs for 1854, now hanging on the wall in the freight office, shows that for a stock car from Dunkirk to New York one hundred dollars was charged. While the stock cars now have double the capacity of those of 1854, yet from Buffalo to New York but thirty-five dollars is the tariff, and this is a fair comparison respecting all other classes of freight. To do the work performed at this station by clerks in the transportation office and freight office and on the yard as switchmen and switch-tenders, etc., seventy-two men are employed. The following, in the order of their succession, have been station-agents at Susquehanna: James Ward, Mr. Merrill, Mr. Sheafe, Samuel Gibson, J. T. Cameron, 1857–73; Ira A. Post, 1873–83; Clark Evans, 1883–86; and G. W. Conklin from 1886 to the present time. Ira A. Post has been in the service of the railroad company a long time. In 1848 he engaged in railroad business as a contractor, taking a number of contracts with the "Erie" while this road was being built. In 1851 he commenced running trains on the road as conductor. He followed this business nearly all of the time from 1851 to 1873, when he came to Susquehanna as station agent, which position he now fills.

The Telegraph Office.—Thomas E. Walsh, the present manager, entered this office when a young man, in 1865, as a messenger, and after learning the business he was promoted step by step, until 1874, when he was appointed manager, since which time he has filled this very important and responsible office and discharged its duties most acceptably. He has six persons employed in the office under his supervision.

Two packages of money sent by the United States Express Company have been stolen at Susquehanna. One package of thirty thousand dollars was taken from the company's safe on October 13, 1871, and no clue to the thieves was ever found. Another package, of forty thousand dollars, was taken in June, 1883. Pinkerton's detectives investigated the latter case, and arrested George H. Proctor, an employee of the company, for the crime, who confessed his guilt, revealing the names of some of his accomplices, and was sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for eight years, in 1885.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—In 1848, when the railroad company was making preparations to erect the shops and station buildings, a boarding-house was erected, which, thereafter, became the centre of so much interest, that a brief description of it and the purposes for which it was used will doubtless gratify the reader. This building—main part, forty-five by forty-five; wing thirty by fifty; two stories—stood about where the large smoke-stack is now. The whole of it was used a few years for a boarding-house, but about 1858 Mr. Gregg asked the company's permission to allow him to use a part of it for a circulating library. The company cheerfully granted his request, with assurances that it would also do whatever was reasonable to further his project. Hence he invited Messrs. Robert Wallace, Theodore Springsteen, Sr., Samuel Falkenbury, John T. Bourne and Wm. R. Greeley, to meet with him, whereupon an association was formed, entitled "The Young Men's Literary Association," and measures were taken to carry out the project. A commodious and pleasant reading-room and library was arranged. Committees were appointed, and succeeded in collecting about thirty volumes, and money to purchase four hundred volumes more; and February 5, 1859, the library was opened for the distribution of books. In 1866, the new shops and offices being completed, and suitable rooms, adjacent to the master mechanic's office having been provided by the railroad company, the library was removed to the place that it now occupies. At the same time, in the upper part of the new building, a large hall was neatly fitted up, called Mechanics' Hall, and the use of this was also given to the association. In 1866 the railroad company appropriated three hundred and fifty dollars, and in 1869 one hundred dollars, more to enlarge the library; and these donations from the company, together with funds raised by the citizens of the place, enabled the association to purchase a large number of books, so that at the present time the catalogue includes over three thousand volumes of miscellaneous works. Under the auspices of the association, courses of lectures were held, in which some of the most eminent men of the country appeared. Here were also given concerts, entertainments, festivals, etc., making them places of very frequent and pleasant resort. The first president of the association was M. H. C. Vail, M.D. The present officers are V. Blackburn, president; John

Graham, vice-president; Martha Hayward, secretary; O. H. Simmons, treasurer; Mary A. Nicol, librarian.

SUSQUEHANNA MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of suggestions made by Mr. J. B. Gregg, in July, 1869, this association, commonly known as the "Shop Society," was organized. The objects of the organization were to provide weekly benefits for such of its members as should be ill or otherwise disabled, and on the death of any of its members to pay to the surviving widow or orphans such a sum as might be raised by an assessment of one dollar each on the membership. Each member pays twenty-five cents monthly dues. The association has a membership of three hundred and forty-five, and about fourteen hundred dollars in the general fund. Since its organization it has paid out, in benefits and expenses, about twenty-five thousand dollars. The present officers are E. W. Jackson, president; F. Weinman, vice-president; T. Springsteen, Jr., secretary; G. H. Leal, treasurer; and Dr. S. S. Simmons, T. Taylor, Sr., and A. T. Back, trustees.

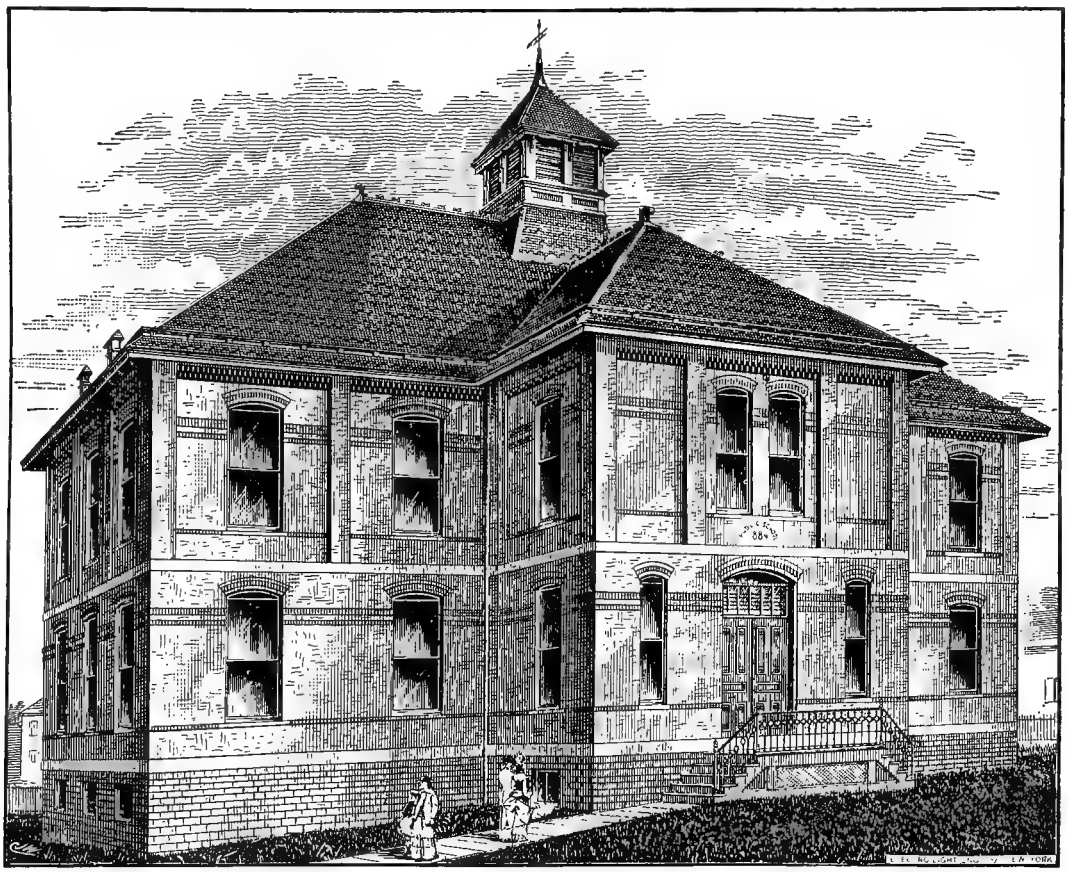
THE STRIKE OF 1874.—While Mr. Frye was superintendent of motive-power, a number of men not residents of Susquehanna, were employed. Some of them, however, after securing employment, brought their families here. The railroad company, laboring under financial embarrassments somewhat serious, was unable to make the monthly payments as promptly as many of the men desired. Those to whom we first alluded were especially clamorous because of the company's delay, whereupon a committee composed of employees was appointed to confer with the superintendent, respecting the matter. The committee asked that the payments should be made not later than the 15th of each month. After some consultation the time was extended to the 25th of each month, and the company gave its assent. But for some reason, delay in making the monthly payments was not avoided; hence agitation ensued until a large number were incited to revolt. Then the machinery in the shops was stopped, and the running of trains was not allowed, except those carrying the mails. No locomotives were permitted to leave the round-house; and as trains came into the station, the locomotives were taken off and run upon the switches. Mr. Helme, the sheriff of the county, was unable to restore order, so the Governor of the State was applied to for assistance. General Osborne's division, including the Ninth Regiment, and a company of artillery from Wilkes-Barre, the First Regiment from Philadelphia, and the Telford Guards of Susquehanna were ordered to take possession of the railroad company's property, and restore order. The order was soon obeyed, and the officers of the railroad company were once more in peaceable possession of the shops. Then the employees were all paid off, and, gradually, nearly all of the men were taken back into the service of the company; yet, those who were the leaders in the strike were never again given employment.

THE TELFORD GUARDS.—An independent company of State militia was organized at Susquehanna, by Captain James Smith, in 1872, consisted of sixty-five men, called the Telford Zouaves, with James Smith, captain; R. H. Hall, first lieutenant; and Jacob Malpass, second lieutenant; all commissioned by Governor Geary. In 1876 the company was brought under the jurisdiction of the National Guards' system; hence the title was changed as above indicated; and in 1878, under a re-organization of the military system of the State, the company lost its individuality, and was joined to the Thirteenth Regiment, as Company G, of the National Guards of Pennsylvania, with its headquarters at Scranton. Many of the men composing the company were in the employ of the railroad corporation, and as the Guards were quite frequently called into service by the Governor of the State, to the inconvenience of the railroad company, as well as of the men, in 1879 it disbanded. At the time of the re-organization, when the Guards were joined to the Thirteenth Regiment, Captain Smith was re-commissioned, S. L. French was commissioned first lieutenant, and Hon. Geo. Post, second lieutenant. Under order from State officials, the company was called into active service as follows: In 1874, at Susquehanna, on the occasion of the strike of the railroad employees; in 1875, at Hazelton, Buck Mountain and Wilkes-Barre, where the men were under arms thirty-seven days; in 1876, at the Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia; in 1877, at Wilkes-Barre, two weeks; in 1879, at Harrisburg, to attend the inauguration of Governor Hoyt.

Colonel W. H. Telford was born in Ireland in 1840, and came to America in 1852, locating at Norwich, N. Y., where he received an academical education. In 1859 he went to Towanda, Pa., to engage in the marble business, and during 1861 organized the Goodrich Guards of that place. He enlisted a company in Towanda, known as Company G, of the Fiftieth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and while captain of the company he also acted as major of the regiment until February 8, 1865, when he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and May 15, 1865, he was made colonel. He was engaged in thirty-two important battles. He was taken prisoner at Spottsylvania Court-House in May, 1864, and remained a prisoner of war eight months. After making his escape three times, only to be recaptured again, the fourth attempt, from Columbia, S. C., proved successful. He reported to General Sherman at Savannah, where he met army officers, to whom he gave valuable information respecting the enemy's lines and fortifications. Before it was known that he had made his escape, his wife, whom he married a few months before he enlisted, had effected an exchange for him. With remarkable persistency she pursued her object until she

gained an interview with President Lincoln and effected her purpose. After the war he returned to Bradford County, and soon thereafter came to Susquehanna, where he has since resided. Telford Guards were so named in his honor.

SCHOOLS.—The first school-house at this place was a small building called the Pine-tree School-house, erected in 1850, and located just back of the present site of the Methodist Church, on what is now called Prospect Street. Afterwards this building was moved down the hill to the lot on the corner of Washington and Second Streets, where Mrs. Morgan now resides. In 1856 this house was abandoned and a larger and better one was erected on the opposite corner of the same streets. This was called No. 1, and here the public-school for the western part of the town was conducted until 1859. In 1851 a school building for the eastern part of the town was erected about where the parochial school building now stands. In 1855 this was sold to other parties and another one was erected on the corner of Jackson and Grand Streets, now occupied by the Osborn block. In this building, called No. 2, schools were held until 1869. As early as 1863 the question of establishing a graded school was agitated, but not until 1869 was the project perfected and a suitable building for the purpose completed. This was located on Main Street, where Hogan's Opera-House now stands. The lot, about one hundred and ten feet front by two hundred feet deep, was owned by the railroad company. The company conveyed the lot to the borough under the form of a perpetual lease, on the condition that it should be used exclusively for school purposes, and that, when for such purposes it shall have been abandoned two years, it should revert to the company. In 1883 the Cook block, near by, taking fire, was destroyed, and from it fire was communicated to the school building and it also was soon but smouldering ruins. This was a framed building, forty by sixty, and three stories high. Inasmuch as the growing industries of the town had caused the school property to be almost entirely surrounded with stores, mills and shops, the directors concluded not to rebuild on this lot, and immediately entered into negotiations with the railroad company, whereby the borough might acquire, to a part of the lot, a title in fee-simple that would enable the directors to dispose of their interest for money with which they could purchase other lots better



SECOND WARD GRADED SCHOOL BUILDING—SUSQUEHANNA.

adapted. The railroad company offering generous propositions that were accepted by the school directors, two sites, one in each ward, were purchased, and steps were at once taken to provide Susquehanna with two brick school-buildings that should be adequate to the necessities of the borough and in keeping with the prosperity of the place. In 1885 the one in the Second Ward, a cut of which is portrayed in this connection, was completed and opened. This building is furnished with steam apparatus for heating and ventilating, and otherwise with superior school furniture. The one in the First Ward is now in process of erection, and when it is completed one will find it difficult anywhere to find better public-school accommodations than this borough will afford.

The first board of school directors for Susquehanna was constituted as follows: H. A. Tingley, M.D., president; A. J. Davis, Esq., secretary; W. H. Hubbard, treasurer; and S. B. West, Dennis McDonald and Henry Perrine. The directors when the graded school was opened were Washington Shaeff, president; H. A. Tingley, secretary; C. A. Miller, treasurer; and H. P. Moody, E. G. Taylor and A. T. Back. The members of the present board are T. J. Hassett, president; J. F. Lannon, secretary; M. H. Eisman, treasurer; and M. Milane, C. F. Curtis and J. S. Wallace. Mr. Eisman is serving his fourth term; Mr. Milane, his third term; Messrs. Hasset and Lannon, their second term; and Messrs. Curtis and Wallace, their first term. In 1854 the first appropriation from the State fund was received. It was $165.90. The last one, or for the year 1886, was $793.46. The annual reports show that the whole number of pupils in attendance in 1860 was two hundred and eighteen; in 1880, five hundred and ninety-two.

A course of study for eleven years is prescribed. This includes, besides the common English branches, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physiology, physics, drawing, general history, book-keeping, rhetoric, literature, civil government and Latin. In 1879 the course of study prescribed for the school was first completed by a class of ten, and to the members of this class diplomas were awarded. Each year since others have graduated, so that the alumni at the present time includes sixty young men and women, many of whom are filling honorable positions in various pursuits, and in which they have already exhibited excellent ability.

Among the first employed to teach at Susquehanna were Mrs. W. C. Frith, Mary Bartlett (afterwards Mrs. J. H. Cook), Lydia V. Bryant (now Mrs. G. N. Brown), Augusta Kelsey, A. L. Ellsworth, Ellen M. Headley and Eliza Truman, and subsequently the names of W. J. Judd, M. H. Pope, U. B. Gillet, Addie Bradford, A. W. Larrabee and E. W. Rogers appear in the recorded list. In 1869 the graded school was organized with M. L. Hawley as principal, and Carrie Wellman, Helen Peck, Martha Hayward, Helen Page and Mary A. Nicol as teachers, and a few weeks after, Emily Bushnell was added to the faculty as assistant principal.

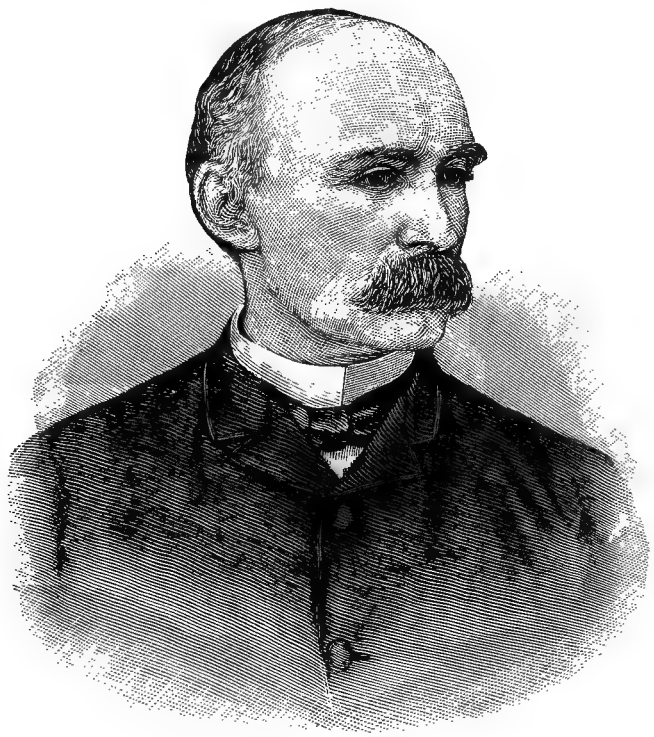
Mr. Hawley, as principal, conducted the school in 1869-72; A. W. Cooper, 1872–74; W. T. Dunmore, a few months; and W. Fuller, the remaining part of the year 1874–75; and C. T. Thorpe, from 1875 to the present time. Associated with Mr. Thorpe now are Mary A. Nicol, assistant principal, and Martha Hayward, Alice G. Clark, Alice Moylan, Johanna Zorn, Belle Councilman, Agnes Kelly and Carrie Brady, teachers.

Mr. Hawley was born in Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y., in 1833. He came to Susquehanna County in 1849, entered Harford Academy, in which he pursued his studies a few terms, and afterwards taught district schools at Jackson Corners and Bridgewater. He then read law and was admitted to the bar at Cortland, N. Y. He returned to Susquehanna County, however, and took charge of the school at New Milford, thence he went to Gibson and opened a private normal school, which he conducted three years.

He subsequently edited the *Binghamton Standard* and *Daily Times*. In 1881 he was appointed superintendent of the schools at Gloucester, Mass., where he is still engaged. A. W. Cooper, after resigning his position in the Susquehanna school, entered the ministry, uniting with the Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in this Conference he still retains his membership. W. T. Dunmore accepted an appointment as superintendent of schools in Hornellsville, and is now a lawyer in Utica, N. Y. Mr. Fuller entered college after leaving Susquehanna, and upon his graduation he again engaged in teaching as a college professor.

CHARLES T. THORPE, principal of the graded schools of Susquehanna borough for the past thirteen years, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass., March 15, 1840. His parents, Colonel Oreb A. and Lydia M. (Loomis) Thorpe, removed to Otsego County, N. Y., in 1846, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Colonel Thorpe commanded a regiment of the Massachusetts State Militia, and was the son of Titus Thorpe, who served in the War of 1812. Lydia M. Loomis was the daughter of Moses Loomis, an early surveyor for the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Charles T. Thorpe was educated in the public schools of Otsego County and under private instruction. He began teaching at the age of seventeen, and for eight winter terms successfully conducted the school at Otego, in Otsego County. In 1865 he was elected a justice of the peace at Otego, and served one term of four years, during which time he was elected associate judge of Otsego County, and served for one term of two years. He was granted a State certificate by the superintendent of public instruction, and, in 1870, resumed school work, and taught for three years more at Otego, and, in 1874,

was principal at the graded school at New Milford. In 1875 he was chosen principal of the graded schools of Susquehanna borough, where he has gained an enviable reputation as an educator, a thorough disciplinarian, and as a man of high moral and Christian sentiment. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since sixteen years of age, a superintendent of Sunday-school for ten years, and a leader of the choir for eighteen years. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Honor at Susquehanna, in which societies he has held official place. Mr. Thorpe married, in 1861, Marilla, daughter of Stratton Osborn, of Morris, Otsego County.



C. I. Thorpe

Miss Nicol was first employed as teacher in the primary department when the graded school was organized, in 1869. For the past eleven years she has been assistant-principal. Thus for the past eighteen years she has been connected with this school. Miss Hayward taught in Susquehanna one year before the graded school was organized, and from year to year, without intermission, embracing a period of nineteen years, she has since been re-elected. Miss Clark has been connected with the school fourteen years; Miss Moylan, eleven years; Miss Zorn, eight years; Miss Councilman, four years; Miss Kelly, three years; and Miss Brady, one year. Misses Nicol, Hayward, Clark and Moylan hold permanent certificates, and Miss Zorn has a professional certificate.

Before the graded school was established there were several private schools in Susquehanna, two of which should be mentioned as having been especially noteworthy, namely: Miss De Witt's and one conducted by Mr. Wall and his successor, Mr. McCormick.

Miss Emeline De Witt was born near Binghamton, N. Y.; was graduated with highest honors from Miss White's private school, of that city, and after her graduation immediately began her career as a schoolteacher, which she continued in the vicinity of her native place until 1856. So successful has she been as to establish a reputation quite beyond a merely local one. At the urgent solicitation of Messrs. J. B. Gregg and Samuel Falkenbury she was induced to come to Susquehanna. The railroad company, through Mr. Gregg's agency, fitted up the rooms under the library and reading-rooms, in what was called the boarding-house, and gave Miss De Witt the free use of them. At this place she conducted her school until 1863, when it became necessary to take this building away, as the new shops were to occupy the ground on which it stood. Miss De Witt now concluded to

accept a desirable and lucrative position in the schools of Hudson City, N. J., where she followed teaching until she married. She then removed with her husband to Colorado, where she died in 1881. Miss De Witt was an excellent scholar in Latin, French and German, which she taught in her school; a fine elocutionist and rhetorician; quite skillful in the fine arts, and very much interested in literature. Among those who were so highly favored as to receive instructions from her are Mary A. Nicol, Alice G. Clark, Mrs. M. B. Wright, Clara Falkenbury, Flora Tingley, A. H. Falkenbury, John S. Wallace, Theodore Springsteen, Jr., and George Donahue.

Thomas Wall was born in Ireland, a graduate of the national school system of his native land, and came to America in 1856, locating at Susquehanna. He soon after opened a school about where the Catholic parsonage now stands, which he conducted until about 1861, when he was succeeded by Mr. Dunn, who, however, remained but a short time, and was followed by James McCormick. Messrs. Wall and McCormick were devoted Catholics, and in their schools the doctrines of that Church were taught, in addition to the course of study designed for intellectual improvement. Mr. Wall was a man of pronounced views and characteristics; consequently, strict in discipline, analytic in teaching and persistent in effort. He especially appreciated mathematics; and that he was eminently successful in making good mathematicians of his pupils is well attested by the marked ability of a number of business men now in Susquehanna who attended his school. Upon leaving Susquehanna he went to Australia, where for about six years he conducted a school for the government. He then purchased a large tract of land in Australia, to the cultivation of which he has since given his attention. Among those who attended his school in Susquehanna are Thomas McDonald, John Ahearn, John Buckley, John P. Lannon, Thomas P. Lannon, M. M. Riley, John Reilly, W. J. Murphy,—superintendent of the Buffalo Division of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad,—Dennis Maloney, of New York.

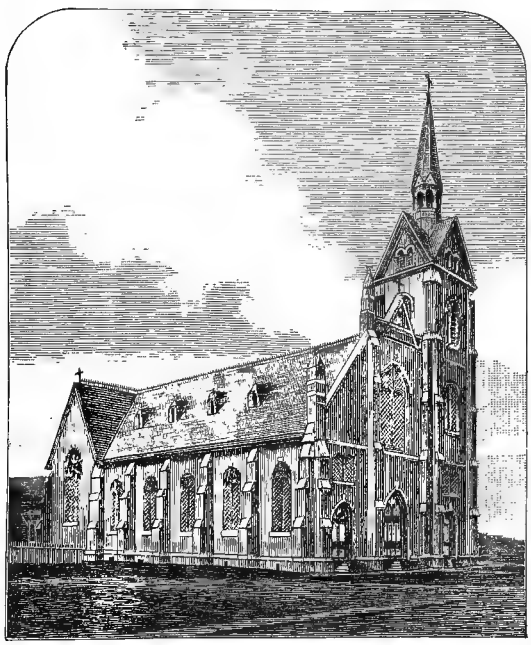
Mr. McCormick was born in Ireland and received his education in the national schools. He came to Susquehanna in 1863, and finding an opportunity in this school to engage in an occupation that he had chosen to follow, he took the place that Mr. Wall a few months before had occupied, and for nearly ten years Mr. McCormick at this place performed the duties of a teacher with commendable zeal and energy. He then went to Chicago, Ill., where he engaged as book-keeper in a wholesale store, a business that he has since followed. Robert M. Lannon then took charge of the school until 1876, when it became necessary to remove the building, as the church had determined on erecting a parsonage on the ground it occupied. Among the members of Mr. McCormick's school were J. F. Lannon, R. M. Lannon, T. J. Hassett, James McKinney, John O'Connell, John J. Williams, Joseph Williams, James F. Curtis.

LAUREL HILL ACADEMY.—In 1857 the Catholic Church bought of John B. Scoville a number of acres of land and the buildings thereon, known as the Way House, and converted the same into a convent. This place is pleasantly located on the southeastern border of the town, on the old Harmony road. The prospect from this point is most beautiful and enchanting, with the Canawacta, Starrucca and Cascade Valleys uniting with the winding Susquehanna on the right; the Ouaquagua Mountains in front; while almost the entire town, the Drinker Creek Valley and again the bending Susquehanna for many miles may be seen on the left. This academy has fulfilled a very important mission at Susquehanna for these many years. It has accommodations for about one hundred and fifty pupils. Besides the usual branches taught in schools, music, painting, drawing, needle-work, etc., are pursued. The place is the home of about eight or ten Sisters of the Immaculate Heart, who have the care of the property as well as the charge of the school.

About 1874 the church also purchased the property where the parochial school is located, near the parsonage, and the building thereon formerly occupied as a dwelling was converted into a school, which has since been conducted by the Sisters in connection with the academy. At the parochial school the names of about two hundred pupils are enrolled. The Mothers Superior who have been appointed to superintend the convent and schools are Mothers Theresa, De Chautal, Anastasia, Xavier, Benedict and Boniface.

CHURCHES.—The Catholic Church of Susquehanna had its origin at Lanesboro' in 1847. At that time all of this part of the county was embraced in Silver Lake parish, with Very Rev. John V. O'Reilly as pastor. In the beginning of the year Father O'Reilly frequently visited this locality and celebrated Mass at several private houses, namely,—Dennis McDonald's, Henry Williams' and John Larkin's. Stephen Maroney, now living in Susquehanna, but then a young man in the employ of the railroad company, assisted in serving Mass at those places. A little later in the year a church was erected. It was two stories high, the upper part being used for a school, and stood on the upper side of the road, nearly opposite the present site of the graded school building in Lanesboro'. In 1858 this building was taken down, moved to Susquehanna, put up again where the parsonage now stands, and until about 1876 used for school purposes. At the latter date it was again taken down, as the new brick parsonage was to occupy the ground where it stood. Yet, before this building was removed from Lanesboro' a framed church was erected at Susquehanna in 1853. This church would seat about eight hundred people; but in a few years the congregation was altogether too large for its accommodations; hence, after due consideration, in

1872, it was deemed expedient by the pastor that another building should be erected,—one having a capacity adequate to the needs of the congregation, and so substantial as to endure for centuries, and in architecture and finish consonant with the dignity of the church. This structure was begun in 1875. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies by Bishop O'Hara, on Sunday, June 3, 1876, and Sunday, November 7, 1880, the edifice was completed and opened for service. The cost of the building was $42,000. The gentlemen performing the responsible duties of building committee were Rev. John Slattery, Thomas McDonald, John C. Kane and Morris Prendergast. The first church at



SUSQUEHANNA CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Lanesboro' was dedicated by Father O'Reilly under a special dispensation from Bishop Newman; the framed church at Susquehanna by Bishop Newman; and the present brick building by Bishop O'Hara.

In 1853, when the church was built at Susquehanna, a new parish was created, called the Susquehanna parish. This was taken from the Silver Lake parish, and embraced Great Bend, New Milford and Nicholson. About 1872 Great Bend, New Milford and Nicholson were set off and Starrucca was annexed. From the origin of the church at this place until 1868, this parish was in the Philadelphia diocese, and since that date it has been in the Scranton diocese.

Pastors: Very Reverend John V. O'Reilly, 1847–73; Rev. John Slattery, 1873–85; Rev. P. F. Broderick, from 1885 to the present time.

VERY REV. JOHN VINCENT O'REILLY, better known as "Father" O'Reilly, was born in Drumhalry, County of Longford, Ireland, October 20, 1796. Little is known of his early history before coming to America, further than that he received a classical education preparatory to his entering the ministry. The date of his coming is also unknown, but in 1830 he was ordained a priest of the Catholic Church, at Philadelphia, by the Right Reverend Bishop Kendrick. He was soon afterwards assigned to missionary work in Northern Pennsylvania and Southern New York, and labored diligently and zealously for his church and people in this field for several years, making long journeys on horseback in the performance of his pastoral duties. He established churches in different parts of this and adjoining counties; among others the church at St. Joseph's, in Choconut; was pastor of many, and exercised a supervision over all within his jurisdiction, together with the societies of the church which he established. In 1847 a church was erected at Lanesboro', where he officiated as pastor; but in 1853 he organized a society at Susquehanna, which included the one at Lanesboro', and when the church was completed the one at Lanesboro' was discontinued. He still had general supervision of the churches in the county, but from this time until his death he made Susquehanna his home. About this time he was appointed by Bishop Newman, of Philadelphia, vicar-general of the diocese. Soon afterwards he erected a Catholic college in Choconut, known as St. Joseph's College, of which he was appointed president, and Rev. Father Fitzsimmons, vice-president. He also built the convent at St. Joseph's, which was under the supervision of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart.

About 1860 he purchased and fitted up for the purpose what is known as the Laurel Hill Academy, at Susquehanna, which is under the supervision of the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart. Shortly afterwards he erected the churches at Great Bend, New Milford and Nicholson, and attended them as pastor. He obtained from the Erie Railroad Company a grant of six acres of land, and converted it into the cemetery known as Laurel Hill Cemetery, at Susquehanna. On the 4th day of October, 1873, upon returning from Great Bend, where he had been to attend to some matters connected with his official duties, after alighting from the train at Susquehanna, he was struck by a passing locomotive and instantly killed. He was still an active and robust man for his age, with, apparently, many years of usefulness before him. He had already made arrangements, and was perfecting plans for the erection of a new church at Susquehanna, and the funds for the same he had partly collected. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, and was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in this section of the country. He was greatly beloved by his people, and he had the esteem and respect of all who knew him. He was, in fact, the representative

Catholic of this section, and his faithful and untiring labors for more than forty years in the establishing and building up of the church of his faith have borne ample fruit. While sectarian in his belief, he was non-sectarian in his efforts for the benefit of mankind and the moral good of the community. For this he knew no sect or creed, and he worked hand-in-hand with the representatives of other Christian churches in pursuance of this purpose. Susquehanna, among whose people he had lived so long, felt deeply his loss, and his death removed from the Catholic Church one of the ablest and most zealous



FATHER O'REILLY.

members of its priesthood. He was laid to rest in the Laurel Hill Cemetery, in the circular plot reserved for the remains of members of the priesthood, and a beautiful and expensive monument of Italian marble, erected by the contributions of members of his flock, with material aid from the leading business men of Susquehanna, marks his last resting-place.

Rev. John Slattery was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1842, and died at Susquehanna, Pa., in May, 1887. At fourteen years of age he entered a Jesuit school at Limerick, and completed his classical studies at Castle College, in Dublin. He came to America in 1863 and entered a theological college in Philadelphia. He was ordained in 1867, and appointed curate to Rev. M. F. Martin, of St. James' Church, West Philadelphia. Qualities of inherent zeal and executive ability of more than ordinary character at once in him became manifest; therefore, in about six months thereafter, he was appointed pastor of St. Joseph's parish, in this county. This parish then included the churches at Montrose and Silver Lake. During his five years' pastorate on this charge he built a church at Silver Lake and a parsonage at St. Joseph's. In 1873 he was appointed pastor of this church, to succeed Father O'Reilly, deceased. This appointment carried with it unusual significance, from the fact that his predecessor had been so successful and popular in the administration of the affairs of the church. But the important work so successfully achieved by Father Slattery at this place during the next few years abundantly attested the wisdom of the bishop in making the appointment. The house in which services were held when he came here was neither large enough, nor in other respects suitable. The society was also without a parsonage. Hence he immediately perfected the practical and efficient systems inaugurated by Father O'Reilly before his death, whereby a better place in which to worship might be provided. He also at once took steps to erect a suitable parsonage. With remarkable energy and perseverance these projects were carried out to the satisfaction of his parishioners and the unfeigned pleasure of himself. These buildings are not only ornaments to the town, but in all probability they will stand for generations as monuments commemorating the name and merits of Father Slattery. In all other respects he was a model pastor, beloved by his people and highly respected by the entire community. About five years before his death the germs of disease made themselves manifest in a slightly impaired condition of his health. But in the lapse of time that followed, the disease—consumption—became more and more defiant, until it was evident that he must resign his work to one better able to perform it. Whereupon, in 1885, Father P. H. Broderick was appointed to succeed him. However, Father Slattery remained in the parsonage he built until his death. His funeral was attended by thirty-five priests and a very large concourse of people. All of the business places in town were closed, and in the schools Solemn High Mass was celebrated, followed by an eloquent and impressive eulogium by Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara, of this diocese.

Rev. P. F. Broderick was born in Archbald, Pa., in 1856. He pursued his studies so diligently at the public schools of Archbald, and under private instructors in the classics, that, entering St. Charles' College, of Ellicott's City, in 1872, he was able to graduate therefrom in two years. In 1874 he entered St. Charles' Theological Seminary, at Overbrook, near Philadelphia, Pa., from which he graduated in June, 1879, and was ordained. He celebrated his first Mass at Archbald June 29, 1879, and the next month he was appointed to his first mission, at Dunmore, Pa. That mission included six places where services were held, between Moscow and the Delaware Water-Gap, and these places he regularly visited and at them celebrated Mass. In December, 1882, he was transferred to St. Peter's Cathedral, Scranton, Pa. In 1883 he spent a number of months at Susquehanna, while Father Slattery was in Europe for his health, and in July, 1885, Father Slattery being no longer able to administer to the church at this place, Father Broderick was transferred from Scranton to Susquehanna, and appointed its pastor. Father Broderick is a man of very pleasing address, a fluent speaker,

possessing excellent executive ability and other qualities that well enable him to discharge the duties of the pastor of this large and prosperous church.

Curates: Fathers H. O'Reilly, Prendergast, J. G. Mullin, P. J. Murphy, Fitz Maurice, P. Shields, T. Brehoney, R. Hennessy (died at Susquehanna August, 1880), W. A. Nealon, John Loughlin, J. Welsh and J. Martin have, in the order in which their names are given, been appointed assistants.

The first Protestant religious meetings held at this place were prayer-meetings, conducted in a school-house located near the present site of the Catholic Church, and organized at the instance of Aaron Myers, a Presbyterian, and Mrs. William C. Frith, a Methodist, early in 1851. Soon after preaching service was also held at the same place, and steps were taken to organize churches.

Presbyterian Church.—In the spring of 1851 Rev. Burr Baldwin, a Presbyterian missionary stationed at Montrose, Pa., made an appointment to preach once in three weeks in the school-house above mentioned. In October of the same year, at a meeting held for the purpose, a church was organized by Mr. Baldwin, and the following-named persons entered into covenant relations with it: Mr. and Mrs. E. Bonnell, by letter from Schenectady, N. Y.; Mrs. Marcia C. Barnes, by letter from Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss Emma J. Noble, by letter from the Methodist Episcopal Church of Lanesboro'; and on profession of faith, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Myers, Mrs. Frazier and Mrs. Alida Mayhew. About one year after the frame of the church edifice was raised, and upon its completion, in August, 1853, the building was dedicated by Rev. Edward Allen, belonging to the Philadelphia branch of the American Home Missionary Society, who, a few months before, began to labor in this field. During this year fifteen members were added to the church, while the year before its membership was increased by only four. Among those that became members in 1853 were H. W. Brandt and Jacob Schlager and their wives. The enterprise that characterized these men, impelled by their devotion to the church, at once assured the future prosperity of the society (see Harmony). Since 1853 to the present time the church has had a gradual and healthy growth, the church edifice has been enlarged, and from time to time improved and repaired, and in 1872 a very comfortable and pleasant parsonage was erected at a cost of two thousand nine hundred dollars.

Inasmuch as at Brandt, about four miles distant from Susquehanna, there were in 1874 about fifty members of the church, and as at that time the membership was sufficiently large to admit of its consideration without serious detriment to the mother-church, a proposition was made to organize a new church at that place. Hence its offspring at Brandt was duly organized the next year, a history of which will be found in connection with the history of Harmony. The first elders were Jacob Schlager and Aaron Myers, elected in 1853, and the first deacons, elected at the same time, were H. W. Brandt and Jacob Schlager. The officers at the present time are as follows: Elders, Daniel White, Kennedy Johnson, Washington Shaeff and Theodore Springsteen, Sr.; Trustees, V. Blackburn (president), B. C. Stoddard (secretary), Gaylord Curtis, Dr. Birdsall, Dr. Mitchell and George C. Eidman. The church is composed of one hundred and fifty members. The Sabbath-school was instituted by Alfred Stanley and Miss Emma Noble, and for some time conducted in the school-house. When the place of meeting was changed to the church Aaron Myers became superintendent. He was followed by J. B. Gregg, whose successors have been Peter Tait, David Harris, David Galbraith and V. Blackburn. The school now numbers about four hundred. In connection with the Sabbath-school there are two well-organized societies —a missionary society, to which all belong, and a temperance society, to whose pledge four hundred and seventy names are subscribed. The Ladies' Missionary Society of this church is in a prosperous condition. Mrs. Brooks is the president. The society supports a scholarship in a school in Japan. Pastors: Revs. Burr Baldwin, 1851–53; Edward Allen, 1853–56; George N. Todd, 1856–59; Jesse Brush, 1859–61; Horatio Pettingill, 1861–66; Solomon H. Moon, 1866–71; and P. H. Brooks, 1871 to the present time.

Rev. P. H. Brooks was born near Schenectady in 1837, and graduated at Union College in 1862, and Princeton Theological Seminary in 1864. He has served the churches at Tom's River, N. J., West Milton, N. Y., four years, Knowlton and Hope, N. J., organizing a new church at Delaware Station. In 1871 he came to Susquehanna, and was installed pastor in the fall of that year, and has remained here ever since, and has entered other fields where good could be done.

In 1878 he was elected permanent clerk of the Lackawanna Presbytery, serving as such until 1883, when he was elected stated clerk of the same Presbytery, an office he still holds. His designs, illustrative of the Sabbath-school lessons, have been published in the *Westminster Teacher*, the organ of the church. In 1874 he married Miss Kate S. Colby. She is also very active and energetic in church work, performing the duties of a pastor's wife, in connection with the ladies' missionary, temperance and sewing societies, etc., with a great deal of enthusiasm. They have three children.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—At a session of the Conference, held in Ithaca, N. Y., July, 1851, Susquehanna was made a mission in connection with Lanesboro', and one hundred dollars was appropriated by the Conference with which to introduce Methodism into Susquehanna. Rev. C. V. Arnold was appointed minister in charge, and organized a class, as follows: S. C. Robinson, leader; Wm. McKune and wife, Wm. Smith, George Petit and wife, W. C. Adams and wife,

and Mrs. Robert McKune. Mr. Robinson was succeeded by George Petit after a short time. The charter having been obtained from the court, S. C. Robinson, William Smith and Wm. McKune were elected the first trustees. In the autumn of 1851 a site was procured, and the work of building a church began, which, under the perseverance and enterprise of William Smith, was completed the following year. He employed the men to do the work, furnished the material, boarded the men, and gave a great deal of his time to the supervision of the building. He advanced the money necessary to keep the matter in progress, and of the fourteen hundred dollars that was expended, he contributed one-half. The society in 1872 purchased a parsonage, and occasionally, as the circumstances have required, the church property has been repaired and improved. The value of the property, according to the last annual report, is five thousand five hundred dollars, upon which there is no debt. The membership is now about two hundred. Before the church was completed, the class-meetings and preaching services were held in the pine-tree school-house, and after the school-house was moved down on Washington Street the meetings were held at the latter place. Mr. Arnold, as soon as practicable, organized a Sabbath-school. The pine-tree school-house was the place of meeting. George Petit was appointed superintendent, and conducted the school until the fall of 1852, when L. F. Clark succeeded him. From this time until Mr. Clark's death, in 1868, he was a very zealous member of the Sunday-school, and in every department of the church he took unbounded interest. The Sabbath-school now numbers two hundred and forty. J. Clark, Jr., is the superintendent.

The following is a list of the names of those who have been pastors of this church: C. V. Arnold, G. H. Blakeslee, J. H. Cargill, H. R. Clark, C. W. Judd, E. B. Tenny, John A. Wood, S. W. Weiss, O. M. McDowell, J. Miller, E. N. Everett, G. H. Blakeslee, J. V. Newell, L. W. Peck, W. B. Westlake, A. J. Van Cleft, W. J. Judd, Wm. S. Wentz, George Forsyth and J. B. Sumner.

When the heavy bents to the church were raised Mr. Arnold did the shouting, and it is a matter of history that never in Susquehanna, before nor since, was such a shout heard, as when Mr. Arnold cried, "Heave O heave!" but the frame went up. He proved to be just the man to bring a new church into existence.

Mr. Cargill, on leaving this place, was stationed at New Milford. He was invited to deliver an oration at Susquehanna, the Fourth of July, 1854. Passing along the sidewalk, in front of the old "Harmony House," he heard some one cry out, "Get out of the way, they are going to fire!" He sprang the wrong way, and fell mortally wounded, receiving the full force of the shot of the cannon which stood but a few feet from him.

H. R. Clark, D.D., was born in 1813. Before joining the Conference, in 1844, he spent eight years as a professor in Cazenovia Seminary. He has been among the leading members of Wyoming Conference, having occupied a number of the best appointments, filled the office of presiding elder in Wyoming, Binghamton, Owego and Otego Districts, and represented the Conference in the General Conferences of 1856, '64 and '68. He has also been prominent in the educational interests of the church, holding the office of trustee of Genesee College and of the Syracuse University. He now resides at Binghamton, N. Y.

Mr. Wentz had served the charge very acceptably two years, and while attending a session of the Conference held at Waverly, N. Y., in the spring of 1881, he contracted a severe cold which terminated in pneumonia, from which his death resulted before he reached his home. The church was then without a pastor until about the 1st of July.

Mr. Forsyth was born in England, but came to America when quite a young man. He is an assiduous student by nature; hence, notwithstanding the inauspicious circumstances with which he had to contend, he pursued a preparatory course of study, and entered Wesleyan University, from which he graduated in 1864. He was afterward professor of Latin and Greek in Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pa., until 1872, when he was appointed principal of East Maine Seminary, where he remained until his coming to Susquehanna, in 1881. He is one of the ablest men in the Conference.

C. W. Judd was born in 1829, and died at Wilkes-Barre February 11, 1880. In 1854 he joined the Conference, and after spending five years as an itinerant, he went as a missionary with his wife to India. They remained in India ten years, then visited America, spending two years here, and again returned to India.

Baptist Church.—In 1856 an organization was effected at Lanesboro' for Lanesboro' and Susquehanna. Under this organization meetings were held at these places for about ten years before the charter was obtained, for the reason that as yet the society had no church property. In 1866 steps were taken to erect a building, a site was purchased at a cost of five hundred dollars, and a building erected at an expenditure of about four thousand dollars. The corner-stone was laid in November, 1866, and the church was dedicated November 10, 1867. In 1866, when the charter was obtained, the constitution of the church was adopted and the following-named persons were elected officers: G. H. Leal, M. L. Hulce, —— Brown, S. Griswold, Nathaniel French, G. W. Mackey and Dr. Samuel Birdsall, trustees; Dr. Birdsall, clerk. Those having been elected deacons are M. L. Hulce and G. H. Leal, in 1867; Nathaniel French, in 1860; and J. B. Barnes, in 1878. The present deacons are G. H. Leal and J. B. Barnes; trustees, G. H. Leal, J. B. Barnes, W. S. Mitchell, H. T. Mallery, G. P. Ross, —— Putman,

A. C. Purple; clerk, A. C. Purple; treasurer, J. B. Barnes. Those that have served as clerks are David Benedict, M. L. Hulce, Dr. Samuel Birdsall, S. Masters, A. C. Purple, O. D. Mallery and A. C. Purple, from 1884 to the present time. As nearly as can be ascertained, the following is a list of the names of the ministers who have served this church: Revs. J. B. Kimber, Merrill, Van Patten, R. G. Lamb, Geo. Balcom, E. A. Francis, W. Erskine, E. T. Jacobs, T. B. James, J. A. Baskwell, Chas. Tower, T. Simpkins, S. W. Cole, L. C. Davis, Abner Morrill, present pastor.

The Universalist Church.—A meeting was held in March, 1866, at Dr. H. P. Moody's office, to organize a society. C. S. Bennett was chairman of the meeting, and H. K. Newell, secretary. F. D. Lyons, David Taylor and Wm. P. Conklin were elected trustees, Wm. P. Conklin, treasurer and H. K. Newell, standing clerk. A petition to the court for a charter was drafted, and in January, 1867, the charter was obtained. In 1871 the church resolved to erect a building in which to hold services, and Rev. L. F. Porter, Dr. E. N. Smith, D. A. Lyons and Jacob Taylor were elected members of the building committee. In September, 1871, the corner-stone was laid, Rev. Daniel Ballou of Utica, N. Y., conducting the ceremonies. The church was completed and dedicated in April, 1872. The following were present and took part in the ceremonies: Revs. L. F. Porter, H. Boughton, Daniel Ballou, J. M. Austin. The property cost over ten thousand dollars. Before the church was built, services were held in Lanesboro' in the school-house, at Chaffer Hall, and at various other places in Susquehanna. The ministers who have served the church are Revs. Wm. M. DeLong, C. C. Clark, L. F. Porter, J. H. Campbell, E. M. Whitney, Samuel Ashton and H. W. Hand. Revs. DeLong, Clark and Whitney are dead. Mr. Porter resides in Brooklyn, this county, where he has been preaching for a number of years past; Mr. Ashton's home is in Binghamton, N. Y., and Mr. Campbell's in the western part of New York State. A number of years ago the society was in quite a flourishing condition; but within a few years past it has lost by death a large number of members who were financially well off, and generous contributors, so that its strength has been sadly crippled.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—*Canawacta Lodge, No.* 360, *F. A. M.*, was instituted February 7, 1866. The charter members were W. M. Post, Geo. N. Brown, H. P. Moody, Samuel Falkenbury, I. W. Jones, J. T. Cameron, C. A. Miller, M. H. Eisman, J. B. Gregg. The Past Masters are Wm. M. Post, G. N. Brown, H. P. Moody (deceased), M. H. Eisman, G. W. Gleason, David Mason, John C. Foote (deceased), Isaac Bond, John White, C. O. Vedder, A. D. Harding, J. G. Bailey, Tabor Hayward, S. L. French. One hundred and twelve is the present membership, and the following are now the officers of the lodge: E. W. Jackson, W. M.; O. T. Smith, S. W.; W. P. Munson, J. W.; C. A. Miller, treasurer; G. W. Gleason, secretary.

Starrucca Lodge, No. 423, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted June 30, 1869, with the following charter members: R. Wallace, J. S. Shrimpton, O. H. Simmons, John Wood, C. Ottinger, A. T. Galloway, L. Freeman, J. W. Erwin, F. M. Elting, C. R. Drake, W. P. Conklin. It has a membership, at the present writing, of one hundred and twenty-seven. Its assets are about six thousand dollars. Since its organization the lodge has disbursed in benefits to its members about thirteen thousand dollars. At the present time its chairs are filled as follows: Almon Barnes, N. G.; J. N. Seddon, V. G.; O. H. Simmons, Per. Secretary; W. A. Springsteen, Assistant Secretary; T. Springsteen, Jr., Treasurer; J. H. Bull, G. H. Leal, J. T. Cockayne, Trustees; T. Springsteen, Jr., Rep. Past officers: O. H. Simmons, J. S. Shrimpton, J. T. Cockayne, W. Merrlees, Geo. Kirk, Joseph Moore, G. H. Leal, T. Springsteen, Jr., W. E. Hubbell, A. T. Back, J. H. Bull, F. Howard, S. L. French, A. C. Parliman, W. Snediker, J. G. Buckland, H. W. French, K. Johnson, R. H. Shipley, H. Griswold, Jno. Griswold, R. C. Woodruff, B. C. Stoddard, J. E. Taylor, H. A. Dillon, T. Taylor, Sr.

Canawacta Encampment, No. 225, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted March 11, 1872, by Calvin C. Halsey, D.D. G. P., with eight charter members, namely: R. Wallace, Sr., J. S. Shrimpton, C. Ottinger, A. Agnew, J. T. Cockayne, A. V. Price, J. Wood, W. H. Curtis. The first officers were R. Wallace, C. P.; J. S. Shrimpton, H. P.; W. H. Curtis, S. W.; A. V. Price, J. W.; C. Ottinger, S.; J. T. Cockayne, T. It now has sixty members. The officers at present are D. Fredenberg, C. P.; J. C. Kortright, H. P.; C. Betner, S. W.; T. Springsteen, Jr., S.; Geo. Kirk, T. The following are past officers: R. Wallace, J. H. Bull, John M. Leslie, T. Springsteen, Jr., A. Spellerberg, R. C. Woodruff, J. T. Cockayne, G. H. Leal, George Kirk, J. Yeomans, W. Snediker, F. Knoes, J. G. Buckland, J. E. Taylor, R. H. Shipley, John Griswold, W. A. Springsteen, H. A. Dillon, S. W. Young, C. Betner.

Cascade Canton, No. 11, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted May 31, 1886, with twenty-one charter members. Its members are all fully uniformed, at an expense of thirteen hundred dollars. Its officers are T. Springsteen, Jr., Com.; H. A. Dillon, Lieut.; J. G. Buckland, E.; J. S. Shrimpton, Ac.; J. H. Bull, Adjt.

Atlantic Lodge, No. 452, *K. of P.*, was instituted November 3, 1876. The charter members were W. H. Dodd, A. D. Harding, B. C. Stoddard, O. D. Falkenbury, F. A. Snyder, E. W. Jackson, T. Springsteen, Jr., J. S. Wallace, H. A. Leal, I. F. Storer. The first officers were W. H. Dodd, P. C.; A. D. Harding, C. C.; T. Springsteen, Jr., K. of R. S.; F. A. Snyder, M. E.; E. W. Jackson, M. F.; John S. Wallace, M. A.; F. Storer, O. G. Past Chancellors: W. H. Dodd, A. D. Harding, T. Springsteen, Jr., F. A. Snyder, E. W. Jackson, I. F. Storer, B. C. Stoddard, J. O. Taylor, O. D. Falkenbury, John S. Wallace, M. W. Brundage, H. A. Leal, E. E. Tingley, John

Medway, T. T. Wing, R. H. Day, M. E. Wallace, L. Finckenior, S. S. Simmons, T. A. Hayward, H. A. Childs, S. J. Bagnall, John B. Smith, E. J. Brush, John H. Scoville, E. B. Clark, C. B. Falkenbury, A. Wagner. Present membership, sixty-eight. Since its organization this lodge has disbursed for sick benefits, charities and funeral expenses about four thousand five hundred dollars. The present officers are A. Wagner, P. C.; George D. Prentice, C. C.; E. F. Stoddard, V. C.; A. Bently, P.; S. S. Simmons, M. E.; T. A. Hayward, M. F.; H. A. Childs, K. of R. and S.; John Stephens, M. A.; A. D. Harding, I. G.; John B. Smith, O. G.; S. S. Simmons, Rep.; W. J. Hull, O. D. Falkenbury, A. D. Harding, trustees. General fund, sixteen hundred and twenty-five dollars.

Endowment Rank, Section 74, *K. of P.*, was instituted January 24, 1876, by A. D. Harding, D. G. C. There were thirteen charter members. The first officers installed were O. D. Falkenbury, P.; B. C. Stoddard, V. P.; A. D. Harding, Sec. and Treas. The rank is now composed of forty-one members. The present officers are the same as above-mentioned. Mr. Harding has been the secretary all the time since the society was organized. The society has been so fortunate as to lose, by death, but one member (H. A. Leal), during the past eleven years.

Atlantic Division, No. 17, *of the Pa. Brigade of the Uniform Rank of K. of P.*, was instituted April 7, 1884, by T. A. Hayward, D. S. C. The charter members were Dr. S. S. Simmons, J. S. Wallace, A. D. Harding, E. W. Jackson, Wm. Eastwood, E. B. Clark, F. A. Snyder, B. C. Stoddard, M. E. Wallace, E. F. Stoddard, J. B. Smith, A. B. Ketchum, F. A. Miller, James Acker, A. S. Benedict, C. A. Smith, H. S. Wood, T. A. Hayward, S. W. Foster, H. A. Childs, C. C. Taylor, P. H. Smith, B. F. Pride, W. W. Wood, C. F. Storer, G. W. Dinsmore, J. H. Scoville, W. P. Munson, E. J. Brush, T. Springsteen, Jr. About twelve hundred dollars was expended in furnishing uniforms for the division. The first officers were B. C. Stoddard, Capt.; S. S. Simmons, 1st Lieut.;, John S. Wallace, 2d Lieut.; A. D. Harding, R.; Wm. Eastwood, T. The present membership is thirty and the officers are E. W. Jackson, Capt.; H. A. Childs, 1st Lieut.; C. B. Falkenbury, 2d Lieut.; Geo. D. Prentice, R.; Wm. Eastwood, T. Dr. S. S. Simmons, of this division, is the highest officer in this State, holding the office of brigadier-general. Col. A. D. Harding is assistant adjutant-general; Col. T. Springsteen, Jr., is assistant quartermaster-general; and Major John S. Wallace is aide-de-camp.

Keystone Lodge, No. 68, *K. of H.*, was instituted January 19, 1875. The charter members were G. A. Post, E. W. Jackson, David Harris, George Grey, Joseph Lofgren, R. A. Austin, George A. Brown, George Creeve, Wm. Palmer, H. L. Rosenbaum, H. A. Tingley, Elisha Thomas, Thomas West. The past dictators are Dr. H. A. Tingley, Thomas West, G. A. Post, E. W. Jackson, David Harris, M. H. Pope, C. H. Kanolt, C. O. Vedder, T. J. Tingley, C. T. Thorpe, J. H. Bull, O. H. Simmons, S. S. Simmons, J. G. Bailey, J. W. Taylor, F. Weinman, S. Malcolm. The present officers are E. W. Jackson, P. D.; J. Malcolm, D.; W. F. Lyon, V. D.; C. T. Bartram, A. D.; C. H. Kanolt, R.; G. H. Leal, F. R.; C. Thorpe, T.; M. H. Pope, G.; O. H. Simmons, C.; H. Bohn, G.; Joseph Whittington, S.; and M. H. Pope, C. H. Kanolt and C. T. Bartram, trustees. The present membership is seventy-one. Since its organization the lodge has disbursed for benefits and death claims about twenty-two thousand dollars. Hon. George A. Post was a member of the Supreme Lodge. H. A. Tingley was a member of the Supreme Lodge that met at Indianapolis in 1875. E. W. Jackson, Esq., has been a member of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania since 1876. He was at first a member of the committee on laws and supervisions, a very responsible office. In 1883 he was elected assistant-dictator, and in 1885 vice-dictator.

Lady Franklin Lodge, No. 730, *Knights and Ladies of Honor*, was instituted October, 1883, by Geo. Creeve, D. G. P., with eighty-six charter members. Their officers first installed were J. B. Smith, P. P.; Job Malpass, P.; Charles Langford, V. P.; Blanche Dodge, S.; L. S. Price, F. S.; James Acker, T.; G. E. Dodge, C.; W. H. Dodd, G.; Mrs. J. B. Smith, G.; O. F. Horton, S.; Dr. A. P. Rowley, Med. Ex. The past protectors are J. B. Smith, Job Malpass, O. D. Falkenbury, Blanche Dodge, J. G. Bailey, Mrs. H. E. Tingley, Laura O. Price, Geo. Creeve, W. H. Terhune, T. J. Tingley, Belle B. Johnson. The present officers are E. W. Mapes, P.; H. E. Tingley, V. P.; Blanche Dodge, Sec.; N. J. Topping, F. S.; T. J. Tingley, T.; James Walker, G.; Mrs H. R. Townsend, G.; J. G. Baily, S.; Dr. H. A. Tingley, Med. Ex. Miss Blanche Dodge is grand vice-protector of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, elected to this office in October, 1885, a position she has filled with marked ability.

Branch No. 11, *of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association*, was organized February 21, 1879, by Jos. Cameron, D.D., of Honesdale, Pa. The charter members were Michael Lanning, T. J. Hassett, Jos. M. Williams, John Riley, John Hassett, Thomas Casey, Michael Foley, Michael Shannahan, Michael Callahan, Edward O'Dey, Patrick J. Smith, Robert Barr, Bart. Cavanagh, Michael Roach, P. T. Irving.

The first officers were Rev. John Slattery, S. D.; Michael Lanning, P.; Joseph Williams, 1st V. P.; John Riley, 2d V. P.; Thomas Casey, R. S.; P. T. Irving, Asst. R. S.; T. J. Hassett, F. S.; Robert Barr, T.; P. J. Smith, C., *pro tem.*; Edward O'Dey, M.; Michael Callahan, G. The past officers are Michael Lanning, T. J. Hassett, J. M. Williams, James J. Murphy, John H. McMahon, John J. McInerny, J. J. Boyle, M.D. The present officers

are Rev. P. H. Broderick, S. D.; J. J. Boyle, C.; Andrew J. Ryan, P.; Martin Ryan, 1st V. P.; Thos. J. O'Donnell, 2d V. P.; P. B. McMahon, R. S.; Robert J. McCarthy, Asst. R. S.; B. J. Lynch, F. S.; Robert Barr, T.; James Dolan, M.; P. J. Madigan. G. J. J. McInerny is the representative at the present time, and the trustees are Michael Lanning, John J. Ahearn, Richard J. McCarthy, John McInerny and Patrick J. Geary. Thomas J. Hassett is the district deputy. The assets of the branch are about two thousand dollars, and since its organization it has disbursed in charities and death claims about sixteen thousand three hundred dollars. Nearly all of the time since the organization of this branch Mr. Lanning has been a member of the Grand Council of Pennsylvania. In 1881 he was elected grand marshall; in 1882, 2d vice-president; in 1884, 1st vice-president; and in 1886, president. Mr. Lanning came to Susquehanna in 1857, and during the past thirty years he has been in the employ of the railroad company as a brass-melter and moulder. He is an active and influential member of the Catholic Church, and closely identified with the civil affairs of the borough. He has served six years as a member of the Town Council, and in 1876 was burgess of the borough.

Starrucca Division, No. 137, *Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers,* was instituted in 1871, with twenty-two charter members, viz.: W. J. Hull, R. H. Day, W. D. C. Outwater, R. Halloran, F. Thomas, P. Halloran, S. C. Fuller, John King, John O'Neil, N. R. Bennett, H. N. Howell, J. J. Simmons, J. R. Bravo, John Donahue, W. C. Thurston, M. L. Rose, L. R. Pettit, George Pettit, H. Kinsley, E. Haskins, C. L. Bravo, George Casey. The first officers were W. J. Hull, C. E.; L. R. Pettit, F. E.; R. H. Day, S. E.; J. R. Bravo, F. A. E.; C. L. Bravo, S. A. E.; R. Halloran, T. A. E.; W. D. C. Outwater, G.; Geo. Pettit, C. The present officers are W. J. Hull, C. E.; M. Clancey, F. E.; Frank Robins, S. E.; John Keena, F. A. E.; H. C. Pettis, S. A. E.; J. Buckley, T. A. E.; John King, G.; Joseph Galloway, C.; W. D. C. Outwater, S. I. The present membership is fifty-eight. Since the division was instituted six have died; eighteen withdrew in 1874, to organize No. 172, at Binghamton, N. Y.; and twenty-two withdrew in 1886, to organize No. 305 at Great Bend.

Keystone Lodge, No. 208, *Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen,* was instituted in 1854 by S. M. Stevens, grand organizer. The charter members were M. Feign, J. J. Lannon, J. P. McDonald, Charles Anderson, J. S. Elston, A. Halloran, Paul Salmon, J. J. Keys, Frank Houk, R. M. Brown, P. Harrigan, E. Pettis, M. M. Kane, R. L. Dwight, H. R. Alden, W. B. Smith, James Barry, J. C. Barnes, C. E. Bliss, Samuel Messereau. The first officers were J. J. Lannon, M.; M. Feign, V. M; J. P. McDonald, S.; Charles Anderson, F.; Augustine Halloran, W.; Paul Salmon, C.; J. J. Keyes, C.; Frank Houk, I. G.; R. M. Brown, O. G.; P. Harrigan, R. M. Brown and E. Pettis, trustees. The present officers are C. A. Allen, M.; M. Feign, V. M.; J. J. Lannon, S.; A. Dunlap, R.; A. Jordan, C.; J. Foley, W.; C. D. Fox, Con.; F. Delaney, C.; M. N. Creegan, I. G.; E. Pettis, O. G.; J. J Lannon, P. M.; M. M. Kane, F. Delaney and J. J. Lannon, trustees. The membership now is forty. In 1886 eighteen members of this lodge withdrew therefrom, and organized a new lodge at Hallstead, as a matter of convenience to themselves and expediency to the order, as many new members could be obtained at the latter place. Since Keystone Lodge was instituted two members have died.

Susquehanna Council, No. 140, *of the Royal Arcanum,* was instituted August 6, 1878, by Dr. J. H. Wright, of Allegheny, Pa. The charter members were G. A. Post, E. W. Jackson, W. S. Beebe, B. F. Field, Geo. Van Wormer, C. F. Curtis, L. M. Dartt, R. C. Woodruff, I. A. Post, J. Hope, Geo. Scoffin, H. Brown, T. West, J. H. Brock, M. H. Pope. The officers elected and installed at that time were I. A. Post, P. R.; Thomas West, R.; George Scoffin, V. R.; J. Hope, O.; B. F. Field, C.; J. H. Brock, G.; E. W. Jackson, S.; C. F. Curtis, C.; Geo. Van Wormer, T., R. C. Woodruff, W.; Herbert Brown, S.; B. F. Field, M. H. Pope, L. M. Dartt, trustees; and Dr. W. S. Beebe, medical examiner. The past regents are I. A. Post, Thomas West, E. W. Jackson, C. T. Thorpe, S. S. Simmons, L. M. Dartt, M. H. Pope, C. H. Kanolt. The council has paid out, on account of death claims and sick benefits, about thirteen thousand dollars. Its membership is now seventy-six. The present officers are M. H. Pope, P. R.; C. H. Kanolt, R.; H. C. Benson, V. R.; Wells Harris, O.; C. T. Thorpe, S.; Charles Sabin, C.; S. S. Simmons, T.; E. S. Whitney, G.; J. Hope, Chap.; H. Brown, W.; Wm. Watkin, S. C. H. Kanolt is the representative, and C. T. Thorpe, C. H. Kanolt and Thomas Graham are the trustees. During the past three years a committee appointed by the council has conducted a series of lectures and literary and musical entertainments, in which lecturers and artists of excellent ability have appeared. These lectures and entertainments have been largely attended and highly appreciated by the public. C. T. Thorpe is the chairman of this committee, and Dr. S. S. Simmons is the secretary.

Canawacta Tribe, No. 246, *I. O. R. M.,* was instituted August 16, 1883, by Thomas A. McDowell, G. S. The tribe began with sixty charter members, and now has a membership of eighty-seven. The first officers were F. H. Barnes, S.; B. C. Stoddard, Sr. S.; Thos. Higson, Jr. S.; C. C. Langford, P.; J. S. Wallace, C. of R.; J. G. Bailey, K. of W. The trustees were Sheldon Pierce, Henry Kinsley, J. R. McCauley. The present officers are C. M. Tingley, S.; Geo. Shappe, Sr. S.; A. E. Shipman, Jr. S.; Henry Kinsley, P.; J. S. Wallace, C. of R.; J. G. Bailey, K.

of W.; and the trustees are C. B. Falkenbury, George Benson, M. H. Pope.

Local Branch, No. 252, *Order of the Iron Hall*, was instituted May 7, 1885, by Conrad Klee, of Binghamton, N. Y. The charter members were T. A. Hayward, S. S. Johnson, Charles Boynton, W. S. Kistler, J. G. Bailey, H. Sperl, Jr., Joseph Best, J. J. Keefe, Valentine Miller, J. W. Taylor, H. Bohn, C. H. Knise, Frank Weinman, John Mess, D. Z. Wilson, L. S. Gilbert, A. P. Rowley, O. T. Smith, E. B. Clark, A. H. Falkenbury, H. C. Miller, C. F. Wright, G. N. Shappee, Albert Wagner, J. C. Burns, H. A. Dillon. The first officers were D. Z. Wilson, P. C. J.; J. G. Bailey, C. J.; J. W. Taylor, V. J.; T. A. Hayward, Ac.; C. F. Wright, A.; O. T. Smith, P.; A. H. Falkenbury, C.; W. S. Kistler, H.; J. Best, W.; V. Miller, V.; F. Weinman, A. Wagner, L. S. Gilbert, trustees. The present officers are J. G. Bailey, P. C. J.; J. O. Graves, C. J.; H. C. Miller, V. J.; T. A. Hayward, Ac.; A. H. Falkenbury, C.; C. H. Knise, A.; Charles Boynton, P.; A. S. Langford, H.; John Montgomery, W.; G. F. O'Neil, V.; F. Weinman, A. Wagner, L. S. Gilbert, trustees. T. A. Hayward is deputy supreme justice of this district.

Susquehanna Lodge, No. 39, *Knights of Columbia*, was instituted January 21, 1887, by E. A. Kellogg, S. G., of Elmira, N. Y. There were twenty-two charter members. The officers are O. T. Smith, G.; E. W. Estabrook, V. G.; George E. Barton, P.; P. H. Ludwig, S.; L. R. Pettit, F. S.; S. S. Simmons, T.; A. E. Shipman, G.; D. T. Sprague, G.; W. E. Westervelt, S.; Dr. S. S. Simmons, Med. Ex.; P. H. Ludwig, Sr. P. G.; George N. Brown, Jr. P. G. The trustees are George N. Brown, George E. Barton, E. W. Estabrook. The present membership is sixty-two.

I. O. G. T.—A Good Templars' lodge was organized here in 1867, by Thomas Roberts. The charter-members were Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. William Emery, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Rafter, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Smith, M. B. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Guernsey and Miss Laura Wilmot. The officers were S. B. Gregg, C. T.; Laura Wilmot, V. T.; M. B. Wright, S.; William Emery, T.; George A. Guernsey, P. C. T.; Mrs. O. T. Smith, R. H. S.; and Mrs. G. A. Guernsey, L. H. S. For a number of years this lodge was very prosperous, at one time having a membership of four hundred. The past chief templars were G. A. Guernsey, J. B. Gregg, William Emery. Among those who were prominent in this lodge only one is at present an active member of the lodge now existing, namely: Mr. O. T. Smith, who is a deputy grand chief templar.

Susquehanna Lodge, No. 456, *I. O. G. T.*, was instituted November 19, 1876, by Grand Chief Templar Rev. George C. Hart, with the following charter members: R. T. Dodson, C. T.; Miss C. M. Dodge, V. T.; F. V. Whitney, Sec.; Rev. W. J. Judd, C.; Mrs. C. E. Whitney, A. S.; F. S. Williams, F. S.; M. Gilman, T.; W. J. Perry, M.; Carrie Frith, D. M.; W. S. Snediker, G.; George Perry, S.; Mary Perry, R. H. S.; Mary Gilbert, L. H. S.; Harvey Holdridge, P. C. T.; and J. H. Cook, James Leahy, Lillie Jurisch, Mrs. George Brown, members. The past chief templars are R. T. Dodson, Harvey Holdridge, Job Malpass, W. H. Dodd, Dennis Tinsman, L. Finckenior, C. M. Tingley, Rev. W. B. Kinney, James Leahy, A. Comstock, A. R. Forbes, W. O. Graham, H. Reisman, H. A. Purple, O. T. Smith, Blanche Dodge, William Epes. The present membership is one hundred and six. The lodge is in good financial circumstances. The officers at present are William Lyons, C. T.; Mrs. C. E. Whitney, V. T.; G. P. Ross, Sec.; Dr. W. W. Fletcher, F. S.; Colonel W. H. Telford, C.; Mrs. Lottie Munger, T.; Frank Davenport, M.; Miss Lizzie Malpass, G.; William Malpass, S.; A. C. Brooks, A. S.; Alpha Sperring, D. M.; Mrs. William Lyons, R. H. S.; Mrs. Belle Johnson, L. H. S.; William Epes, P. C. T.; and James Montgomery, L. D.

Juvenile Temple, I. O. G. T.—Purity Temple, No. 10, was organized July 8, 1880, by Dr. S. S. Simmons. The officers installed at that time were Harry Bravo, C. T.; Minnie Hull, R. H. S.; Lizzie Mitchell, L. H. S.; Alice Irving, V. T.; Leslie Frank, S.; Maggie Ottinger, A. S.; Ada Hull, F. S.; May French, T.; Lula Pope, C.; Charles Ottinger, M.; Katie Johnson, A. M.; Katie Finckenior, G.; Gussie Leal, S. The present membership is one hundred and forty-one, with the following as officers: Charles D. Graves, C. T.; Grace Whitney, R. H. S.; George Thompson, L. H. S.; Willie Taylor, V. T.; Edward Bush, S.; Allen C. Brooks, A. S.; Carrie Kane, F. S.; John Barnes, T.; Lottie Yelvington, C.; Frederick Barnes, M.; Lena Tiffany, A. M.; C. Meeker, G.; May Jurisch, S.; Eva Whitney, P. C. T.

CHAPTER XLI.

[1] NEW MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

NEW MILFORD is one of the larger as well as earlier settled townships of Susquehanna County. It is centrally situated in the second tier from the State line, bounded on the north by Great Bend, on the east by Jackson, on the south by Harford, and on the west by Bridgewater and Franklin. Length from east to west, seven and one-half miles; breadth, six and one-half miles. A notch is made in its northwest corner by the township of Franklin, which takes out about a square mile. Its entire area is about thirty thousand two hundred and forty acres.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES, SURFACE, SOIL, ETC.—The surface is moderately hilly, though there are few

[1] By Jasper T. Jennings.

elevations that are not susceptible of cultivation throughout their whole extent. In most cases considerable flats are met with on their summits, and here the best land is often found. The soil is generally of a light loamy nature, of a rich chocolate color denominated "Red Shale;" and is well adapted to both grass and grain. The valleys through which the streams flow are usually level, but, with the exception of those along the Salt Lick Creek, are not very wide. Here the soil is somewhat heavier, and of colder nature, though in many places there are rich alluvial bottoms of recent formation, which yield all crops abundantly. Some of the larger flats are stony and sandy. As a general thing they do not produce as well as the hillsides and elevated table lands. "Hard-pan" is commonly found underlying the clay soil around the base of the hills, and here the ground is often wet, especially in the spring, and early cultivation is sometimes retarded. These lands are well adapted to grazing purposes, and with proper top dressing make excellent meadows. Higher up on the slopes, which comprise the greater portion of the surface, the soil is warm and dry, underlaid by a rocky strata, and with favorable weather produces excellent crops.

The most considerable elevations are Mott Hill, over which passes the Great Bend and Cochecton turnpike; Peck Hill, west of the borough; Shay Hill; the two hills east of the borough; the Rice and Jennings Hills, on opposite sides of the Salt Lick Creek, about three miles east of the borough; and the Van-Fleet Hill, to the eastward of the Mott Hill. From the summits of some of these elevations extensive views are afforded. From Peck Hill a good view of the eastern part of the county may be had. During clear, cold days the smoke of locomotives on the Jefferson Railroad may be seen for a long time, moving like white spectral pillars along the distant watershed range in Thomson, Ararat and Herrick. Mott Hill affords a splendid view of the valley of the Salt Lick, at the northern extremity of which appears the busy town of Great Bend, eight miles distant. Beyond, the higher range of hills forming the northern banks of the river, in New York State, make up the extreme objects of the picture. The scenery to the south is varied and extensive. The view from VanFleet Hill is far extended and especially interesting.

Agricultural Productions.—Formerly large quantities of wheat and rye were grown in this township; but as the land became older and the protecting forests were cut away, winter grain was more liable to damage from winter frosts, and gradually decreased in yield and quality. With proper cultivation good crops of wheat may be grown on the dry hill lands in protected situations, where the snows of winter will not blow off and leave the ground bare; but it is attended with considerable expense, and since railroad communication has been opened with the West a superior grade of flour is furnished cheaper than the farmer can produce it here. As a consequence, this branch of grain-raising has been nearly abandoned. Fair crops of corn are usually grown, though Western competition has been slowly driving this product from the field, until scarcely one-half enough is now grown for home consumption. Oats have become the leading cereal crop, and they are now grown much more extensively than they were a few years since. Potatoes and buckwheat generally do well. The township is well supplied with pure spring water, free from limy or mineral impregnations, and has all the natural requirements for a first-class dairy region. Long since, this became the principal industry of the agricultural population. Most of the more prominent dairymen have patent creameries, and manufacture their own butter, which is shipped in large quantities to New York City, where it scarcely ever fails to bring the highest market-price. A great number of veal-calves are shipped every spring, and many neat cattle and sheep.

Streams and Water-Courses.—The principal streams are the Salt Lick, Beaver and Martin's Creeks. Salt Lick Creek, which may properly be set down as the leading stream, has its main source in Jackson township, near the head-waters of Drinker's and Butler Creeks; and flowing in a southwest direction, enters the old Page Pond, in East New Milford; thence deflecting to the west and southwest, it passes through Rice's, Moon's and Keep's Ponds to New Milford Borough, receiving a considerable branch at Keep's Pond, from the East Lake, on the north. At New Milford Borough, in the central part of the township, it receives the united waters of the Meylert and Wellman Creeks from the south, and turning to the north, receives another tributary from the Moss Pond on the east, after which it passes on to Summersville. Here it is further augmented by the waters of Beaver Creek from the west, and another small stream from the east, when it crosses the north line of the township and continues in a north course to the Susquehanna River, at Great Bend. Its banks are generally not very high, or steep, except in certain places where they converge close together; and it is naturally fitted for a series of mill privileges, or water-powers. Several saw and grist-mills have been built along its course, and in former times, when timber of all kinds was abundant, immense quantities of lumber were manufactured. Before many saw-mills had been built fine trout were often caught along its still, dark course, beneath the sombre hemlock that overshadowed its silent pools. Eels, cat-fish or bull-heads, pickerel and bass are common in the ponds, and suckers are abundant throughout the whole course of the creek in the spring.

Near the Summit Bridge, one mile west of the borough, where the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway passes through a deep cutting to overcome the height of ground between the Salt Lick and

Martin's Creek valleys, are two springs but a short distance apart, the waters of which flow in opposit directions. One flows north to enter the Salt Lick and finds its way into the Susquehanna at Great Bend while the other, which forms the source of Martin's Creek, flows southward to enter the Tunkhannock Creek at Nicholson, and eventually finds its way to the Susquehanna at Tunkhannock. The course of Martin's Creek in New Milford township is through a narrow winding alder swamp, interspersed with beaver meadows and long ponds, closely hemmed in by frowning, precipitous banks, which ever cast their lofty shadows upon the smooth, mirror-like surface. The railroad follows the stream on the east side, the steep and rocky bank having been sliced down to the depth of many feet to form the road-bed. The traveler on the train passing down this narrow valley looks out of the car-window upon a succession of rapidly-changing pictures, almost rivaling the shifting scenes of the kaleidoscope. Every turn presents new surprises and ushers in different scenery, much of which is romantic and picturesque. Wauneka Glen is a wild and romantic spot, which, strange to say, has until recently been scarcely known outside of its immediate neighborhood.

The martin, which was once said to be numerous in this place, and which probably gave rise to the name of Martin Creek, has long since been nearly exterminated. A small stream has its source in two branches in the southeast quarter of the township, which flows south to unite with Butler Creek, near Burrows Hollow. Partner's Creek, one of the main streams of Harford township, has its source in three small branches in the southern part of New Milford. One of these originates in Hunt Lake, a small sheet of water situated on elevated ground about one mile from the south line of the township. East Martin's Creek, which unites with the main stream at Kingsley's, in Harford, rises in the southwest quarter of New Milford. Near the source of this creek there is a chain of natural ponds, known as the Three Lakes. The upper lake is wholly and the middle lake partly in the township. The west line of the township crosses Heart Lake, a beautiful sheet of clear water which probably derives its name from its peculiar shape, and which has become famous as a summer resort and picnic-ground. Its outlet flows southward, across the corner of Bridgewater, forming the Hopbottom Creek, the principal stream of Brooklyn township, which unites with Martin's Creek at Hopbottom, in Lathrop. Beaver Creek, which flows in a northeast direction to unite with the Salt Lick Creek at Summerville, has its source in the southeast corner of Franklin. Mitchell's Creek, which flows north through a wilderness section of Great Bend to the river above Red Rock, finds its head-waters in the northeast corner of New Milford. East Lake, in this part of the township, and Hunt Lake, in the southern part, near "Tennant Town," are said to be very deep.

TIMBER AND VEGETATION.—New Milford was once an eminently well-wooded region. Considerable chestnut timber was found on the elevated lands in various localities, and in some places it was the prevailing wood. It was generally thrifty and sound and often grew to a great size. Solid stumps which were cut fifty years ago may yet be seen, some of which measure three or four feet in diameter. The ridges around the head-waters of the Meylert Creek were once covered with chestnut.

INDIANS.—There is scarcely any aboriginal history to record in connection with this township, though there is plenty of evidence to show that the Indians once existed here, and that it was at one time a portion of their favorite hunting-grounds. Numerous flint-pointed arrow-heads have been picked up in plowed fields in many places, and several spear-heads and stone pestles for pounding corn have been found. There is a place of some five or six rods in extent, near the source of the Meylert Creek, where hundreds of broken arrow-heads and scales of flint have been plowed up. It is thought to have been the site of an arrow-factory. Where their flint was obtained remains a mystery. Another similar place is said to have been found near the east line of the township. Not far distant a regular series of mounds were found, which were thought by some to have been an Indian burying-ground.

SETTLEMENT AND EARLY HISTORY.—The first white men who visited the present limits of New Milford township were probably the surveying parties of 1784 and 1788; but they only passed through, marking their lines as they went, and leaving little to record respecting them. The earliest work tending to a real settlement was the first cutting through of the Great Bend and Cochecton road, in 1791. Quite a number of sturdy pioneers were engaged in this work for a considerable time, chopping and clearing out the old logs by day and camping in the thick woods at night; and it is probable several of the bark-covered cabins found by the early settlers along the line of this unworked passage through the great woods, and which were supposed to be hunters' cabins, were erected by them, and occupied by hunters afterwards. Robert Corbin was then living in the present limits of the borough, and his family was probably the only one in this section. Rough and uneven though this pathway was, and full of knolls and roots, it formed a primitive passage-way for those who had the courage to brave the trials of frontier life, and who did not mind the slow pace of the ox team or the jolting and sliding of the cumbersome sled, and it may be said to be the advance work of civilization in the wilderness.

In 1793 there was a solitary cabin somewhat resembling an Indian wigwam, standing under the thick canopy of great hemlocks, near where James Summers afterwards had his residence, in Summersville. It was the temporary home of a hunter by the name

of Houck, and was believed to be the first hut erected in the township. Although extremely rude in construction, consisting of poles and bark, it furnished a sort of shelter from the wild beasts and beating storms, where the hunter could retreat when not engaged with his traps and gun. He made no clearing, and when he vacated the place it is thought he was succeeded by one Smith. In the fall of the abovementioned year David Summers, from Greene County, N. Y., but originally from Connecticut, passed through this section, and being favorably impressed with the locality, he secured the cabin, and in May, 1794, brought his family to their backwoods home. As soon as they were fairly settled, the father and elder sons commenced work with their axes, and in a short time there was a break in the great forest, and their exceedingly primitive shelter and immediate surroundings were greatly improved. At this time Robert Corbett had quite a clearing in the southern part of what is now the borough, and Benjamin Hayden was just beginning in the northern part. Aside from these, there was no settlement nearer than Great Bend. The season was so far advanced before Mr. Summers' arrival, that he could have no garden on his own place that year; but he obtained the privilege of planting and cultivating a few vegetables among the logs and stumps in Mr. Hayden's clearing, a mile and a half away. Herds of deer were seen almost every day, bears were common and the howling of wolves during dark nights was often fearful. Mrs. Summers, as well as her husband, was possessed of iron nerve and great energy, and many times she used to rise from the loom or spinning-wheel, and, regardless of surrounding dangers, flit through the woods to the distant garden, to return before the noon hour with vegetables for dinner. Mr. Summers had purchased four hundred acres of land, which gave early promise of a wise selection and an excellent farm. It took in most of the extensive Summersville flats, which, aside from those in the borough, are the largest in the township; and it was covered throughout its whole extent with a very heavy growth of hemlock timber. Having erected a more commodious log house, he, in 1801, kept a hotel, where travelers passing this way found very hospitable entertainment. A few years afterwards he built the first grist-mill in this section, on the Franklin road, some forty or fifty rods from the Sutphin store building of later years. It was a frame building of considerable size, but crude in design, with an elevated race-trough, which carried the water from the Beaver Creek to the wheel and which often dried up in summer and froze up in winter, causing much disappointment and perplexity; but nevertheless it soon became famous, for there was no competition, and it was many times taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the settlers with bread. Previous to this, the people of this vicinity had carried their grain to Binghamton to get it ground, and the rude old Summersville mill was deemed a wonderful institution, which they were not slow to appreciate. One great inconvenience had been swept away, and a new era seemed to dawn upon the rising settlement. The frame of this old mill has long survived its builder, and at present forms part of the residence of Charles Morse. David Summers died in April, 1816, at the age of fifty-five. His widow died in 1844, aged eighty-four. They had five sons,—Eli, Calvin, David, James and Ira. All were born before Mr. Summers came here. David died in 1831, and Eli, who had removed to Illinois, died in August, 1870, at the age of eighty-seven. Calvin, James and Ira remained at Summersville, where they became very prominent citizens in building up and advancing the interests of the township. The many enterprises they originated and successfully carried out will be spoken of in their proper place.

Hezekiah, Daniel and Samuel Leach were probably the next permanent settlers after David Summers. They located about 1799 at the foot of the Mott Hill, on the old road that had been cut through, one mile south of Robert Corbett's. Hezekiah Leach, afterwards known as Captain Leach, came from Litchfield County, Conn., on horseback, bringing with him his gun, together with other necessaries, and a huge bear-trap, weighing sixteen pounds. He took up some three hundred acres of land, and immediately commenced clearing away the forest in true pioneer style. He married a daughter of Robert Corbett.

To furnish the necessary accommodations for travelers, nearly every other house along the Newburg turnpike was turned into a hotel. Even then none scarcely ever lacked for patronage. Mr. Leach was by trade a carpenter, and put up many of the early framed buildings in this locality. The timber for the frame work was hewn in the woods, and was usually very large and heavy. When put together in proper shape it formed structures of great strength and endurance. For his own use he erected a heavily-framed edifice, thirty by eighty feet in size, and two stories in height, with a great stone chimney and fire-place, and on the opposite side of the road corresponding barns and sheds, one of which was a hundred feet in length. With such facilities for the accommodation of the traveling public, he soon became one of the most noted hotel-keepers on the road. George Leach, son of Hezekiah, who was born here in 1802, used to say "his earliest recollections were those of travelers, from year to year, filling the house from garret to bar-room; and of a cellar stored with liquors and eatables in their season, while the long sheds were crowded with horses and vehicles. Customers were moving at all hours, coming in until midnight, while others, long before daylight, at the summons, 'Hurrah, boys! we must be off again,' were starting away. On a rainy day, or when work was slack, crowds of men and boys would gather to pitch quoits, or play various games of skill and strength. Balls, sleigh-rides and parties were fre-

quent in winter. Whiskey was as common—and almost as much imbibed by most persons—as water. It was deemed an absolute necessity on many occasions where it is now disused. Liquors were then much purer than they now are, yet many a strong, good-hearted, useful man, through their seductive influences, came to poverty, disease and death." The lively times of hilarity and fun experienced at the old Leach tavern are remembered and often spoken of by our oldest residents of the present day. Captain Leach was also somewhat of a "Nimrod," as well as hotel-keeper and pioneer, and many were the hunting stories he used to tell while sitting in the chimney-corner during the long winter evenings, where his many guests congregated to chat and listen with interest and delight. While residing here he killed five hundred and forty-eight deers, sixty-one black bears, eleven wolves, one panther, and wild-cats, raccoons, etc., in great numbers. He also killed a light straw-colored bear near Hunt Lake, which was deemed a great curiosity. Its skin was purchased by a Judge Woodward, somewhere near Cooperstown. Mr. Leach had eight children,—George, Harry, Lucien, Lewis, Julius, Sally, Emily and Cornelia. His descendants are now scattered from Boston to California. He died on the 1st day of January, 1840, at the age of sixty-six. His property was purchased by Secku Meylert, and some years afterwards divided up and sold to Robert Gillespie and Nathan Fish. The old house, with its great timbers, has been cut in two parts, and much of it demolished; but a part of it still remains, and, having been removed a few rods, forms a large and convenient residence at the Meylert Corners. Hezekiah Leach, Sr., father of Captain Leach, was also here at an early day. He was an active patriot in the War of the Revolution. He died in 1823, at the age of eighty-three.

Daniel Hunt located for a short time near Hunt Lake, but he removed to more agreeable quarters, after making a slight beginning, and did not return. He also married a daughter of Robert Corbett.

Benjamin Doolittle came from Connecticut, and took up six hundred acres of land, in 1799; though he did not become a resident here until December, 1801. He located just west of the summit of the Peck Hill, where John Bisbee now resides, a little over a mile west of the borough line. He married Fanny, daughter of Ichabod Ward. Their children were Nelson, Albert, George, Harry, Benjamin and Lydia.

Mr. Doolittle remained some time, making very considerable improvements, and was an active and useful man in the community; but as the country began to be more cleared up and thickly settled, he yearned again for the frontier, and finally emigrated westward, and settled in Ohio. In December, 1801, John Foot arrived with his wife and three children, from Vermont. He was the next settler west of Mr. Doolittle, and was by trade a shoemaker. His son, Edwin Foot, many years afterwards became the first Daguerrean artist in Montrose.

Among the other settlers of 1801 were Josiah and Peter Davis, and Nathan Buel, who took up a piece of State land, on the present Franklin road, above Summersville, lately known as the Tracy Hayden farm. Mr. Buel had two children—Arphaxed, who lived to an advanced age, near the spot where they had made their first settlement, and Polly, who became the wife of Mr. Leighton.

The next year, 1802, John Hawley, father of Deacon Hawley, added his name and energy to the New Milford settlement. He located a short distance east of Mr. Doolittle, on the place lately known as the "Ralph Vailes farm." His sons were John, Uriah and Newton. One of his daughters married Elias Carpenter, one of the Nine Partners, of Harford, and another married Belus Foot, son of their pioneer neighbor, and settled near by, where she resided all her days. In those days chopping fallow constituted the chief employment of the settlers during the winter, and logging, picking and burning brush, harrowing in grain among the roots and blackened stumps, and rolling up log and pole fences around the borders, constituted the principal work in the summer and fall. "Logging bees" were then in vogue, and were looked upon by many as a privilege instead of a duty. Word was passed around to ten or fifteen of the neighbors, and on the appointed day the sturdy backwoodsmen assembled with oxen and handspikes, and the work commenced, while their wives made fried cakes, and dressed a goose or wild turkey, and a supper fit for a king was prepared for the blackened toilers. Work among the ashes and charcoal always produced a sharp appetite, and the savory meal prepared by matronly hands was relished and highly appreciated. When the log heaps, numbering one or two hundred, and covering several acres in extent, were burned in the night, as they often were, a grand spectacle was presented. The whole clearing was lit up to the pitch of noonday, while the tall trunks of the surrounding forest stood out in bold relief, presenting a picture well calculated to ever haunt the memory of the beholder.

Deacon Hawley, son of the early pioneer, settled on the Franklin road, near Mr. Buel, where he shortly afterwards built a distillery. Grain grew abundantly on the rich fallow grounds of the new settlements, and there being few facilities for conveying it to distant markets, it was sold very cheap. Rye was sometimes sold for twenty-five cents per bushel. Large quantities were used at the distillery, where it was manufactured into whiskey, to supply the numerous hotels. The small clearings were in those days well protected from the cold winds by the surrounding forests, and peach trees grew readily and yielded well. There was a large peach orchard in a new clearing where George Corwin now lives, and another on the Montrose road where William Harding now lives, which was then

owned by a man by the name of Mason. Hogsheads of peaches were delivered at Deacon Hawley's to be manufactured into peach brandy. For many years the work was carried on more or less extensively, and was the chief means of supporting Mr. Hawley's family; but eventually, becoming convinced of te evil it was producing, he abandoned the business. Deacon Hawley was many years a prominent member of the church and a valued citizen in the community. Ministers occasionally came this way, and meetings were held in the different dwellings or primitive schoolhouses. Among the more noticeable of these early ministers were Rev. Burr Baldwin, Rev. Mr. Hill and Rev. Lyman Richardson. Deacon Hawley took a very active part in the religious exercises, and ministers met with a pleasant reception at his house. He was the first in this section to advocate the anti-slavery cause, and his vote at the election was often the only one supporting that party. He died in 1866, at the age of eighty-four years. Merab, his wife, died in 1830, at the age of fifty-five years, and Phebe, his widow, in 1869, aged eighty-three years.

Prominent among the settlers of 1803 and 1804 were Cyrenius Storrs, Joseph Sweet and family, and Colonel Job Tyler and family, who came here from Harford. They all located on the main road southeast from Captain Leach. Mr. Storrs took up a piece of heavy timber-land on the flat just west of the present Baptist Church, which, years afterwards, made a very desirable farm. He died in 1855. His son, Origen, is still living on Mott Hill, a short distance to the westward of the spot where his father settled. Few, if any, have lived in the township longer. Mr. Tyler settled just over the hill to the east, where he took up a large piece of land which made one of the smoothest and best farms in this section of the country. Part of it was in later years owned by Oliver Lathrop, who was long known as a good scholar and a much-esteemed citizen of this vicinity. Mr. Tyler was possessed of considerable means for a settler of those times, which, together with mature judgment, made him eminently successful. He had three children,—Jared, who settled near him on the east, where he resided most of his lifetime, but who eventually moved to Harford, where he died; Nancy, who became the wife of Francis Moxley and lived on the adjoining farm to the west; and another daughter, who became the wife of Brewster Guile, of Harford. Colonel Tyler died in 1857, at the age of seventy-seven years. Joseph Sweet located east of Mr. Storrs. In 1812 Thomas Sweet kept a licensed tavern on the place afterwards known as the Seymour farm. Some time afterwards he sold to Jonas B. Avery, and moved to Harford. Jonas B. Avery kept a well-regulated public-house for some time, while the old turnpike was thronged with travelers, and lived to see many of the early inconveniences of the border dwindle away before the steady march of civilization. He died in 1836, at the age of seventy years. His wife died in 1835, aged sixty-three years. They had but one son, Franklin N., commonly known as Major Avery. He died in 1843, aged forty-seven years. His widow, Rosanna, survived her husband twenty-six years, dying in 1869, at the age of seventy-two years. Two brothers of another family of Averys, from Groton, Conn., also settled near here at an early day. Their names were Ebenezer and Park W. Avery. They married sisters, the daughters of Jonas B. Avery.

In the spring of 1804 Seth Mitchell, then a young man of nineteen, came from Roxbury, Litchfield County, Connecticut, with Mr. Doolittle, who had been to Connecticut on business. A ball was held in David Summers' mill during that year, in which twenty-five couples of young people from New Milford, Great Bend and Lawsville took part. In later years this mill became the well-known Summers' hotel. Mr. Mitchell found employment with Mr. Doolittle during the first summer, and in the fall returned on foot to Connecticut. He came back in the spring of 1805, and purchased one hundred acres about three miles west of the borough, and at once set to work.

Josiah Crofut and Joseph Gregory came in from Connecticut that spring, and took up the present Henry Northrop place, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mitchell. Excepting these two families, Mr. Mitchell's nearest neighbors south and west were six miles distant. Between his place and Montrose there was no road even cut out. Mr. Crofut rolled up a large log house, and Mr. Mitchell, being a single man, boarded with him—working two days in a week for his board, and two days more to get a yoke of oxen, to use the other two days for himself. In this way he chopped and cleared five acres during the summer, and on the approach of autumn sowed a fine piece of grain. Their first season in the heart of the great forest was a hard one. Provisions were scarce, and there were no stores nearer than Great Bend. Mr. Crofut's log house was extremely rude at first, and the ground in the large apartment was but half covered with floor. There were only five boards overhead at one end for a chamber-floor, and upon these Mr. Mitchell's straw-bed was placed. To this primitive perch he was obliged to climb by the log walls; but he was no grumbler, and always made the best of the situation; and the sighing of the tree-tops and pattering rain on the roof so close above his head, soothed him to sleep as well as though his weary brain had been pillowed on a downy couch in the midst of a magnificent palace. His brother, Nathan, came in the spring of 1806, and took up a lot adjoining his on the west, now owned by Tracy Frink. They boarded with Mr. Gregory this summer, and when he was ready to set out for Roxbury again, in the fall, he had added eight acres more to his clearings, and sowed it to grain. Nathan built a house in his own clearing in 1807, and moved therein. He died in 1816, at the age of thirty-five.

"Military drills, or 'Trainings,' as they were called, were common in the settlement here at this time, as well as many years afterwards; and these events were looked upon by the boys and young men as the great holidays of the year. Ginger-bread was made and sold in large quantities, and peddlers and venders came in from Binghamton to sell fancy articles and wares in endless variety. The Stars and Stripes floated gayly in the new clearings, and the music of the fife and drum sent back their stirring echoes from the surrounding woods. Social greetings were exchanged by old and young, and a day of general pleasure and festivity was indulged in. Mr. Mitchell, though only twenty-three years of age, was elected captain. An artillery company in Harford had a very nice brass cannon which had seen service in the old French War. They often used to unite with the New Milford company on general muster day, and awake the slumbering echoes of the wooded hills with the deep-toned notes of the great gun. At one of these military parades some years later the window-glass in Jonas Avery's house was shattered to fragments by the heavy firing of this cannon near it."

In 1815 Mr. Mitchell built a large frame house, which is still standing, and is at present owned by Ezra Beebe. By judicious economy and hard labor he finally acquired a handsome competency; adding to his farm from time to time as he obtained the means, until it eventually numbered four hundred and seventy acres. He cleared over three hundred acres of land, and built more than seven hundred rods of stone wall, built one log and six frame dwellings, nine barns, including two horse barns, besides numerous sheds and out-buildings. He was supervisor of the township fourteen years, justice of the peace ten years and was an active and consistent member of the Baptist Church about fifty years. Lemuel Mitchell owned the farm in later years, but sold it to A. B. Smith, who came from Baltimore in 1849. Ezra Beebe purchased the place in the fall of 1866, and Mr. Smith moved to the borough.

William Rockwell was probably the only settler who came here in 1805. Freeman Badger, of Cheshire, Conn., came to the New Milford settlement prior to 1804, but went back after staying a short time, and did not return as a permanent settler until 1806. He was an energetic and useful man in the community, and his death, which occurred in 1855, deprived the settement of an influential citizen. John O'Brien now occupies the place where Mr. Badger first located. Mr. Badger's father, David Badger, also died here, in 1835, at the age of eighty-six. His mother died in 1828, aged seventy-five. Mary, wife of Freeman Badger, survived her husband only five days. Their son, Frederick, was for many years a prominent man in the township.

In 1806 Asa Bradley came from Connecticut with William Ward, and took up two hundred acres of land where Henry H. Bradley now resides. He was at that time a single man, and boarded with Mr. Doolittle, on Peck Hill. His first clearing was made on the hill near the northwest corner of his lot, a mile or more from his boarding-place. The second summer he rolled up a little cabin in his clearing, and obtaining a small supply of provisions, he stayed here most of the time alone. The third season he cut and logged a large fallow, which he fenced and sowed, when he returned to Connecticut, as usual, to pass the winter. The next spring he came back with an ox-team, bringing with him a wife. He had no shelter of his own fit to move into, and he gladly accepted the very kind hospitality of Deacon Hawley until he could roll up a log house for himself. Mr. Hawley, at this time, lived in a rude triangular apartment in one corner of his distillery.

In those days there was not much notice taken of township lines, and New Milford had not been set off as a separate corporation. John Hawley, Sr., was elected one of the overseers of the poor of Lawsville in 1804, and Hezekiah Leach, a supervisor of Willingborough. From 1801 to 1806 one justice's district included Lawsville, Nicholson and Willingborough. These remote townships of Luzerne were little known at the county-seat, which was at Wilkes-Barre, and the officers and inhabitants were often placed in wrong positions. Thus we find S. Hatch, who kept a hotel at Great Bend, spoken of as a taverner in Nicholson; and Abel Kent, Wright Chamberlin and Hosea Tiffany, taverners in Nicholson and Willingborough. This state of things was constantly causing more or less confusion and inconvenience, and in 1805 a petition was circulated for a new township. In August, 1807, the Luzerne County Court established the township of New Milford with the following boundaries:

"Beginning at the turnpike road, on the south line of Willingborough; thence west, along said line, to the east line of Lawsville; thence south one mile and a half; thence west to the extent of five miles from said turnpike; thence south to the north line of Nicholson township; thence east to Wayne County line; thence north along said county line to the southeast corner of Willingborough; thence west along the south line of Willingborough to the place of beginning."

By these boundaries its width from north to south was made the same as it is at present, but it extended east to the Wayne County line, and, in addition to its present territory, included all of what is now Jackson and Thomson, and part of Ararat. In 1815 the township of Jackson was organized from the eastern part of this territory, and New Milford was reduced to its present limits. Most of the settlers had come from Connecticut, and the name of New Milford is thought to have been given to the new township in honor of New Milford in that State.

Having been properly organized, the first township election was held at the house of John Hawley, on Peck Hill, March 18, 1808. John Hawley and John Slater were elected judges of election, Hezekiah Leach town clerk, and Thomas Sweet and Benjamin Doolittle supervisors and constables. At the second town-meeting, held on the 3d of March, 1809, Nathan Buel was elected clerk, and Benjamin Hayden and J. Gregory supervisors.

The spring of 1807 was rendered memorable in this section on account of the greatest single snow-fall of which we have any knowledge in Susquehanna County. On the night of April 1st snow fell four feet deep on the level. The stumps and fences were nearly all covered up, and for a time it was almost impossible to travel about at all. The news of such an im-

mense snow-fall in the new settlement probably had some influence to retard emigration here, as but few more settlers came during the next four or five years.

In 1810 the entire population of the township was one hundred and seventy-four. At the time the county was officially organized, in 1812, two years after it had been set off from Luzerne, New Milford contained sixty taxable inhabitants. Besides these, Robert Bound, Thomas Clymer, Abraham Du Bois, Henry Drinker, Samuel Meredith and Isaac Wharton were taxed as non-resident land-holders.

About this time John Phinney came from Windham County, Conn., and located on the hill west of the village, near where Messrs. Doolittle, Hawley and Foot had their clearings, which were now becoming considerably extended. He was many years an active and influential citizen in the township. He died in 1867, aged eighty-five; Lucretia, his wife, in 1853, aged sixty-six. Philander Phinney, the present proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, in New Milford borough, is his son. John Phinney's father, Samuel Phinney, came into the settlement shortly after his son. His wife, whose maiden-name was Hyde, was one of those who escaped from the Wyoming Massacre in 1778.

Gurdon Darrow, another worthy settler, arrived here from Groton, Conn., May 6, 1812. He taught school a couple of winters, and, in 1814, responded to the draft and proceeded to the seat of war. He was stationed at Danville for a time, under the command of Captain Frederick Bailey. In 1815 he married Sally Moxley, and the next year moved to Harford, where he died in 1885, in his ninety-fourth year. He had a family of six children, four of whom are now living. His wife died in 1864, aged seventy-five. At the time of his death Mr. Darrow was the oldest man in Harford, the oldest member of the New Milford Baptist Church, and probably the oldest schoolteacher in the county. In his young days Gurdon Darrow was steward on board the revenue cutter "Active," running between New York and Sandy Hook; and he remembered well of seeing the keel of the vessel that Captain Cook made his first voyage around the world in, then lying at Newport, R. I.

Deacon Robinson Lewis also came from Groton, Conn., in 1813. He was on his way to the Chemung Flats, when he stopped at the old Jonas Avery tavern, and, being acquainted with several of the settlers in this section, he finally resolved to settle here. He took up the place now owned by E. W. Watson, which he sold some time afterwards to William Tennant, and bought an improvement made by Joshua June, on the head-waters of the Meylert Creek. He died here in 1858, aged sixty-nine. Mr. Lewis was a very prominent member of the Baptist Church in its early days, and served as deacon many years. Abigail, his widow, died in 1879, in her eighty-fourth year. She was a faithful member of the Baptist Church for fifty years. Their children were John, George, Oliver, Joseph, Robinson, Sylvester, Emeline and Julia. Joseph went to Wisconsin about 1848, and John went West a few years later, and became a doctor. George, Oliver, Robinson and Sylvester are still living in the township. Emeline became the wife of Hiram Williams, and lived many years on the old homestead. They are now living in Franklin. Julia became the wife of Josiah Williams, and died shortly afterwards.

The list of taxables for 1813 also recorded the names of John Belknap, John Dikeman, Titus Ives, William Phinney and Jacob Wellman. They were all prominent men of the township for many years. John Belknap located on the turnpike, just below Hezekiah Leach, where he built a saw-mill. Many years afterwards, when a very old man, and his mind somewhat weakened by age and infirmity, he wandered from home one night, in the month of October, and did not return.

"The country was soon aroused, and the vicinity thoroughly searched; but no trace of him could be found. On the third morning after his departure, which was Sunday, it was estimated that five hundred men were out on the search. Forming a line on the Montrose road, reaching from the present Eagle Hotel to near the Summit Bridge on the Joshua Phinney place, nearly a mile in length and only a rod apart, Colonel Tyler took charge of the company, which, at the word, moved forward in a straight line south across the little valley and up the hill above where the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad now is. His dead body was found here, just below a rock about four feet high, in the thick woods. His feet were lacerated by stones and briers, and his clothing had been nearly all torn from his body. His unbalanced mind had led him to his death. The remains were wrapped up in a blanket, a bier was obtained and he was carried back for Christian burial. His son, James Weazler Belknap, was well known in after-years as a pettifogger at lawsuits."

Jacob Wellman settled near the creek to the west of the Leach tavern, where he made quite an extensive clearing, and took an active part in advancing the interests of the settlement. He was also a soldier of the Revolution. He died in 1830, at the advanced age of ninety-one. His sons were John, Jacob, David, Berry, Hiram and Calvin, all of whom were well known to older residents as prominent settlers in the eastern part of the township. John built a saw-mill, and for many years did a large amount of sawing. The property is at present owned by Samuel Vail. The old "John Wellman Pond," as it is still sometimes called, is somewhat shallow, with a mud bottom, and is one of the greatest fishing-places in this section of the country. It was in this pond that Matthew Vanfleet, many years ago, was drowned. Jacob Wellman settled near the head of the pond, where his sons, Elias, George and Frank, now reside. David and Berry settled farther east, on the north side of the Meylert Creek, on the place now owned by Urban Tingley. Calvin located over the hill to the north of them, and rolled up a log house in the thick woods, near a large spring, where he and Charles Foot lived for some time. The farm is at present owned by D. W. Rice. Mr. Wellman, years afterwards, when his farm had been mostly cleared up, and the New Milford and Jackson road cut through,

built a frame house, which is still standing. He bought cattle and sheep to butcher, and sold dressed meat at New Milford and Great Bend. Years afterwards his son, A. D. Wellman, built a slaughter-house at New Milford, and carried on the business extensively. The Wellmans were a strong and hardy race of men, and in their young days were hard to beat with the axe, sickle or cradle.

In 1813 two Scotch settlers, Daniel McMillen and Lauchlin McIntosh, came to the now rapidly growing settlement, and located near the Middle Lake. No roads had been cut through in this direction as yet, but in that year the court was petitioned to grant a road from Hezekiah Leach's to Lauchlin McIntosh's.

This year, also, the name of Ithamer Mott appears on the list of taxables, though he did not become a permanent resident here until 1814. He took up a large tract of land on one of the highest hills of the township, over which the old Newburg turnpike lay, half a mile south of Captain Leach's, where he erected another huge tavern-house, over eighty feet in length and somewhat like that of his neighbor at the foot of the hill. Other facilities were also added for the accommodation of emigrants and travelers, and these two houses became the rival hotels of the road. The road up the Mott Hill was rocky and steep, and travelers who came this way in the latter part of the day nearly always wished to go to the top of the hill to put up for the night, that they might have an easy place to start from in the morning. Many droves of cattle were passing through here about this time, and Mr. Mott often used to keep them overnight. He put fast stage-coaches upon the road, which were run north to Great Bend and east to Smiley's. During the main traveling season the great house was usually crowded with well-paying guests, and Mr. Mott used to say he had sometimes taken in as much as five hundred dollars in a week. He commonly employed a large force of laborers, who often used to become noisy with whiskey, and exert themselves to their utmost in racing and performing wonderful feats at their work.

In 1814 Jonathan Moxley came from Groton, Connecticut, and located near the present Baptist Church. "His father's name, Joseph Moxley, is on the Fort Griswold monument at Groton, among those slain by the British under the leadership of the traitor, Arnold, in 1781." Jonathan also took part in that contest as an emergency man, but was never regularly enlisted. He was by trade a wheel-maker; and as the spinning-wheel was found in nearly every house in those days, he was kept busy all the time, when not engaged in the fallow and field. He died here in 1849, at the age of eighty-four; his wife, Sally, in 1826, at the age of sixty-seven. They had seven children, of which the twin brothers, Francis and Gurdon, may be numbered among the most enterprising and influential farmers in the township. Francis purchased an improvement of Henry Harding, which had formerly been owned by a man by the name of Bills, where he spent most of his days. The farm is now occupied by Henry La Barr. Gurdon located about a mile farther south, near the Harford line. Both had very excellent farms, and these, with good management, brought large returns. Gurdon Moxley is said to have raised as high as forty bushels of wheat to the acre. Gurdon died in the township several years ago, and Francis in the borough, whither he had gone to live with his son William T. Moxley, the present proprietor of the steam grist-mill. William T. Moxley at one time owned the farm near the Baptist Church, and built the house there. While there he owned one of the most extensive dairies in this section, and made great quantities of butter. He also fattened and sold a large amount of pork. During the War of the Rebellion he was appointed marshal for this township, and in 1869 he was elected sheriff. Gurdon Moxley was for some time justice of the peace. Henry and Davis Moxley are his sons. John Wallace and Thomas Walker came, in 1814, from Delaware County, New York; and the next year, 1815, John and Alpine Pierce became settlers in the northwest corner of the township.

In 1815 Enoch Smith came in on foot and alone, carrying his axe and knapsack on his back, from Hardwick, Caledonia County, Vermont. His brother-in-law, Levi Page, had preceded him a year or two before, and had a log cabin and a little clearing on the place at present owned by Rosman I. Page. He selected a tract of land afterwards known as the Burlingame farm, and proceeded to build his first log cabin, just below the present barn of Nelson Burlingame. The next year he was joined by his wife and child. In 1837 he exchanged his improvement for a wild tract on the main branch of the Salt Lick Creek, three miles east of the turnpike, which he cleared up, and where he spent the remainder of his days. He was collector of taxes in that year, his warrant being signed by Cyrus H. Avery and Charles Tingley, commissioners, and S. Meylert, clerk. He took an active part in religious matters, and was for many years a Methodist class-leader. There were no churches here then, and the settlers were widely scattered through the "East Woods," as the settlement in this section was called, but meetings were held at the different dwellings, and preaching was had almost as regularly as now. Nearly all of the settlers raised flax and kept sheep, and manufactured their own clothing. Mrs. Smith was a weaver, and two old-fashioned looms were kept going nearly all the time. They sometimes wove a thousand yards of cloth in a year. S. P. Smith was then a small boy, and was kept almost constantly busy winding quills.

They had nine children,—Rhoda, who was born in Vermont and who became the second wife of Conklin Hartt; Edmund, who was their first child born in the primitive frontier home, and who, for want of a better cradle, was rocked in a piece of hemlock bark tied up at the ends; Betsey, who became the wife of

Richard Hartt; Mary, who became the wife of Samuel Williams; Oristus, now in Iowa; Emeline; Samuel P., now living on the old homestead; Anna; and Julia. Mr. Smith stood as a minute-man in the War of 1812. He died in 1871, at the age of eighty.

Among the many other settlers who came here prior to or during the year 1816 were William Sabin, a shoemaker, who came from New Haven, Conn., and settled on the turnpike between the borough and Summersville, and who died in 1869, at the age of ninety-one; John, Dexter and Wells Stanley, who located in the neighborhood of the Three Lakes. Seabury Perkins; Gideon Peck, who settled on the hill west of the borough, and from whom the hill was named; William Wood, who took up the Van Fleet place; Robinson Wood, who took up the Manzer place, on the turnpike, and who, years afterwards, committed suicide by hanging himself; and David Haven, who settled on the Major Hammond farm.

The population of the township, as reported by the assessor in December, 1816, was four hundred and sixty-one. The following list of taxables from the New Milford assessment for 1816 will show who were taxpayers here at that time, though there were probably several new settlers who were not assessed:

Jonas B. Avery, Franklin N. Avery, Park W. Avery, Ebenezer Avery, Christopher Adams, Samuel S. Beardsley, John Belknap, Nathan Buel, Joseph Blanding, Jr., Walter Brown, Freeman Badger, David Badger, David Badger, Jr., G. Catlin, Cyrel Carpenter, Josiah Crofut, John Dikeman, Gurdon Darrow, Benjamin Doolittle, Joseph Doolittle, Joshua Doolittle, Thomas Dean, Peter Davis, James Edmunds, Cyrus Freeman (colored), Alonzo Foster, John Foot, Belus H. Foot, Linus Foot, William Foster, Nathan Forsith, Veri Galpin, Eli Gregory, Ezekiel Gardner, Uriah Hawley, Phebe Hawley, John Hawley, David Haven, Benjamin Hayden, Stephen Hubbard, Titus Ives, Joseph Ives, Hezekiah Leach, Jr., Christopher Leach, Andrew Leighton, Nathan Lusk, Joel Lusk, Harvey Lusk, Robinson Lewis, Jr., Samuel Ledger, Nathan Mitchell, Seth Mitchell, Nicholas McCarty, Philetus McKenzie, Lauchlin McIntosh, Daniel McMillan, Ithamer Mott, Jonathan Moxley, Jonathan Moxley, Jr., John McLeod, Luther Mason, Amos Northrop, James Owens, Selah Oakes, Seabury Perkins, William Phinney, Samuel Phinney, John Pierce, Alpine Pierce, John Phillips, Horace Peck, Gideon Peck, William Rockwell, Arnold Richardson, John Stanley, Dexter Stanley, Wells Stanley, Moses Seymour, John Slater, John Slater, Jr., William Sabin, David Summers, Calvin Summers, James Summers, Ira Summers, Job Tyler, William Wood, Robinson Wood, Ichabod Ward, William Ward, Jacob Wellman, Jacob Wellman, Jr., David Wellman, Ferguson Wilson, Jason Wiswell, David White, James Wallace, Thomas Walker.

About this time Sylvanus Wade took up a tract of land between the Leach tavern and Jacob Wellman's. He had a blacksmith-shop near where the road crosses the Wellman Creek. He afterwards sold his improvement to Richard Moss, who in turn sold it to James Van Cott, and took up the place where his son, Ira Moss, now resides. G. B. R. Wade, at one time prothonotary, and later well-known in business circles generally, was a son of Sylvanus Wade. Another son, Jefferson Wade, located on the tract now owned by Dennis Shay. Another settler was Darius Bingham, who located on the turnpike below Captain Leach's. He was killed by the fall of a tree in 1828, at the age of sixty. His son, Lemuel Bingham, kept a tavern for some time in the house afterwards owned by Deacon Mackey.

Calvin, Gad and Leonard Corse, and James Walworth, also arrived here about this time from Vermont. Mr. Walworth settled near the southeast corner of the township. His sons, Rufus and John, were well-known in this vicinity. The Corses took up lands on the hill above East New Milford. Leonard located on the present Walter Watson place, and soon owned the first saw-mill in this part of the township. He built three different saw-mills, and was always more or less engaged in the lumber business. Prior to the building of the dam the tract so long overflowed by the famous Page Pond was an immense beaver meadow, covered with a luxuriant growth of wild grass. The earliest settlers came here from a long distance and cut it for fodder.

Oliver Tennant came in 1816 from Fisher's Island, in Long Island Sound, and located in the southern part of the township, along the creek that flows from Hunt Lake. The next year his brother, William Tennant, came from Shelter Island, Suffolk County, N. Y., and took up a tract of land about a mile and a half northeast of the Moxley Corners. Allen Tennant, another brother, from the same place, arrived in 1818, and settled near Oliver. Two years afterwards they were joined by their half-brother, Benjamin Tennant, who settled in that section of the township known as the "East Woods." The four brothers, previous to coming here, had married four sisters, daughters of one Mr. Braman. The section where Oliver and Allen Tennant located was settled by their descendants, and has always been known as "Tennant Town." Oliver Tennant had three daughters, who also became the wives of three brothers,—Meribah, who became the wife of Thurston Lewis, of Harford; Abigail, who became the wife of Deacon Robinson Lewis; and Nancy, who became the wife of Libbeus Lewis. His sons were Oliver and William. Allen Tennant's sons were John, Thomas, Allen, Havens and Montreville. His daughter, Mary, became the wife of John Watson. William Tennant's sons were Allen, Samuel and John. His daughters were Cynthia, wife of Jonathan Carpenter, of Harford; Meribah, wife of John Williams; Eliza, wife of Francis Richardson, one of the Harford pioneers; Harriet, wife of Alanson Williams; Hannah, who lived single; and Abigail, wife of Andrew Osmun.

Benjamin Tennant's children were Almira, wife of Conklin Hartt; Frances, wife of Joseph Lewis, another brother of Thurston Lewis; Rocella, wife of Noah Buchanan; Benjamin, who early went West; Ann, wife of Alfred Hartt; Sophronia, wife of Stephen Hartt; and Harrison. Benjamin Tennant was possessed of a remarkably strong constitution, and retained his health and strength to an advanced age. When he was over eighty years old he could cut and put up two cords of stove-wood in a day, with more ease than much younger men. He died in the West.

The memorable cold summer of 1816 was a season of dearth and scarcity, hardly paralleled in the history of the county. The winter was a remarkably warm one, there being but very little snow, and the months of January and February like September. The atmosphere was smoky, like that of Indian summer, and the ground was dry and dusty; but on the approach of spring it began to grow colder, with lowering skies, and maple sugar was made plentifully until the 12th of May. It was very late before any corn could be planted. It snowed in June, and a heavy frost cut the corn to the ground and withered all the leaves on the trees. In August a frost laid its blighting hand upon nearly every green blade of vegetation.

Corn was an entire and hopeless failure. Those who were so fortunate as to have a little of the old crop remaining sold it readily the next year for seed-corn, at five dollars per bushel. Ice remained in old decayed logs in the thick woods on the north side of the hill nearly all summer. Hogs did not fatten well, cattle felt its influence and deer were unusually poor. Some rye, wheat and potatoes were raised, but these were hardly sufficient and a season of great destitution followed, which reduced those just beginning almost to the verge of bankruptcy.

In 1817 Stephen Hartt, Sr., came from Long Island, and settled on the hill one mile west of the borough. The place is now known as the Wiseman farm. He had three sons, who came in with him,—Jacob, Stephen, Jr., and another, who died shortly after his arrival. Jacob settled on the Montrose road, east of the Joshua Phinney place. He was a blacksmith by trade, and at one time worked in a shop built by Roderick McKenzie, near where the town hall now stands, in the borough. Some years afterwards he moved to the "East Woods," and took up the present Poor Asylum farm. Two of his sons—Alfred and Richard—were with him here, and they soon had quite an opening in the thick forest, far distant from any other human habitation. The sons of Jacob Hartt were Conklin, Alfred and Richard. Conklin first bought an improvement of Francis Richardson, and settled where Joseph Darrow now lives. Afterwards he moved to the "East Woods" and took up the place where his son Jerome now resides, where he died in 1881, aged seventy-six. Alfred married Ann Patten, and lived during his latter days in the borough. He died in 1883, at the age of seventy-six. Richard took up a lot adjoining his father's on the east, in 1834, long afterwards known as the Matthews farm, but now owned by Granville Darrow. He made the first clearing here, and helped cut the road through the woods from New Milford Borough to that point. He now resides in the borough. The daughters of Jacob Hartt were Sally, wife of Jared Tyler; Mary, wife of Daniel Farrar; and Phœbe, wife of Hollis Knowlton, of Jackson. He died in 1849, at the age of sixty-nine. Stephen Hartt, Jr., married Sophronia, daughter of Benjamin Tennant, and settled in the East Woods.

David B. Jennings came from Paterson, N. J., in the fall of 1814. He stopped at the Mott tavern while on his way to the "Lake Country," and being well pleased with the locality, resolved to make his home here. He stayed at the Mott house until he could roll up a cabin on the place where D. W. Shay now lives. Afterwards he built a log house near the creek, above the Meylert school-house, and at one time he owned the place where Mr. Lloyd now lives. About this time a road was cut through the woods from the turnpike, at Hezekiah Leach's, to the Vermont settlement, in Jackson. The Corses located on this road. About the middle of October, 1828, Mr. Jennings moved over into the "East Woods," and became one of the first settlers in that part of the township. He rolled up a log house near an excellent cold spring, and took up the place occupied at present by his son David. He made large quantities of maple sugar, and raised large crops of turnips on the rich, burnt grounds, which he exchanged at New Milford for other necessaries to use in the house. Wild animals were very troublesome in this part of the township even at that late day; his wife and son were driven from the sugar-camp by wolves. Mr. Jennings had a large family, but six of whom are now living. Charles and George, the two eldest, early went West. They are both dead.

In 1817 Samuel Hammond came from Cheshire County, New Hampshire, and bought an improvement made by David Haven, near the south line of the township, where his son, Lieutenant-Colonel Asa Hammond, now resides. Late in the fall of the year 1819 he was joined by his son Asa, then twenty-five years of age, healthy and robust, and possessed of a remarkable degree of bodily strength and endurance. The following incident of his early life will illustrate the above assertion:

"At the age of twenty few dared to cope with him in any kind of manual labor. About this time he cut, split and piled over five cords of thirty-inch wood per day for three months in succession. A young wood-cutter of considerable renown hearing of Hammond's work, and not liking the idea of being beat, came to try a contest with him, claiming that he could 'out-chop' him. Proceeding to the woods, the race began, and all day long the measured strokes of the heavy axes fell with more than ordinary force and celerity. At night, when the wood was piled, the great wood-cutter found he had four and one-half cords. Mr. Hammond ran over his, and found it measured six cords! It is needless to say the fellow did not care to challenge him again."

Mr. Hammond came the whole distance from New Hampshire with a yoke of oxen and wagon, being twenty-one days on the road. The next year he cleared five acres of flat land, rolling all the logs alone, many of them being three feet in diameter. He cleared most all his land with but very little help. In those days there was considerable pine timber of superior quality growing in the eastern part of New Milford township, and much of it was of large dimensions. Mr. Hammond trained in the "Independent Company of Light Infantry," and was made major

under Colonel Lee Richardson. Afterwards he was promoted to the rank of colonel. He has always been one of the most temperate men among us, drinking no liquor or tea, nor using any tobacco. When he built his present house he told his father he should furnish no liquor at the raising. His father replied that it would be doubtful whether he could get the necessary help without it, as it was the general custom at that time. "Then," replied Colonel Hammond, with his characteristic firmness, "it may rot." He invited his neighbors next day, informing each that he should have no liquor. They all came, however, and the building was raised with no disturbance. It was the first house in the place raised without liquor. He is at present the oldest man in the township, being nearly ninety-three years of age. He has twenty grandchildren, twenty-five great-grandchildren and three great-great-grandchildren. Colonel Hammond has been a fathful member of the Episcopal Church for more than fifty years. Honest and upright in all his dealings, bold and fearless in his expressions against wrong, he has been an exemplary citizen.

Lincoln and Shubael Hall came here about this time, from Vermont. Lincoln Hall took up the place that Alexander Hannah now occupies. Later he traded farms with Josiah McKune, who early owned a saw-mill in the northeast corner of the township, near the old Harmony road, and went there to live.

John S. Handrick, a shoemaker, came, in 1817, from Litchfield, Conn., and took up the place adjoining Mr. Bradley's. He was one of the early members of the Presbyterian Church, and was ever ready to labor for any enterprise that promised a good influence in the settlement. His son, Wm. C. Handrick, now lives on the old homestead.

John Belcher came in from Gibson, about 1819, and settled where S. L. Dix now lives. He probably built the first cabin in that portion of the township afterwards known as the "East Woods." In 1831 he took up the place now owned by L. S. Everett, where he resided for many years. His children were Uriah, William, Elizabeth, Eliza, Mary Jane, Hannah, Melissa, Abigail, Ansel and John.

A few of the early settlers had barns in which they stored and threshed their grain, but many stacked their grain out, and threshed it in clear weather on an open-air "threshing-floor." These were usually made by laying a plank floor upon flattened logs, and boarding up the two sides in the same manner that our modern barn floors are made. The sheaves were thrown on from the stacks, and the work commenced. The grain was at first cleaned by swinging sheaves violently to and fro over the floor. Afterward hand fans were made of light wood, and these were considered a great invention.

"Another branch of employment conducted during bright sunny days was 'getting out flax.' An implement was constructed by fastening four parallel strips of hard-wood board, five or six inches in width, and about four feet in length, and one inch apart, with upper edges sharpened, two blocks at each end, set upon legs to raise it to a convenient height,—and a corresponding upper part with *lower* edges sharpened to strike down between the others. This was termed a 'Break.' The operation was performed by placing a bundle of flax between the two parts, and by means of a pin in the head of the upper part, working it repeatedly and with force, up and down upon it. When the inner parts of the stalks had been well broken up, and the coat fairly displayed, it was placed over another contrivance consisting of an upright piece of board with sharpened end, and repeatedly struck downward with a huge wooden knife termed a 'Swingel,' to get out the broken parts of the stalks, denominated 'shives.' This was called dressing it. It was then drawn through a hatchel, which consisted of a short piece of board full of sharp iron spikes, four or five inches in length, fastened to the hind break block, and the coarse tow separated from the flax, when it was ready for the women's work. They drew it through a finer hatchel, and carded the fine tow with a pair of hand-cards, which was always a part of the necessary kitchen outfit, and this was spun on the regular spinning-wheel, while the other part, known as linen, was spun on the small foot-wheel. The next process carried it to the loom.

"As a sort of diversion during warm nights, about the time green corn was right for boiling, a number of boys and young men met at an appointed rendezvous, and with hounds, axes and guns, went 'cooning.' Raccoons were often driven from the corn-fields, and treed by the dogs; and sometimes half a dozen great trees were felled in one night to secure them. After tramping through the woods until tired and hungry, a great fire was built near some cornfield, and an armful of roasting ears secured for a delicious supper. Sometimes, though, they came across a melon-patch, or a pear tree; and then *they* were made to suffer more than the corn-fields had from the incursions of the raccoons. They were strong and hearty then, and the next day found them at work in the fallow, as jubilant and happy as usual."

In the summer of 1819 a German gentleman of rare intellectual attainments arrived in the settlement and took up a fifty-acre tract of wild land, known in later years as the Writer farm. This was Secku Meylert, a man soon destined to perform a very prominent part in the rising community. He had previously been possessed of much wealth, and at one time had carried on a heavy banking business in the city of Cassel, having traveled extensively in Europe, and for a time served as an officer of the staff in the French army under Napoleon. The pamphlet of Dr. Rose, of Silver Lake, which he road in England, determined his destination, and he came to Susquehanna County. Although he had the willingness to work, Mr. Meylert was no backwoodsman. His progress was slow and his returns meagre. His proficiency in mathematics and the ancient and modern languages could do him no good in the woods. He tried to keep a store; but the people had no money, and the effort was a failure. Other investments proving unfortunate, his means soon wasted away, and he was at length obliged to exchange pioneer life for some other occupation better suited to his training. He tried teaching school at Leach Corners a short time, but the scholars could not understand him well, and abandoning this, he went to Montrose and taught a class in the French language.

In 1833 he removed to Montrose, where for several years he faithfully performed the duties of commissioners' clerk, and deputy register and recorder. A brighter morning again dawned upon him. He received a good compensation for work congenial to his taste, and now large sums came to him from Germany. The agency of large landed estates was placed in his hands, which he handled with such consummate judg-

ment and ability, that he was ultimately given the charge of nearly all the great land tracts belonging to non-resident land-owners in Northeastern Pennsylvaniy. He purchased several tracts of wild land, and returning in 1844 to his New Milford farm, augmented this by the purchase of adjoining farms, including the olden-time property of Hezekiah Leach, until it aggregated nearly one thousand acres. He married Abigail, eldest daughter of Deacon Nichols. They had five sons and three daughters. "He was an active member of the Baptist Church, a zealous Christian, kind, affectionate and benevolent in every good work; a man of strict integrity, and of great truthfulness; positive in character, stern and unyielding in the performance of his convictions of duty." He died at his home in New Milford, December 30, 1849, aged sixty-five. Michael Meylert, son of Secku Meylert, inherited much of his father's habits and characteristics, and purchasing an immense tract of land in Sullivan County, Pennsylvania, founded the county-seat at Laporte, took an active part in building a court-house and railroad, and in short became one of the leading men of that county,

The census of 1820 showed the population of New Milford to be six hundred and ten—a gain of four hundred and thirty-six since 1810.

John Williams came here about 1824 (?) from Harford. He had originally come from Schuylkill Haven to what is now Franklin. His children were Samuel, who settled on an adjoining tract; Catharine, wife of Ansel Perkins; Semalvia; John; Happy Ann, wife of James O. Wellman; Clark D., who resides on part of the old homestead; Elsie; William; and Caroline, wife of Alexander Hannah. There is a grave-yard on the farm, where quite a number from this vicinity have been buried. He died in 1861, aged sixty-six; his wife in 1858, aged fifty-six. About the time John Williams came, possibly a little earlier, William Belcher came from Gibson and settled in the valley, between his place and Lincoln Hall's. A man by the name of Wayman built a log house on the opposite side of the road from Belcher's about 1830. He remained but a short time, and Elisha Smith moved in about 1832. Contemporary with these settlers were Peter Page, David Douglas, Evans Bailey, Alanson Williams and Sabinus Blanding. Peter Page came from Vermont, and settled on the hill now owned by Isaac S. Corwin, in East New Milford. David Douglas came in with him, and the two families lived for some time in one log house. Evans Bailey also had a log house near theirs. A few years afterwards Douglas moved to the other side of the hill and located on a part of the place subsequently owned by Samuel Williams. Alanson Williams located on the farm now owned by Joseph B. Darrow. Sabinus Blanding settled east of Alanson Williams, on the tract afterwards known as the Solomon Williams farm. Solomon Williams came from Newburg, and bought Blanding's improvement in 1828. He took an active part in religious work, and was for many years one of the strongest pillars of the church. He had a large family, which are now scattered in a number of different States. Stephen D. and Hiram are his sons.

In 1830 the population of the township, which at that time included the village, was one thousand.

Among the principal settlers who came here during the next decade were Herman Bailey; Frank Adams, who located on the place where his widow now resides; William Hopkins, who lived awhile on the place where Frank Cole now resides, and then took up the tract where Albert Waldo now lives; Noah Buchanan, who located near Conklin Hartt's place; and Russel Tanner, who came from Massachusetts and purchased an improvement made by John Bennett. Herman Bailey came from Vermont about 1836, and took up a piece of land near where Moon's mills are. Like Mr. Meylert, he was a man of superior education, and could read the Greek, Latin and French languages; but concerning pioneer life he was totally ignorant. He constructed a rude hut of poles and logs in a little brook a few rods to the east of the Asylum school-house, where he had mud for his floor in summer, and water and ice a foot thick in winter. To build this exceedingly primitive cabin, he carried slabs on his back from Corse's saw-mill, nearly two miles distant through the thick hemlock forest, following the course of creek, and climbing over old logs and windfalls, with not even a marked tree to guide him. His bed consisted of a board and blanket, and here, beneath the overhanging canopy of sombre hemlocks, he took his solitary repose, unmindful of the sighing of the wind or the hooting of owls. He stayed here about three years, teaching school two winters, and partly clearing three or four acres where Mr. Moon's orchard now is, when his father and brothers came through here on their way to Ohio, and he went with them.

Seth Martin took up the place where Levi P. Tanner now lives, just below East New Milford. He had formerly worked in an axe-factory. He had a blacksmith-shop here in 1836, and made axes. William Bradford settled near where Erastus Bradford now lives. His two sons, Erastus and John W. H. Bradford, live on adjoining farms, one of which includes the old pioneer home. William Coleman settled where N. G. Bishop lives, Jacob Wayman took up the place now occupied by Benton Morgan and Jedediah Read located on the John Washburn place. In 1837 Justin Burlingame came and located on the first improvement made by Enoch Smith. His son, Nelson Burlingame, now resides there. George Chandler located on the tract afterwards owned by Deacon Jacob Stoddard. Joseph Lewis took up a place on the old Harmony road, one mile north of Mr. Bradford's, which has since borne the name of the "Lewis Corners." Alanson Merit located between Messrs. Lewis and Bradford, about 1839. David Wellman



Wm Harding

came into the "East Woods" in 1836, and took up the place now owned by Norman Tingley.

On the 5th day of October, 1837, snow fell sixteen inches deep. The leaves were all on the trees at the time, and forests and fruit-trees were badly wrecked and broken.

The population of the township in 1840 had increased to one thousand one hundred and forty-eight, showing a gain of one hundred and forty-eight in ten years. George Squires remembers passing over the old Harmony road that year, and on the whole distance from Lanesboro' to New Milford he found but five occupied houses. Mr. Lewis' house at the "Lewis Corners" had been burned at the time, and he was not there. Old Mr. Towner, father of William, Daniel, Horton and Henry, was then on what is now known as the "old Towner farm," near the northeast corner of the township. He had probably been there several years, and had quite a clearing. Mr. Squires settled where he now resides, in 1851, and shortly afterwards he was joined by his brother Silas. Peter Albright and Charles McKinney settled on the Summersville road, to the west of them. At that time the road had been laid out and worked some, and small clearings had been made in the neighborhood of the present places of Messrs. Deaken, Brush and Walworth. The entire road was for many years supposed to be in the township of New Milford; and taxes were paid and the people voted there; but a careful re-survey some years since showed that the section lying between the Lincoln Hall place and George Squires' was in Great Bend.

Anson Waldo came from Connecticut in 1840, and purchased an improvement of William Hopkins, who then took up the "Van Cott place," one mile east of the borough. Lancaster Jennings took up the place where he has ever since resided, in 1842. His axe, was his only capital to begin with, and he experienced many hardships and privations. He was a carpenter by trade, and built many framed buildings for people in this vicinity during the following years. He put up a sort of framed house in his own clearing, and lived here alone for several years before he was married. Mr. Jennings cleared nearly all of his land alone, often working all night burning log-heaps in the fallow, and proceeding with his labors next day as usual.

David Matthews bought the improvement first made by Richard Hartt, and lived there many years. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. Selotus Beebe, Daniel Matthews and John Reynolds were among the first settlers on the east road, above the Keep mill. Most of the wild lands in the township had now been taken up, and here the history of the settlement properly closes. Snow fell four feet deep April 19, 1857.

William Harding, the third child of Lemuel (1788–1861) and Polly (Wheat) (1795–1874) Harding, was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1819, and came to New Milford, Susquehanna County, with his parents, in 1834, where they settled upon Peck Hill. Lemuel Harding had been a farmer, and under his watchful supervision and the careful instruction of his good wife, their thirteen children acquired valuable ideas and sound moral training. Their children were Ann, born 1815, the wife of L. B. Mitchell, a farmer of North Bridgewater; J. P. Harding; William, subject of this sketch; Amos W.; George S., formerly a commission merchant in New York City, now resides at Nicholson, Pa.; Jerusha, married Lyman B. Cole, a farmer of Bridgewater, and died in 1883; Arminda, married John Sherman and died in 1871; Luther M.; Lemuel, Jr.; Mary E., the wife of William F. Hallstead, general manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; Henry L.; Silas W.; and Emily J. Harding. Until his twenty-third year, William Harding remained upon the home farm and then bought part of his father's farm, which he continued to carry on some few years before purchasing the present Ely farm, whereon he remained eight years. In 1859 he moved once more, having purchased the present homestead on the Montrose and New Milford road, where now his widow and only son reside. In 1867 he bought a half-interest in the cheese factory which had been built upon his land, the firm becoming Clark & Harding. After two years partnership with Mr. Clark and a like term with Mr. Beebe, he took the entire control and carried on a successful business for several years. He also gave considerable attention to the improvement of cattle and favored the Jersey grades, which are still kept on the farm. Mr. Harding always took a warm interest in local matters and was school director nine years, supervisor two terms and auditor. In 1847 he married Almira S., the daughter of John S. and Dotha (Gibbs) Handrick, of New Milford township, who died a year or more after marriage. In March, 1853, he married Sophia C., daughter of Frederick and Betsey (Trumble) Foster, who was born in Bridgewater in 1827. Frederick Foster was one of the earlier settlers in that township, and located where L. B. Cole now resides. His children were George, emigrated to California in 1849, and died on the ocean on his return, in 1852; Charlotte, married Hibbard Watrous and died about 1868; Sophia C. (Mrs. William Harding); Adelia, died in early youth; Almon, now in the insurance business in Missouri; Martin, a merchant in Indiana; Frederick, a merchant and interested in mining in Oregon; Mary, the wife of John Abrahams, died in 1868; Elizabeth, married John Peirce, a successful farmer in Indiana; William; Martha, the wife of Byron Goulding, a land agent in Nebraska, who formerly published the Kearney (Neb.) *Non Pareil;* and Farnham, who died in childhood. Of this family, three sons entered the Union army during the late war, and William, a sergeant in New Jersey Infantry, died in camp in Virginia in 1863, while Almon and Martin both commanded companies in the Twelfth Indiana Cavalry Vols., and passed through safely.

To William and Sophia C. (Foster) Harding were born two children, viz., Lottie A., born 1855, the wife of N. C. Curtis, merchant at Gibson; and William F. Harding, born 1861. Mrs. Harding is a member of the Montrose Baptist Church, which also her husband attended occasionally until his sudden death, on February 5, 1887.

NORMAN TINGLEY.—This family is one of the oldest and one of the largest in the entire county. Elkanah Tingley (1760-1838), the first of the name in Susquehanna County, removed from Attleborough, Mass., in early manhood, to Nanticook, N. Y.; there married, and in 1795 came to "Nine Partners'" settlement. He took up the farm whereon Deacon Freeman Tingley now resides and upon which the family reunion is held each year. After the decease of his first wife he married Keziah Mason (1767–1805), who bore him Daniel, Anne (married Joseph Yeoman), Milton, Charles and Mason Tingley. Charles Tingley (1796–1862) remained on his father's farm until his marriage, in 1818, when he bought the farm now occupied by his son Urbane, and remained thereon until his death. He enjoyed the respect and esteem of the people, and his judgment and advice were sought by many. He settled a great many estates, and frequently acted as arbitrator in the settlement of disputes. He gave liberally to churches, and was a warm friend of educational interests. He filled nearly all the township offices, and was county commissioner for three years from 1835. Governor Shunk appointed him associate judge in 1848, and he occupied the bench with Judges William Jessup and Moses C. Tyler until 1852. He married Sally Wilmarth (1798–1881), the daughter of Thomas (1774–1841) and Sarah (Perry) (1776–1851) Wilmarth. The last named was a cousin of Commodore Perry, the victor of the battle of Lake Erie, and a descendant of Captain Perry, who landed from the "Mayflower." Their children are Warren M., a surveyor and justice of the peace, Hopbottom; Jackson P., a farmer in Harford; Norman; Jane L., died suddenly in early womanhood, in 1850; Urbane, before mentioned; and Homer, also a farmer in this township.

Norman Tingley was born in Harford, November 7, 1826, and in 1850 married Abigail Sweet, born September 15, 1828, in Ohio, to which State her parents went in 1823.

The Sweets were among the earliest settlers, in Harford, and several members of the family have attained prominence, Alfred Sweet (1800–72) and Clarissa Capron (1804–40), his first wife, had Hannah, (1822–70), was the first wife of Rial Conklin, of Summit County, Ohio; Avis (1824–53) married Abraham Link, of Summit Co., O.; Maria L. (1826-61), married George Taylor, of Cincinnati; Abigail (Mrs. Norman Tingley); Nancy D., born 1830, the second wife and widow of Abraham Link, now lives at Ogden, Utah Territory; Hilin C., born 1833, resides in Portage County, O.; Elias, born 1835, was one of the Union soldiers of the Rebellion, and took part in the battle of Lookout Mountain, now of Garrettsville, Ohio; and Ama, born 1837, engaged in missionary and educational work at Ogden, Utah Territory. Alfred Sweet was twice married, his second wife being Mrs. Louisa Capron, now residing in Summit County. The children of Norman and Abigail (Sweet) Tingley are John C. (1852–71); Mary E., born November 20, 1854, married E. O. Wagner, of Susquehanna, and has Harriet, Leon and Charles Tingley Wagner; and Orlen Capron Tingley, born December 13, 1862, married, April 2, 1885, to Eliza Wright, of Chenango Forks, N. Y. He has charge of the home farm and resides near his parents. In 1850 Norman Tingley and bride came to New Milford and commenced housekeeping upon the farm of one hundred and fifty-six acres they still occupy. He has been a member of the Republican party since its organization, and has held office in his township for many years, at present being one of the auditors. He has settled several important estates, and fills an honorable position in the respect and esteem of his fellows. For over twenty-five years he had been a member of the F. and A. M. Freedom Lodge, No. 328, which had been resuscitated at the home of his father, Judge Charles Tingley, who was one of its members and was afterwards accorded Masonic interment.

Mr. Tingley demitted to New Milford Lodge, No. 507, to which body his only son, Orlen C. Tingley, belongs, and of which both are Past Masters. Mr. Tingley is also a member of Great Bend Chapter, No. 210, R. A. M.

"THE O'MARA MURDER.—On the morning of the 27th of September, 1873, the community about Montrose Depot were startled by the discovery of the dead bodies of two women lying near the railroad track, which had every appearance of having been murdered. Deep ugly gashes infiltrated with blood, upon their faces and heads, rendered their aspect ghastly in the extreme. They were soon identified as the bodies of Margaret and Mary O'Mara, a mother and daughter, who resided about a mile and a half away, with Daniel O'Mara, a son of Margaret. Mary O'Mara's arm had been severed at the elbow, and lay some ten or twelve feet above the body. The shoulder was also nearly severed, hanging only by the ligaments; but, as these wounds were not infiltrated with blood, it was thought they had been made after death. Daniel O'Mara and a hired man by the name of Patrick Irving were at once sent for, and brought to the depot. Blood was noticed on Irving's pants, and on being questioned as to how it came there, he said it came from bleeding at the nose; but O'Mara, when he came, said it was from killing chickens. They were told they had better not say much, and as they appeared nervous and uneasy, a close watch was kept upon them. Coroner C. C. Halsey was at one summoned, and a thorough investigation made. Passing up the road in the direction of O'Mara's house, blood was soon found in different spots at short distances apart, and traced to O'Mara's wagon, which stood near a bark-pile. Upon the bottom boards of the wagon were two large spots of blood, one of which was about two feet in diameter, and the crimson stain had trickled down upon the axle. Some dried leaves had been thrown upon the large spots in the wagon, and near by, the place was found where these leaves had been scraped up. Strands of dark brown hair were also found in the back end of the wagon. A piece of rope, stained with blood, was picked up in the road, and a lock of hair saturated with blood. In one place in the road a spot of blood was found nearly as large as the head of a barrel. Proceeding to the house, an awful scene was presented. Blood was found spattered upon the door, on the floor and upon the bed-clothes. Tracks of blood, as though made by a foot, were found upon the stairs. On the door an attempt had been made to erase



Norman Tingley

blood stains by planing. The plane was found with the shavings in it, moist and stained. The ashes in the stove were examined, and shreds of cloth and partially burned buttons were found. A pair of pants were found bespattered with blood, and a bark spud still bearing the dark stains upon it. A yoke of oxen were next examined. The yoke and both oxen were more or less besmeared with blood. All the circumstances of the horrible tragedy seemed to point to O'Mara and Irving as the perpetrators; and they were promptly arrested, and after a preliminary trial lodged in jail.

"The trial took place at the January term of court, 1874—Hon. F. B. Streeter, presiding, assisted by Hon. James W. Chapman and Hon. J. H. Cook, associate judges. The attorneys for the commonwealth were District Attorney James E. Carmalt, Little & Blakeslee, Esq., and William A. Crossman, Esq. The attorneys for the prisoners were J. B. & A. H. McCollum, Esqs., W. H. & H. C. Jessup, Esqs., and Elhanan W. Smith, Esq. The following are the names of the jurors impaneled:

"Henry B. Wood, George G. Woodward, Nathaniel J. West, George B. Smith, Orrin T. Smith, Ansel B. Hill, Alfred Baldwin, Nelson B. Comfort, William P. Gardner, Robert Westgate, Henry Griswold, Levi T. Birchard.

The case was one of intense interest, and during the many days of its continuance the court-room was densely packed. The evidence was overwhelming, and a verdict of murder in the first degree was rendered. The sentence of death was read to the prisoners, and in November, 1874, they expiated their terrible crime on the gallows. It was the second execution in Susquehanna County."

MILLS, FACTORIES, STORES, ETC.—The first grist-mill, built by David Summers about 1803 or 1804, has already been described. He also built a saw-mill not far from this time. Several years afterwards John Belknap erected a saw-mill just below Captain Leach's. His pond was very small, and most of the sawing had to be done in the spring, at the time of high-water. He often used to run the mill day and night for several weeks in succession at this time of the year, and managed to do a large amount of work in a short time. John Wellman's saw-mill was built about the same time. The old "Corse Mill," at East New Milford, was also one of the early pioneer mills, and in the amount of business done probably exceeded all others in the township. In 1830 the old dam was removed and a new one built of stone. The great reservoir was increased to two miles in length, and covered an area of one hundred and ten acres in extent. The most extensive lumber business ever carried on in this part of the county was the result. The lumber was drawn through North Jackson to Lanesboro'; thence to Hale's Eddy, where it was rafted and floated down the Delaware to Philadelphia. In 1847 the property was purchased by Elihu Page. The mill had been burned previous to this, but Mr. Page soon rebuilt it, and the extensive business was continued by him for many years. A lath and shingle-mill were afterwards added. Another dam was built just below, and a large factory erected, in which Mr. A. A. Hall placed improved wood-working machinery and commenced the manufacture of bedsteads, tables and general furniture. He also made coffins and carried on the undertaking business. The factory is at present owned by C. S. Page.

In June, 1855, an enormous rain-storm occurred, and the great pond being already hard pressed, the dam suddenly burst asunder. The accumulated waters rushed down the valley with a frightful roar, carrying destruction in its train. Pouring into the large pond below, now owned by Rice & Williams, it swept that away with it, piling up acres of logs and drift-wood along its path, increasing its force and power by the further addition of the pond where Moore's mills now are, and sweeping away every bridge on its course, descended upon the slumbering village of New Milford. A swift runner had, however, gone before it and warned the inhabitants of the approaching flood in time for them to prepare for the danger, and no lives were lost. The dam was promptly repaired by Mr. Page, and the business was continued again as usual, giving an impulse and activity to the place which was soon augmented to a busy hamlet. For many years the Page Pond was well known for twenty or thirty miles around as the greatest fishing resort in this section of the country. In the summer of 1870 the pond was drained for the purpose of repairing the dam, when about three tons of fish were secured. The mill property was purchased a few years since by Archibald Hill; and the great reservoir has been drained with the intent of converting it into farming land.

O. P. Tallman came from Wayne County, Pa., in 1853, and purchasing the Leonard Corse farm, where Isaac S. Corwin now resides, he built a blacksmith-shop, where he carried on the business of horse-shoeing and general blacksmithing for many years. The shop is now run by William S. Tanner. A store-building having been erected by Mr. Page, Theodore F. Henwood put in a stock of goods and commenced the first mercantile business in the place. The East New Milford post-office was established August 12, 1879, Theodore F. Henwood postmaster. The place now contains a post-office, a store, a blacksmith-shop, a wagon-shop, a harness-shop, a furniture factory, a very excellent temperance hotel—the "Robinson House"—opened in 1885, a school-house and a church, which will be spoken of more at length in its proper place.

A saw-mill was owned at an early day by Joshua McKune, near the old Harmony road, in the north-east corner of the township. Rufus Walworth built the saw-mill now owned by Rice & Williams, and for some time carried on an extensive lumber business. Many years afterwards it was rebuilt by Leonard Corse, being the third and last saw-mill that he owned in the township. Rice & Williams have added a corn and feed-mill.

Jeremiah Doud came from Greenfield, then Luzerne County, about 1845, and purchasing the Herman Baily property, built a log dam and saw-mill. Two or three years afterwards he built a little grist-mill just above the present site of Moon's mills, in a point now covered by the pond. Shortly after building the present grist-mill, Mr. Doud sold the property to Archibald Hill, who traded it with Elias Moore, in the spring of 1865, for a farm in Lenox. Mr. Moore repaired the saw-mill, raised the grist-mill, and put a

stone basement underneath, and built a large overshot wheel, making a first-class mill. He died about 1869, and the property passed into the hands of Ferdinand Whipple, of Brooklyn, who took as partners with him first Steward Mead, and afterwards D. A. Moon, an experienced miller. Elisha Bell, of Hopbottom, finally took Mr. Whipple's place, and the firm was changed to Bell & Moon. Later L. W. Tennant purchased Mr. Bell's interest, and the business is now conducted by Tennant & Moon. The saw-mill a mile below was built by Leonard Corse, after selling his property at East New Milford, and years afterwards was purchased by Joel Keep, a prominent lumberman, who died here in 1881, at the age of seventy-one years.

Elias Thomas came to the East Lake at an early day, where a saw-mill was erected, and more or less prime lumber manufactured. He was succeeded by N. K. Sutton, who came from the Wyalusing Valley in the spring of 1852. Mr. Sutton also manufactured lath and shingles. In 1864 he put in a steam-engine. Increased facilities produced a corresponding increase in production, and an immense amount of lumber was turned out and shipped at New Milford. But a series of disasters was now about to take place. Three or four years afterwards the mill took fire and was consumed. It was promptly rebuilt, however; but on the 18th of April, 1871, the engine blew up, destroying the motive-power and killing the engineer, Barney Butterfield. It was now re-constructed as a water-power once more, but shortly afterwards it burned again. Mr. Sutton next purchased the Walworth mill, which had been built just over the line in Great Bend several years previous, but this, too, shared the same fate; and being somewhat discouraged with such unsafe property, he retired from the lumber business and removed to the borough, where he has since resided.

One of the first steam saw-mills in this vicinity was a portable mill brought in by a Mr. Wolcott, and which was located for some time near John Bradford's. Later a steam saw-mill was located at the old Moss mill, about a mile east of the borough. The pond, which was first constructed about 1833, has lately been drained. Mr. Corbin has a steam-mill on the Highlands.

The enterprising spirit of Calvin, James and Ira Summers, sons of the first pioneer in the township, early rendered Summersville one of the busiest places in this locality. The first grist-mill proving inadequate on account of the uncertainty of the water-power, a new one was erected, which forms part of the present mill, where water could be drawn from the Salt Lick. It was for a long time kept running night and day. Even then it was crowded to its utmost capacity to supply the demand, and at times custom-work accumulated on their hands. Ira Summers soon added an oil-mill, which was attached to the same building.

The carding-machine and woolen factory were the first establishments of the kind in this section, and for many years were eminently successful. Years afterwards the business was carried on in a separate building, across the railroad from the mill, where three power-looms were added, and quantities of cloth manufactured. There was also added, at different times, a glove factory, lathes for the manufacture of hoe and shovel-handles, and a plaster-mill, which at one time furnished nearly all the plaster used in this part of the county. They were also at one time proprietors of an extensive nursery, and many of the best orchards in this locality were originally purchased here. Such enterprise could not fail to impart a progressive influence to its surroundings; and a flourishing little hamlet sprang up, which, in business activity, was second only to the borough. Calvin Summers kept a hotel here at an early day, and often kept droves overnight. Richard Sutphin and John McKinstry came from New Jersey, and were the first to establish a store here, in a building erected for the purpose by Calvin and Ira Summers. Mr. Sutphin married Mary, daughter of Calvin Summers. Some years afterwards he purchased over five hundred acres of valuable pine lands in this section, and entered largely into the lumber business. A store has been kept here most of the time since it has been first established. After Mr. Sutphin's death the mercantile business was carried on for some time by David Summers, and then by Benjamin Sabin, who finally removed to Susquehanna, and became the proprietor of the "Cascade House."

Shortly after the close of the war the mills were purchased by Nicholas Shoemaker. A saw-mill was added to the grist-mill, where cars could be loaded without hauling the lumber, and an extensive business was carried on for some time. The business is now conducted by his son, G. A. Shoemaker. A steam-engine has lately been added, and it now commands both steam and water-power. Calvin Summers died in 1851, James in 1873, and Ira a few years later. In the fall of 1862 David Summers, son of Ira Summers, was elected sheriff. He is at present engaged in the banking business at New Milford, the firm-name being Summers & Hayden. Daniel McMillan early established a wagon-shop at Summersville, where he continued to reside nearly all his days. Elliot Aldrich came to the active little hamlet from Gibson, and established a blacksmith-shop about 1844. Mr. Aldrich was not only an excellent workman, but he was an unusually well-informed man in regard to ownship and legal matters, and was engaged in public business more or less nearly all his lifetime. He settled many estates, was a man that was much looked to for counsel, and was justice of the peace for many years.

Schools and Teachers.—The first school-houses in the township were exceedingly primitive, and situated at long distances apart. One of the earlier

houses was located near Mr. Doolittle's, at the corners of the road on the hill, west of the present place of Perry Harding's. There was much woods to go through in those days, and wild animals were often seen. Mrs. Van Fleet remembers seeing a wolf at one time running about the lot near the school-house, and Horace Summers remembers seeing five cross the road near the Sand Bank, just below the borough, where the little school-house stood that then accommodated both Summersville and New Milford. It was afterwards removed to a spot near the cemetery, where, many years later, it was occupied by Mr. Bertholf. A house was built at the Meylert Corners, another at the Moxley Corners, and somewhat later, another on the hill near where Lincoln Hall settled. The first school-house in the "East Woods Settlement" was constructed of logs, at the foot of the hill, below the present poor asylum, and near the bridge across the Salt Lick Creek. This was succeeded some years afterwards by the "Old Red School-House," famous for singing and spelling-schools, exhibitions, debates and meetings.

In the earlier history of the schools of New Milford there was no school law and no public money for building purposes. The settlers took charge of the whole matter with interest, and went to work as though they meant business. When it was decided that a school-house was needed, an appointment was made for a "bee"; and when the settlers arrived, with active hands and willing hearts, the ground was cleared and fixed, and entering the woods with their axes, timber was selected, cut and hewed, lumber and stone were hauled to the spot, and the building was completed by work and contribution. Of course, they were somewhat rude when compared with our modern school buildings, and many inconveniences had to be put up with that pupils of the present day will never experience; but they served their purpose, and despite the many obstacles to be met, our grandfathers recall many happy days they passed in those primitive school-rooms, while learning to read, write and cipher. Pupils read in the Testament and old old English reader, and learned to spell from the Webster spelling-book. The smaller pupils read in the spelling-book. As the memory of our older people reverts back to their early school-days, they recall the story of "The Old Man and the Rude Boy," whom he found in one of his apple-trees, "The Milkmaid," "The Two Dogs," "The Fox and the Swarm of Flies," and many more.

Prominent among the early teachers were Gurdon Darrow, Dr. L. W. Bingham, Eli Nichols, Mary Phinney, John Phinney, Miles Dikeman, Secku Meylert (who taught the first school at the Meylert Corners) Harry Leach, (Polly Mitchell, afterwards the wife of Calvin Wellman,) and Joshua Phinney. Among the many more recent teachers were Joshua W. Walker, a very accurate and able man in public business, justice of the peace and town clerk many years; W. I. Tinker, now in Harford; Levi Rogers; Daniel Hannah, now an attorney in New Milford; E. C. Baldwin; Armida West, now the wife of Lewis Inglet, of Le Mars, Iowa; Ida Everett, now the wife of Walter Foster, of Gibson; Mr. and Mrs. U. B. Gillett; Mary Cantrell, now the wife of Jared Barrett; J. S. Gillen, Bridgie Honlihan, W. B. Miller, Orlen C. Tingley, Della Sherwood and many others.

CHURCHES AND SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.— Although there was no regular organization effected for many years, the settlers met for worship at the different dwellings, often coming long distances over rough log roads, with oxen and sleds, to participate in the joys of an evening meeting, and listen to the inspiring words of some passing minister. On the 11th of February 1827, a meeting was held at the Moxley school-house, for consultation in regard to the regular organization of a Baptist Church. Among those who took an active part in forwarding the work were Daniel Platt, Oliver Tennant, Allen Tennant, Robinson Lewis, Francis Moxley, Asahel Roberts and Secku Meylert. Daniel Platt was chosen moderator, and Secku Meylert clerk. The articles of faith being read and adopted, it was agreed to send to the churches of Bridgewater, Harford, Eaton, Great Bend, Jackson and Gibson, for council; and that Robinson Lewis should answer for the church, and receive the hand of fellowship. The council meeting took place, according to appointment, on the 22d of February, Elder Davis Dimock, from Bridgewater, being present. Rial Tower, Darius Tingley, Stephen Harding and Jonathan Smith, from Harford; Daniel Platt, Aden Stilwill, Otis Stearns, Daniel Tingley and Robert Chandler, from Jackson and Gibson; and Deacons John Holmes and Daniel Lyon, from Great Bend; Elder James Clark from Choconut, and Elder Elijah Peck, from Mount Pleasant, were also present. Elder Davis Dimock, who had been chosen moderator, gave the right hand of fellowship; Elder James Clark preached from Ephesians 4 : 16; and the New Milford Baptist Church was duly constituted.

Prominent among the early members, many will remember, in addition to those given above, the names of Gurdon Darrow, Jonathan Moxley, Deacon Richard Richardson, Noah Read, Urbane Darrow, Seabury Perkins, Abigail Lewis, Esther Moxley, Abigail Meylert, Polly Wellman, Flavia Wellman, Naomi Belknap, Polly Tennant, Rosina Stilwill and many others. Meetings were held in school-houses and private dwellings until, in 1850, a meeting was held to consult in regard to building a house of worship. The design was carried out, and on the 15th of January, 1851, the new church edifice was dedicated, with an appropriate sermon by Rev. D. D. Gray. An era of prosperity soon followed, and many new members were added from all parts of the township. Great earnestness was manifested, and at some meetings eighty or ninety members were present. Spirited revivals were conducted by Elder Francis at the "Red

School-House" and at Hall's furniture factory, in East New Milford. Elder Lamb and Elder J. W. Parker held monthly meetings for a year or two at the above-mentioned school-house some years later. Among the many different pastors who have labored in the Baptist Church diligently and well, we notice the names of Elders James Clark, Holmes, Jason Corwin, D. B. Purinton, D. D. Gray, J. B. Worden, Nathan Callander, E. A. Francis, Lamb, Stearns and O. W. Cook. The position is at present ably filled by Elder Mallery.

A Sabbath-school has nearly always been carried on in connection with the church, in which hundreds of children and young people, as well as many older ones, have received religious instruction. The excellent work of Superintendents J. W. Walker and E. W. Watson has borne good fruit.

The Methodists of the township also manifested an active interest at an early date. Many very interesting meetings were held in the rude frontier dwellings, beneath the shadows of the sombre forest in the "East Woods," shortly after the settlement. Enoch Smith labored faithfully as class-leader there and elsewhere from 1827 to 1840, and many new members were added to the growing society. No regular minister was hired the year round, as now, but a regular weekly prayer-meeting was maintained with much earnestness, and homespun woolen dresses and full-cloth pants did not hinder them from being present and speaking for the Saviour. Though the number of adherents was not large, most of them were faithful laborers in the vineyard, and the organization was countenanced and sustained as it struggled on to prosperity. Nathaniel Lewis was local preacher here in 1827 and 1828. Revs. Henry Peck and George Evans preached occasionally at about the same time. Revs. E. M. Tenny, Wm. Bradley, P. G. White and Thomas Wilcox preached here from 1838 to 1840. I. M. Snyder and George Peck were then presiding elders of the Oneida Conference.

Solomon Williams was for many years one of the most active and influential members. When the Methodist Church at New Milford was built it became a central point for all to meet for divine service; still, meetings were held occasionally at the distant school-houses, and the revival meetings at the "Red School-House," conducted by Revs. Severson and Elwell, are well remembered by most people in that vicinity. Gilbert Williams and O. P. Tallman became very active members in the eastern part of the township, and finally arrangements were made to have meetings at New Milford in the morning and at East New Milford in the afternoon, the same minister conducting both services. Rev. R. J. Kellogg was the first minister under the new arrangement. Meetings were regularly held in a little building constructed for a Good Templars' Hall, near Rice & Williams' pond. They were afterwards removed to the East New Milford school-house.

On the 15th of March, 1883, a building committee, consisting of T. J. Tallman, Rodman Morse, Edson Williams, Joseph Rice and C. S. Page, were chosen to erect a church. They let the contract to C. S. Page at ten hundred and seventy-five dollars. The church was dedicated November 15, 1883. Presiding Elder J. G. Eckman, assisted by the pastor, J. L. Race, and several of the former pastors, conducted the dedicatory services. The church property is now estimated at two thousand five hundred dollars.

A flourishing Sunday-school has always been connected with the church, which in later years has been ably conducted by Superintendent C. S. Page. A union Sunday-school has been held at intervals more or less during summer seasons at the Asylum School-house, formerly the "Red School-House." Among the different superintendents who have conducted schools there are Rev. John Green, Elias Moore, William Tinker and Stephen D. Williams. Sabbath-schools have been conducted at intervals in the various school-houses throughout the township.

NEW MILFORD POOR-HOUSE.—The New Milford Poor-House is situated on the Jackson road, two miles east of the borough. The farm consists of ninety-six acres, which was originally settled by Jacob Hartt, and long afterwards known as the Ansel Perkins farm. It was purchased of Jeremiah Baldwin, together with the stock upon it, for four thousand five hundred dollars, and the institution was opened in the spring of 1871. It is conducted by three commissioners, elected by the people of the township, one being elected annually to serve three years. They meet on the premises on the first Saturday of each month. The accounts are audited annually, and a report made to the court. An executive officer or steward is hired each year to take charge of the inmates and carry on the work.

CHAPTER XLII.

[1]NEW MILFORD BOROUGH.

NEW MILFORD BOROUGH is pleasantly situated on an extensive flat near the centre of New Milford township, at the confluence of the branches of the Salt Lick Creek. It is neatly laid out, and surrounded by all the natural advantages that an enterprising place could desire, and for three-quarters of a century it has been justly celebrated as one of the most beautiful towns in Northern Pennsylvania. The village is over a mile in length, almost a dead level, and contains two parallel streets the whole length, straight as a line can be run. In places three or four streets have been opened. Cross-streets have been con-

[1] By Jasper T. Jennings.

structed at convenient distances, forming neat and well-arranged squares. Main Street, which originally formed a section of the old Newburg turnpike, is a spacious thoroughfare, lined with ample sidewalks and rows of maple trees, and forms one of the handsomest avenues to be met with in this section of the country. New Milford is situated midway between the two most important boroughs in the county—Montrose and Susquehanna—being nine miles from each. By railroad it is twenty miles from Binghamton, six from Great Bend, fifteen from Hopbottom and forty-two from Scranton. In a commercial sense its facilities are among the best afforded, and it has long been a central shipping-point for a number of surrounding townships. It became an incorporated borough in 1859. The following are its dimensions: "Beginning at a stone corner in the north line of the Hayden farm; thence by said north line, south 87 degrees and 39 minutes east, 84 rods to stones; thence south 4 degrees east, 532 rods to stones; thence north 87 degrees and 30 minutes west, 234 rods to stones; thence north 14 degrees and 30 minutes east, 527 rods to the place of beginning." Its length is therefore about one and two-thirds miles, and its average breadth about half a mile, its shortest line, eighty-four rods, being on the north end.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.—In 1789 Jedediah Adams, from the settlement at Great Bend, came to this place in company with a surveying party in the employ of a Philadelphia land-holder, and being favorably impressed with the extensive flat he resolved to settle here. Hastily constructing a rude cabin near the present site of the Eagle Hotel, he moved into the unbroken wilderness and commenced the first chopping between Great Bend and Brooklyn. At that time there was a primitive bark cabin standing under the great trees where Charles Pratt's residence now is, made for the occasional accommodation of an old hunter and trapper by the name of De Vaux. He had dug a well just across the present road, near where the hotel now stands, but he had done no clearing and made no attempt toward a settlement. He soon went away, and Mr. Adams and his wife were left alone in the solitary depths of the great wilderness. In the fall of 1790 he returned to Great Bend.

Robert Corbett, from near Boston, Mass., came, with his family, in 1790, and located on the place the hunter had vacated. He was a man of great energy and determination, and such a man the time and situation demanded. A snug log house, with a great stone chimney, was erected, and soon the forest was resounding with the measured strokes of the settler's axe. Quite a clearing shortly appeared as the result of his labors, surrounded by a log fence, and a good crop of grain was grown among the blackened stumps. He lived here for four years, with no neighbors nearer than Great Bend, and nothing but marked trees to guide him through the deep woods. Game was abundant, but Robert Corbett was no hunter; he was a settler in the truest sense of the word, and all his energies were bent to cutting away the forest and enlarging his clearing. His son, Warner Corbett, died here in March, 1795, at the age of seven years. This was probably the first funeral in the settlement. It must truly have been a sad event. Their own family and Benjamin Hayden's, who had recently married a sister of the dead child, with the family of David Summers at Summerville, were all the settlers in the great woods for many miles around. Loving hands and nearest friends had much of the sad rites to perform.

For a long time there were no roads except those cut through the woods without working, being what we would now call log roads; but, in 1799, a road was granted from Corbett's house to Solomon Millard's, in what is now Lenox township. Previous to this the old road from Great Bend to Mount Pleasant had been partly cut through. In 1801 Mr. Corbett's name appears on the list of taxables as "Innkeeper;" but shortly afterwards he sold his property here to Christopher Longstreet, from New Jersey, and removed, with two of his sons, Sewell and Cooper, to the mouth of Snake Creek, where they became the founders of Corbettsville. His son, Asaph, remained in the settlement at New Milford, and, about 1802, built the first framed house in the place, on land long occupied by Henry Burritt as a garden. It was built with heavy timbers, like all framed buildings of those days, and was well calculated to stand the ravages of time. It formed the temporary residence of several of the early pioneers, and was finally removed to the bank of the Moss Pond Creek, where it crosses Main Street, and where now, after the lapse of eighty years, it forms a part of the residence of Charles Ward. It is the oldest house in the place.

Benjamin Hayden, the second permanent settler, came from Boston, near Bunker Hill. He stopped awhile at Great Bend and then came here, single, in March, 1794. He married Ruby Corbett, and rolling up a log house near the present residence of his grandson, William Hayden, he took his bride to their new pioneer home. The little cabin stood in a wilderness of stumps, surrounded by the tall, open forest; but there was a path through the woods to Mr. Corbett's, nearly a mile south of their location, and a continuation of the same to Mr. Summers', a mile and a half to the north, in the direction of Great Bend. There were no stores here then, and the nearest mill was at Binghamton. It was no trouble to raise grain, but it was a troublesome job to get it to the mill. Meal and flour were often used sparingly, and corn was sometimes hulled, or parched, and pounded. The inconveniences of transportation were the greatest difficulties to be met with. The woods were full of deer, and venison was so easily obtained that only the hind-quarters were commonly used. At the end of five or six years Mr. Hayden's clearing had been considerably extended; and when the old road had been more

effectually cut through, settlers began to arrive in the vicinity. Every new-comer was hailed with delight. Early in 1799 Andrew Tracy, Esq., came through here with his family on his journey from Connecticut to the Brooklyn settlement; his horses being jaded and worn with twenty-eight days of travel over the rough, uneven roads, Mr. Hayden took his oxen and kindly helped them on their way through Harford to the little border clearing. At Martin's Creek they were met by Mr. Joseph Chapman, who had preceded them to the settlement, and who guided them through the great woods to their new home, carrying in his arms the infant daughter, who was destined to become the mother of the eight "Hayden Brothers." Samuel Hayden, father of Benjamin, had located towards Great Bend, Benjamin Doolittle on the hill to the west, and the Leaches and Hunts to the south; and, as the century closed, the ring of the woodsmen's axe and the welcome sounds of human voices were heard daily on every hand. Although long distances intervened between them, they often used to visit at each other's houses during pleasant moonlight nights, regardless of the danger of being followed by wolves and other wild animals, and many happy evenings were thus passed despite their inconvenient surroundings. A common condition of toil, trial and privation forbade all haughtiness and ridicule, and made them a worthy band of brothers and sisters in a common cause. About this time there was a panther's den among the ledges on the rugged hill-side, northeast of the settlement, and those fierce animals became a terror to the settlers. Their night forays were common, and lambs, sheep and pigs were often carried away. After many adventures with them they were eventually exterminated.

Benjamin Hayden died in 1842, at the age of sixty-seven. He lived to see his enterprising efforts rewarded, and for his honesty of purpose and faithful performance of duty he has ever been remembered. His widow died in 1849, age seventy. They had but one son, Warner Hayden, who married, in 1815, Sally, daughter of Andrew Tracy, Esq., of Brooklyn. At that time there was only one dwelling on the east side of the road, where the borough now is. This was near where the old Moss store stood in after-years, and was owned by Mr. Adams. Warner Hayden was a saddler and harness-maker, and carried on a successful business for many years. He died in 1850, at age of fifty-two. His widow, a very old lady, aged eighty-nine, is still living in the borough, near the spot where she first commenced housekeeping. They had nine children,—William, John, Tracy, George, Mary, Henry, Andrew, Benjamin and Marshall. Their enterprises in connection with the progress of the borough will be noticed further on.

About 1802 Colonel Christopher Longstreet, an honored Revolutionary soldier, came from New Jersey, and bought Robert Corbett's improvements. He was a very influential man in the community. His wife died here in 1813, at the age of seventy-three, and shortly afterwards he moved to Great Bend. A colored man popularly known as "Old Prince," who came here with them, remained in the settlement until his death, in 1815. Upon Colonel Longstreet's retirement the property was purchased by Nicholas McCarty, who increased his facilities for keeping and feeding the hungry throng which now began to pour along the old Newburg turnpike, and who kept a very creditable public-house for several years. He died October 11, 1821, aged fifty-seven; Lanah, his widow, died January 20, 1862, at the ripe old age of ninety years. During the latter part of her life she lived in a small, old-fashioned house near the railroad crossing, west of the Eagle Hotel. They had four children,—Benjamin, who settled on part of the estate, and built a small house where C. M. Shelp now resides; Leah, who became the wife of Isaac Warner, and lived on the hill west of the borough; Rachel, who became the wife of John Boyle, and lived on another part of the estate; and Mary Ann, who married a man by the name of King, and early removed to the western country.

In 1806 William Ward and his young wife arrived in the settlement from Litchfield County, Conn. He was a brother-in-law of Benjamin Doolittle, who preceded him to the frontier a few years previous, and whose glowing accounts of the thriving settlement at this place induced him to make New Milford his future home. They occupied a small log house near the present site of the Town Hall. Immediately upon their arrival Mr. Ward entered upon the common duties of that period, chopping a large fallow where the depot, steam-mill and adjoining buildings have since been erected. Mrs. Ward, whose maiden-name was Sally Briggs, came from the midst of refined society in the old settled town of Roxbury, Conn., and the sudden change to life in the backwoods brought many lonesome hours, but she looked forward with hope, lent a helping hand wherever she could, went about her daily duties cheerfully, and never a word of complaint was heard from her lips.

The next year, 1807, they were joined by Deacon Ichabod Ward, father of William Ward, who located nearly opposite the present Presbyterian Church, on a spot long occupied in after-years as the beautiful garden of H. Burritt. A pear-tree, planted by his hand, long survived its worthy owner, living and flourishing until a few years since. Deacon Ward was one of the most valued members of the Presbyterian Church, and it was mainly through his earnest endeavors that an organization of that denomination was thus early effected and maintained. His children were William, who came here the year previous, as already stated; Samuel, much younger; and three daughters, one of whom became the wife of Benjamin Doolittle, one Mrs. Seba Bryant, and the other Mrs. Uriah Hawley. After making quite an extensive clearing William Ward removed to Mt. Pleasant,

where he remained for several years, but ultimately returning to New Milford, he soon became one of the most valued citizens of the growing settlement. In 1834 he was commissioned a justice of the peace, and for a long time he was noted for his honesty, integrity and ability in that capacity. He was many years the principal agent in this section for the sale of the lands of the Du Bois estate, and the extensive tracts owned by Meredith, Bingham and Drinker. It has been said that few citizens of the Salt Lick Valley did more to develop the resources and contribute to the prosperity of Susquehanna County. "To great perseverance and untiring industry in the pursuit of business he added the most unqualified kindness, ever extending to rich and poor a cheerful hospitality."

He had ten children,—Christopher L., William C., Peter, James, John, Jack, Augustus, Charles, a daughter who became the wife of D. Dimock, and another who became the wife of William Post. He died at the old Ward homestead October, 1849, at the age of sixty-four. The house was the second framed dwelling in the place. It now forms a part of the residence of William T. Moxley. Mrs. Ward afterwards became the wife of Joseph Williams, one of the pioneers of Bridgewater township, and lived to the ripe old age of eighty-five. She died in August, 1872.

The following incident of pioneer life is related by Miss Blackman, who received it from the lips of the heroine herself:

"A large buck was one day chased by the hunter's dogs into Mr Ward's clearing. Samuel Ward, then only a lad of twelve or fourteen years, who was living with his brother, seeing the animal stumble and fall, immediately sprang and caught him by the horns, at the same time calling to Mrs. Ward for assistance. Feeling her helplessness, but, with a true woman's courage and quickness of perception, realizing the dangerous position of her young brother-in-law, who was struggling to prevent the animal from regaining his feet, she hastened to unwind the long-webbed garters she wore, and with them speedily succeeded in tying its legs, until a neighbor, who happened to be in calling distance, reached them and cut the animal's throat."

[1] William C. Ward was a very prominent man in New Milford, and many of his characteristics resembled those of his brother, for whom he was agent for the sale of lands. He purchased many cattle in this section, and drove them in droves to New Jersey and New York; and much of his life was spent in the mercantile business. His charitable disposition, honesty and sound judgment were prized by the people, and offices of public trust were continually placed in his hands. He held the office of justice of the peace for more than thirty years; and such were his persuasive arguments in settling all quarrels and disputes brought before him, in a satisfactory manner to both sides without recourse to the law, that he earned the title of "Peacemaker," and received the commendation and respect of all. He delighted in relieving suffering, and his cheering presence often brought a ray of sunshine to dispel the gloom of poverty in many a home in times of sickness and trouble. He died February 24, 1871. Mrs. Ward survived her husband several years, living on the homestead, in the neat residence on the corner opposite the Eagle Hotel, now owned by Charles Pratt. She was a sister of Mrs. Burritt. Their children were Lewis, who died in New Milford; William T., now in the Western country; Eliza Jane, who became the wife of C. S. Bennett; Sarah, who became the wife of George Weed; Maria; Caroline, who became the wife of George B. McCollum; and George, now in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at Great Bend. Charles Ward, brother of William C. and C. L. Ward; is at present the only representative of the Ward family living in the place.

Captain Thomas Dean, from Cornwall, Conn., arrived in the New Milford settlement in 1814, and located opposite Benjamin Hayden's. He had an energetic spirit, and he labored faithfully for the good of the settlement. His daughter became the wife of Dr. Bingham; and after her husband's death Mr. Dean passed his declining years with her. He was blind and infirm several years before his decease, but he was ever calm and resigned. He died June 22, 1870, at the age of ninety-one.

In 1817 an especially valuable acquisition was made to the settlement by the arrival of Dr. Lemuel W. Bingham. He possessed a splendid education, and as a physician had few equals in this section of the country. His practice was very extensive and successful, and continued thus without interruption to the close of his life. During his early practice the roads were very poor, in many places being only passages cut through the woods; and his long journeys were often tedious, lonesome and fatiguing in the extreme. Many times, when obliged to be out in the night, he was followed by wolves; but he had a stout and resolute heart, and the dangers and trials of his profession did not deter him from active work.

Among the prominent arrivals of 1818 were those of Albert and Gaius Moss, from Cheshire, Conn. They located on the east side of the turnpike, near the present site of the Episcopal Church. Albert Moss was a shoemaker, tanner and currier; and being possessed of some means as well as ambition and enterprise, he built a small tannery, and later a store and shop, purchased a considerable tract of land, and carried on quite an extensive business. A number of hands were required most of the time in the different fields of labor, all of which served to give spirit and activity to the rising town. His sons were Levi, who lost his life in the late war; Josiah, who moved to Nebraska a few years since; and Albert, who still resides in New Milford.

Judge John Boyle was born in the town of Ballybay, County Monaghan, Ireland, April 20, 1799. His parents were people who possessed a comfortable home and evinced a wise intelligence by giving their children the advantages of a good education. His boyhood and early youth were spent at his father's

[1] For Christopher L. Ward, see history of the press.

home, but a spirit of enterprise, which even at that early date led many to seek fortune and a home in the New World, induced Mr. Boyle, at the age of nineteen, to bid adieu to friends and native land, and taking passage to America, he landed in New York in September 1818. Early in the spring of 1819 he came to New Milford, and soon afterwards took up a farm of eighty acres, a portion of which now forms an important part of the borough. For several years he devoted his time to clearing up and improving his farm, and to agricultural and mechanical pursuits, he being possessed of a trade that he had learned before coming to America. Thus, with little worldly capital, but with an active brain, industrious habits and a large stock of energy and perseverance, he commenced a career of business activity, destined to leave a lasting impress upon the town of his adoption.



John Boyle

In 1822 he married Rachel, daughter of Nicholas and Lanah (Decker) McCarty, who came to New Milford in 1805, and purchased the farm and hotel at the Corners, where he continued to reside and keep a public-house until his death. It was a noted resort and land-mark for travelers, and has remained a hotel to the present day. Mr. McCarty was a practical surveyor, and after his death, in 1821, there was no one to take his place until about 1825, when Mr. Boyle, having a full knowledge of the theory, commenced the practice of surveying, which he continued successfully for many years. He was appointed county surveyor in 1839, and held the office several successive terms. During his active career as surveyor, he surveyed a large portion of the lands in this county, and his services were often called for in adjoining counties. As a surveyor, he was noted for his accuracy and strict impartiality. In politics Mr. Boyle was identified with the Democratic party, with which he early allied himself. He was a man of positive convictions, and having intelligently weighed a question and reached a conclusion, was tenacious of his views. In 1851 he was elected an associate judge for Susquehanna County for five years, and sat on the bench with Judge Wilmot, then president judge of this judicial district. He also took a prominent part in the local affairs of his town, and among the local offices to which his fellow-citizens elected him was that of justice of the peace, which he filled with much ability for several years. In his religious belief Judge Boyle was an exemplary and consistent Roman Catholic. He was the first Catholic settler in the county,

and thus became the sturdy pioneer of the faith which he ever manfully upheld and earnestly championed. His amiable wife became a convert to his creed, and together they reared their children in its tenets. In a few years other Catholics settled in the county, yet it was a long time before a priest came to this section. In order to avail himself of the sacramental privileges of his church, he was obliged to go to Philadelphia, the nearest accessible point. Finally a priest was sent at intervals to visit Mr. Boyle, and for a period of more than forty years Mass was celebrated and other religious services held at Mr. Boyle's house. As other Catholics moved into the town, the congregation was so increased that a church was found to be necessary. Judge Boyle not only deeded a piece of land in the borough for this purpose, but contributed liberally towards its erection, and the Catholics of New Milford consider that to his exertions and liberality they are largely indebted for their present place of worship. And not alone in religious matters did his liberality find expression; the poor and oppressed ever found in him a friend. Patriotic in his love for the land of his adoption, he was ever solicitous for its welfare and progress. He died in the centennial year, at the age of seventy-seven, leaving behind the example of a life full of busy activity, and a record for integrity and honorable dealing second to none. He lies buried beneath the shadows of the little church he loved so well, his amiable and loving wife having preceded him many years before, dying at the age of forty-three, and leaving a void in the household never afterwards filled. Their children are: Timothy received an excellent education, and became an expert surveyor and draughtsman. In 1853 he was elected county surveyor, removed to Susquehanna, where he practiced his profession, and was also extensively engaged in the insurance business. He died at Susquehanna in 1873, aged fifty years. Two children survive him. Francis W. learned the carriage-making trade when young. He afterwards purchased the "Eagle Hotel," which he conducted for several years, and was postmaster of New Milford from 1853 to 1861. In 1862–65 he was engaged in the mercantile business at Susquehanna. He was appointed by President Johnson assistant internal revenue assessor, which office he held for two and one-half years. Returning to his native town, he erected, some years since, a fine residence near the old homestead, where he now resides. He has been a justice of the peace for the last ten years. He has been twice married and is the father of ten children, three of whom are deceased. Benjamin M. learned blacksmithing and when of age went to California, where he married and remained ten years. He then removed to Ottawa, Ill., where he engaged in the mercantile business, which he has successfully continued to the present time. He had eight children, six of whom are still living. Sophia J. was educated at the school of those thoroughly refined ladies, the Misses White and Griffin, of Binghamton, N. Y. Before completing her studies she was summoned home by the illness and death of her mother. She at once assumed the care of the family, and remained her father's housekeeper until his death. She has never married—is now residing with her youngest brother, Dr. Boyle, of Susquehanna, who was but three years of age when the mother died. Ann Eliza was also educated in the same school with her sister, in Binghamton, and in 1861 entered the Convent of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, at St. Joseph's, and was known in religious life as Sister Mary Cephas. She possessed more than ordinary abilities, and during her short life in the convent she occupied the position of Superioress for a time at Pittston and also at Lebanon, Pa. She died at Reading in 1867, aged thirty-one years, and her memory is revered by all the members of her order. John C. (1838–49). Henry K. (1843–74), after completing his education, at the age of nineteen, went to Ottawa, Ill., and entered the law-office of Bushnell & Avery, and after completing his studies was admitted to the bar. He rapidly ran to a high rank in his profession, but his untiring energy and devotion to its increasing demands undermined his health, and in the summer of 1874 he sought the genial air of Southern California, hoping to regain it, but survived only a few weeks after reaching there. Alluding to his death, the Western papers thus speak of him: "Hon. Henry K. Boyle was one of the most talented young men that ever lived in Ottawa, and was universally esteemed for his sterling qualities of head and heart. His mental and legal attainments were of a high order, and though comparatively a young man, only thirty, he occupied a place in the front rank with the ablest lawyers in the State." He was mayor of Ottawa several years, and in 1873 married Linnie Carton, who, with a son, survives him. Julius J. (1846) commenced the study of medicine with Dr. D. C. Ainey in 1864, but the following year went to Ottawa, Ill., where he continued his studies with Dr. R. M. McArthur, of that city. In 1864–67 attended Rush Medical College, at Chicago, and 1868–69 completed his studies at the Buffalo University, New York, graduating therefrom and receiving his diploma in 1869. He located at Ottawa, and for five years successfully practiced his profession, and during that time was elected health officer of the city. His health becoming impaired, he sought the mild climate of California, where he remained two years. Returning to Ottawa with the intention of resuming his practice, he soon found that its malarial atmosphere was too much for his constitution, and he decided to seek the pure air of his own native hills of Susquehanna County. In 1872 he married Miss Cecelia Killelea, of Ottawa, Ill., and has two children, two having died in infancy. When the Medical Examining Board for Pensions was established in this county, Dr. Boyle was appointed one of its members. A local paper thus

speaks of him : "Dr. Boyle has resided in Susquehanna the past ten years, and has, by reason of his conceded skill, secured an extensive practice and attained distinction in his profession."

James Boyle, brother of the above-mentioned pioneer, came later and purchased the opposite improvement of Benjamin McCarty, lately known as the Whitlock property, where he resided until his death, in 1857, aged sixty. He was a carpenter by trade.

The land throughout the valley was now all taken up, and the clearings of the different settlers were all united in one. A better style of buildings had taken the place of the early cabins and log barns, and though the wolves were still heard now and then far back in the woods, and an occasional wild-cat was killed, prosperity began to prevail in the settlement, and the light of a brighter morning began to dawn. The line of forest was gradually pushed back to the base of the hills, from whence they sent back the jingling echo of the great old-fashioned sleigh-bells as Captain Leach drove through with his spirited team, or others passed over the turnpike, wrapped in buffalo robes and furs, on a pleasant pleasure drive or on their way to some distant point on business.

The principal days of amusement were the Fourth of July and the military parades, or "Training Days," on the second and third Mondays in May. Many of the older inhabitants readily recall the fun and festivities enjoyed by all in those early days, when the different companies assembled at an early hour for the duties of the day, when the participants enjoyed their work and the spectators were happy with the entertainment. Boys and young people regarded those days as holidays, and their approach was hailed with pleasure and delight. Peddlers and hawkers met the assembled people and made themselves conspicuous in the display and sale of their wares. Razors, knives and pencils were sold cheap, though when tested for use they often proved dear to the purchaser. The boy who did not manage to secure some flashy article on that day considered himself very unfortunate. Everything was enlivened by music, and rendered gay by scores of yards of red, white and blue, while the quick and heavy discharges of Harford cannon shook the ground, and sent its angry voice roaring through the forest, from hill to hill, like the deep-toned notes of thunder. Mr. Boyle had a small cannon which was sometimes used on those occasions, and when the trainings were held at Captain Leach's, Berry Wellman used to carry it up there on his back, in the morning before daylight, for the fun of waking up the captain. Many who belonged to these early military companies here will remember the names of Captain De Witt, Captain Brown, Major Avery, Major Hammond, Colonel Bowman, Colonel Lusk and many more. The military history of New Milford in connection with the late war will be found in another place.

HOTELS.—The first hotel in the place was kept by Robert Corbett before the commencement of the present century. At that time his house and Benjamin Hayden's were the only dwellings in the place. A son of Joshua Sabin, one of the early settlers of Brooklyn, speaks of going through the woods from Great Bend to Corbett's tavern, while on their way to Hopbottom, in 1799, and of seeing a tame elk in the inclosure with Mr. Corbett's cattle. In the barn he saw an enormous pair of elk's horns standing on their points, the top of the inverted skull of which was more than six feet from the floor. Mr. Sabin, who was five feet ten inches in height, took off his hat and passed through between the horns, under the skull, which, as he stood erect, just touched his hair. At that early day guests at the lone tavern were not numerous, but with the cutting through of the roads the number rapidly increased, and the keeping of a public-house soon became quite a business. In 1802 or 1803 the Corbett property was purchased by Colonel Christopher Longstreet, who continued the hotel business for several years, when it was bought by Nicholas McCarty. The tide of western travel soon began to assume vast proportions, and the line of the old turnpike presented a busy scene in the constantly passing throng. Many private houses were turned into hotels, and even then they were often crowded with guests. Benjamin Hayden and several others were at length obliged to open taverns to meet the demands of the traveling public. "McCarty's Corners" soon became a famous stopping-place, and its barns were nightly full of horses, and its yards crowded with long, white-covered wagons of emigrants. His first license was granted by the Governor on the recommendation of the court of Luzerne County, January, 1807. "In the Name and by the Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" the right was given to sell "Rum, Brandy, Beer, Ale, Cyder, and all other Spirituous Liquors," but he was forbidden to "suffer drunkenness, unlawful gaming or any other disorders." Later the property was owned by Mr. Boyle, who conducted the business in a creditable manner for some years. It was finally purchased by P. Phinney, by whom it was remodeled and much enlarged, including the addition of a neat and commodious hall, where balls, shows, entertainments and meetings were often held, and the "Eagle Hotel" became known as one of the leading public houses in this part of the country. Though perhaps contrary to the true intent of the law, the elections of the township have, up to this time, always been held here. Situated midway on the main road from Susquehanna to Montrose, at its intersection with the old Newburg turnpike, it forms a sort of half-way house between these two important points, and receives a fair share of local patronage. A good livery is also connected with the hotel, and a free bus meets all day and evening passenger trains. It is one of the oldest public-houses in Susquehanna County.

The "Jay House" was originally built by F. F.

Badger. Its history does not go back as far as the "Eagle Hotel," though its earlier days were soon enough to witness a host of travelers along this main thoroughfare, that had not yet taken to the railway. It was constructed somewhat like the present "Eagle Hotel," with a hall attached, and was conducted in a similar manner. A good picture of this house was given on the right-hand upper corner of the old county map, published in 1858. It was then known as the "New Milford Valley Hotel," E. Barnum, proprietor. Some time afterwards the business was conducted by a man by the name of Todd, later by Wm. Smith, and ultimately the property was purchased by William Jay. It was destroyed by the great fire in the spring of 1883, but was at once rebuilt on a much larger scale, commensurate with the increasing business of the place. It is a three-story edifice, conveniently arranged, with all the modern improvements, and in regard to size may be classed with the largest hotels in the county. It is located in the centre of the town, on Main Street, near the depot, and as a public-house bears an excellent reputation. It is at present conducted by Charles Jay.

The "Delaware House" is a recent institution established near the depot by M. J. Crane.

EARLY STORES, SHOPS, MILLS, ETC.—For several years after the first settlement of New Milford there were no stores kept in the place, and the settlers were obliged to go long distances over rough roads to obtain the few necessary goods they could not get along without. Sometimes one of their number went to Binghamton, which was at that time little more than a thriving frontier settlement, or to Wilkes-Barre, which was then the county-seat, taking with them a load of produce, and the required purchases were made. But as new settlers were arriving every year, it soon became evident that this lovely valley was destined to become a grand central point for the whole surrounding region, and a proper place to establish a mercantile business. The first store in the place was opened by William Ward in 1815, and, though he kept but few goods for sale, and those chiefly confined to staple articles, it was looked upon by young and old as a wonderful institution. At one time, before commencing his practice as a physician, Dr. Bingham tended store for him. From the first it seemed to be a success, but, like all successful enterprises, it did not remain long without opposition. Before the close of the first year James Edmunds and Captain Dean opened a store in one of the Hayden rooms, which was afterwards removed to the old red house near the lower end of the settlement, and within the next five years two or three more little stores were established; most of them did not prove to be permanent institutions.

About 1821 Henry Burritt arrived in the settlement from Newtown, Conn. He was at this time a young man of twenty-one. He formed a partnership with Harvey Griffing, who had lately come from Guilford, in the same State, and a small store was at once opened in a part of the residence now occupied by William T. Moxley. In 1824 the firm of Griffing & Burritt was mutually dissolved, and each continued the business separately. A short time afterwards Mr. Burritt purchased part of the McKenzie farm and built a store of his own, where he continued to do business all his life. The dwelling, a large framed one, had already been built by Mr. McKenzie.

In those days the most costly part of mercantile business was the transportation. Goods had to be hauled all the way from Newburg by horses and wagons. This slow and tedious process made goods very high; but it furnished work for a small army of men that are now obliged to seek employment in some other field of labor. Mr. Burritt was engaged in the mercantile business longer than any other man in New Milford. He opened one of the pioneer stores and continued the business nearly sixty years, witnessing, in the meantime, the progress of the place from a few scattering houses to a flourishing borough of nearly a thousand inhabitants. In all of his business transactions he was always very exact, strictly honest and competent. He died October 9, 1878, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. His widow died in 1882, in her eighty-first year. Their daughter Mary became the first wife of Dr. L. A. Smith; Eliza became the wife of a Mr. Lea, and went to Binghamton. During his long mercantile career Mr. Burritt had many different clerks, several of whom are well remembered by older residents of this vicinity. Prominent on the list are the names of Ira Scott, John Badger, Lucien Leach, I. S. Little, Lewis McMillan and Samuel Moss. The last mentioned conducted his business many years, and after his death continued his calling for some time in the same building. He removed to the brick store that he now occupies in 1880, and opened a dry-goods and clothing-store.

Warner Hayden opened a store in 1827. The firm-name was afterwards changed to Hayden & Ward, "merchants and inn-keepers." In 1832 William Ward and son were in partnership. A small store building was erected near the present site of the town hall, and for a number of years business was continued here. Later the building was removed to the McCarty Corners, near the present residence of Charles Pratt, where William C. Ward located and kept a store many years. His sons, Lewis and William T., were active and efficient clerks. After their retirement the position was for a time filled by George B. McCollum.

Among the enterprising merchants of this place was C. C. Wright. He opened a store in the building afterwards occupied by the Haydens, and at once inaugurated a new era in trade and prices. He had for his clerk C. S. Bennett. Albert Moss established a store at an early day near the Episcopal Church, which was conducted for some years by his sons, Albert and Josiah. Years afterwards a general store was reopened in the same building by his grandson,





pastor at Carbondale, Pa., and, with her husband, died within a year of their marriage.

Ezra A. Pratt was born at Jewett, Greene County, N. Y., September 20, 1819. Upon reaching his majority he engaged in mercantile business at North Blenheim, N. Y., which he continued until 1848, when the firm of E. A. & O. Pratt built a large tannery at New Milford, Pa., which, however, was burned a year and a half afterward, nearly absorbing their whole capital. They started anew, and rebuilt their tannery of thirty thousand sides per year capacity, which they operated in tanning hemlock sole leather. They erected an extensive tannery at Nicholson in 1855, which was operated by Pratt Brothers until 1859, when, upon the death of his brother, Ogden Pratt, the Nicholson works were made over to George and Francis D. Pratt, while he retained the business at New Milford. Mr. Pratt continued the business successfully until 1870, and disposed of his tannery to A. Corbin & Co. He has been interested in building up New Milford, and has contributed to its various enterprises and charities. In 1857 he purchased of a corporation the land and building thereon, used as a town hall, and presented it to the borough of New Milford. For thirty years he has been treasurer of the Presbyterian Church, and a very liberal supporter of the same, where himself and family worship. In 1846 he married Mary, daughter of William and Hannah Morehouse Fink, of North Blenheim, who died in 1856. His second wife, Harriet Fink, whom he married in 1859, died in 1885, without issue. His children are Sarah Isabella; Hattie, died in early womanhood; and Charles Clarence, who married Lillie Goff, of Binghamton, was for a time merchant in that city, but now is a resident of New Milford.

Pratt's tannery was conveniently located within a few feet of the railway, and a short siding or switch was built for the accommodation of the establishment, and car-loads of hides were often left at the doors. The Pratt brothers soon occupied the finest residence in the place. Ogden Pratt died in the winter of 1859, and E. A. Pratt conducted the business alone until the fall of 1869, when it was sold to Corbin & Todd. In the spring of 1872 they took as a partner, A. B. Smith, who had previously owned the planing works at the Johnston mill, just below the depot. On the afternoon of the 17th of September, 1880, the tannery caught fire again, and the entire works, together with two or three hundred cords of bark, were consumed. It has never been rebuilt. The ground was afterwards sold to the railroad company, and was graded for sidings and a place to load and unload cars. A cattle-yard has since been added.

Early in 1849 a movement was instituted to improve the village and secure a public park. The Pratt brothers, as well as many more public-spirited citizens of the place, took an especial interest in the proposed plan, and on the evening of the 27th of July a meeting was held at the school-house to further these objects. Dr. L. W. Bingham presided as chairman, and S. H. Morse was chosen secretary. By-laws were drafted, and a permanent organization effected, known as the "New Milford Improvement Club." The following officers were elected: President, Ezra A. Pratt; Vice-President, S. H. Morse; Secretary, Josiah Moss; Treasurer, Dr. L. A. Smith; Directors, Dr. L. W. Bingham, Ogden Pratt and Dr. L. A. Smith. A subscription paper was then circulated to raise funds for the purchase of a suitable plot of land. F. F. Badger, having offered the desired land for the purpose above stated, at a price far below the actual value, was made honorary member. It was purchased for two hundred dollars, which amount was duly paid by Josiah Moss, trustee of the "Improvement Club." The surface, which is neat and dry, is almost a complete level, and is studded with rows of stately maple trees. In the centre a very beautiful pagoda has been erected, where an excellent band often plays during pleasant summer evenings.

Nelson Hager came from Schoharie County, N.Y., in 1850. He was a shoemaker by trade, and a very enterprising and influential citizen. He opened a boot and shoe-shop, and soon became the leading representative of that trade in this locality. He had four sons,—D. W. Hager, at present station agent for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway at this place; S. S. Hager, station agent for the same company at Gouldsboro'; Willis D. Hager, purchasing agent for the same company in New York; and Melvin E. Hager, engineer on the elevated railroad in New York.

In 1850 Silas Hamilton, a blacksmith, came and built the shop near the creek, where Aaron Aldrich has conducted the blacksmithing business so many years. Aaron Aldrich is a first-class tradesman, and has successfully carried on the business in the same shop nearly thirty years. Arthur Hamilton, son of Silas Hamilton, worked with him five years, from 1874 to 1879. H. V. Hamilton, another son, located in the central part of the borough in 1879, where he soon gained an extensive patronage. He formed a partnership with Aaron Aldrich in 1885.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, which was built through here about 1851, established a depot at this place, making the town an important shipping-point and changing its business prospects. New and larger stores were opened, new industries created, the price of land and building lots advanced, more and better buildings were erected, and the place rapidly changed from a quiet little village to a lively and enterprising town. S. H. Morse was the first station agent here, and a man by the name of Bartholomew the second. Mr. Bartholomew was succeeded by C. G. Merrill, a man of excellent ability, who filled the position for about ten years. He was followed by E. K. Richardson, who stayed about a year and a half. In November, 1869, Mr. Richardson was succeeded by D. W. Hager, who still retains the position.

More business is done at this station than any other between Binghamton and Scranton. The freight business alone for the single month of September, 1886, aggregated two million three thousand nine hundred and sixty-one pounds. For the quarter ending October 31, 1886, the aggregate was five million one hundred and four thousand three hundred and thirty-four pounds, or over two thousand five hundred and fifty-two tons. The amount received for passenger tickets averages about eight hundred dollars per month. A large part of this business comes from Montrose.

A foundry was established here by J. S. Tingley, and another by P. H. Corwin. Plows and other castings were made. Harness-shops were opened by J. H. Smith and Josiah Moss, and a cooper-shop was conducted for some time by John Hawley, at the lower end of the village. H. Lyons worked at wagon-making near the upper extremity of the place, and N. L. Sprague opened a wagon-shop on Main Street, near the creek.

In 1859 a petition for a borough charter was circulated. It briefly described the extent and business interests of the village, and was signed as follows:

George W. Weed, William C. Ward, J. Dickerman, Jr., F. F. Badger, Elijah Barnum, R. T. Manning, Joseph Williams, John Hayden, J. Moss, Levi Moss, Tracy Hayden, Henry De Witt, William Hayden, Abram B. Beadle, John S. Dennes, J. Badger, Horatio Garratt, Ezra Pratt, Solomon R. Williams, J. S. Bunnell, Joel Lamb, E. A. Pratt, C. G. Merrill, H. Burritt, A. D. Wellman, John H. Smith, P. H. Corwin, John Boyle, James R. Blasdell. J. P. Miller, Jesse Payne, J. S. Tingley, Henry S. Lyon, T. Boyle, W. T. Ward, A. Moss, Jr., R. A. Johnston, George Hayden, Benjamin L. Hayden, John Hawley, M. Hayden, E. Cornwall, B. B. Little, S. L. Hancock, L. W. Bingham.

The court granted the petition and decreed that the village of New Milford be incorporated and erected into a borough December 2, 1859, and ordered the first election for borough officers to be held Tuesday, January 10, 1860, and the third Friday of February annually thereafter. Jason Dickerman, Jr., was made judge and Tracy Hayden and George Weed inspectors of the first election. Prominent on the list of burgesses since that time are the names of E. A. Pratt, N. W. Prince, H. Garratt, Charles Tucker, George Stone, Charles Jay and several others.

Dr. D. C. Ainey came from Brooklyn and located here in 1861. He was postmaster here about twenty years, and has practiced medicine since his arrival.

New Milford post-office was established July 6, 1811, with Nicholas McCarty as postmaster. His successors have been: Hezekiah Leach, Jr., 1815; William Ward, 1817; John Badger, 1829; Wm. C. Ward, 1845; Squire H. Morse, 1849; Francis W. Boyle, 1853; Ezra A. Pratt, 1861; Daniel W. Hager, 1864; D. C. Ainey, 1865; Chas. J. Mitchell, 1885.

In 1866 O. M. Hawley, brother of Hon. E. B. Hawley, purchased William C. Ward's store property, and an extensive mercantile business was conducted for a short time under the firm-name of Hawley & Follett. After two or three years Mr. Hawley purchased a corner lot opposite the "Eagle Hotel," on the north, and erected a fine building, which he fitted with a general line of goods, and carried on trade until 1872, when the business was purchased by H. W. Decker, of Orange County, N. Y. Mr. Hawley now resides in Binghamton. Mr. Decker became popular as a liberal merchant and citizen, and has always taken an active interest in all affairs of a public nature. His wife dying, he sold the goods to F. G. Inderlied, who continued the business here until the spring of 1886, when he removed to the new and commodious "Advertiser Block," opposite the "Jay House."

The Hayden Brothers carried a line of notions and fancy articles on the road, and finally opened several stores at different times in the north part of the town, which were conducted for several years with varying success. Later they removed to the central part of the borough, and established more extensive stores there. William Hayden erected a neat brick store, where he carries a large stock of dry-goods and clothing. The Postal Telegraph Company have an office in his store-room. Marshall Hayden opened a general grocery and drug-store adjoining, now conducted as a grocery-store by the Dean Brothers. John Hayden erected a general hardware-store on the corner of Main and Depot streets, near by, where he is at present doing business.

Jason Dickerman, originally from New Haven, Conn., came from Otsego County, N. Y., in 1854, and opened a general store in the building now occupied by William Smith as a grocery and provision-store. He handled nearly all the railroad wood and ties delivered at this station for fifteen years, and his trade increased until his sales reached from forty-five to forty-eight thousand dollars per year. He built the first brick store in the place, about 1868. It was a large double structure, one part of which was used as a dry-goods department, and the other for the sale of groceries. Afterwards two of his sons, Hobart and William, conducted the dry-goods business, while he and his youngest son, George, carried on the grocery department. O. M. Hawley at one time kept a dry-goods and clothing-store in this building, and later the same part has been used by Samuel Moss for the same line of business. Mr. Dickerman continued the mercantile business until 1886.

In 1855 Horatio Garratt came from Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., and entered the store with Mr. Dickerman. He was in partnership with him two years, when he built a general grocery and provision-store on the site of his present one, which was destroyed by fire at the time Jay's Hotel burned. The business is now mainly conducted by his son, E. S. Garratt.

Some years later J. C. McConnell established a general drug-store near Mr. Garratt's, where he still conducts a thriving business. The telephone line from Montrose to Susquehanna passes through here, and an office is kept in this building. The second floor is occupied by the Masonic fraternity.

George B. McCollum erected a provision-store on the corner of Main and Washington Streets where he carried on business for some time. It was eventually purchased by L. L. Leroy. The building was burned some years afterwards, but was rebuilt on a far more extensive scale. The business is now carried on by Leroy & Braman. Mr. Braman is a first-class artist, and a photograph gallery has been added on the upper floor.

In 1885 a general hardware-store was opened by Risley & Co., in the building partly occupied by the post-office. A provision-store was also opened by W. G. Smith in February of the same year. In the spring of 1886 the New Milford Trading Company established an extensive store in the Advertiser Block, near the depot. They purchase produce, and deal largely in provisions, groceries and crockery. A general news office has been opened near the depot by William Smith; watches, clocks and jewelry are repaired and kept for sale by L. B. Isbell, who has given his whole lifetime to the business. Several small stores of more or less prominence have been kept here from time to time by Harvey Griffing, A. A. Hall, D. W. Hager and others.

The principal stores in active operation in 1887, commencing at the southern extremity of the borough, are Leroy & Braman, groceries and provisions; Samuel Moss, dry-goods; A. C. Risley & Co., hardware; W. G. Smith, groceries and provisions; New Milford Trading Company, groceries and provisions; F. G. Inderlied, dry-goods, groceries and provisions; E. S. Garratt, groceries and provisions; William Smith, confectionery and news depot; John Hayden, hardware and furniture; J. C. McConnell, drugs and medicines; Dean Brothers, groceries and provisions; and William Hayden, dry-goods.

J. S. Tingley was succeeded in the foundry business by William S. Mead, who continued to manufacture plows, etc., until 1886, when the property was purchased by Mr. Chapman, who carries on the work at present. The Corwin foundry, which was not a permanent institution, was at one time occupied as a file factory, and later as a blacksmith-shop. Alvah Quick opened a blacksmith-shop in an adjoining building in time of the war, where he did an extensive business for some time. Since then blacksmith-shops have been opened at different times by Mr. Tabor, Mr. Doolittle, J. S. Tingley and several others. The last two are still engaged in the business.

The Union Mill was erected by Reuben Vail. It is a large and convenient building, well adapted for a factory It was used for a time as a steam saw and grist-mill. Later it was used for a skating-rink. A steam grist-mill was lately built near the depot by Carpenter & Montgomery. It is now owned by William T. Moxley. Near the depot, also, is Moxley & Everett's large livery barn. A general undertaking business is carried on by N. F. Kimber a few doors from the Eagle Hotel. A planing-mill was conducted for some time by A. B. Smith, near the Johnston saw-mill. It was at one time carried on by a Mr. Fischer; but lately it was purchased by Jacob Fritsch, who continued the business a short time there, and then removed to the railroad crossing on the Montrose road, where he now conducts a general wood-work and furniture establishment.

William L. Weston came here from Brooklyn in 1864, and in the following year commenced business as a dentist. In June, 1865, Dr. E. Snyder, homœopathic physician and surgeon, arrived here from Candor, Tioga County, N. Y. He removed to Binghamton in February, 1880. Dr. S. A. Brooks came from the same place in October, 1879. He is also a homœopathic physician. The latest arrival in this profession is Dr. Kimball from Gibson, who is now located in a part of William T. Moxley's house. He married a daughter of Dr. Bingham.

In 1871 a savings bank was established here by S. B. Chase & Co., and a considerable business was done for some time, but it was not a permanent institution. In October, 1878, the banking-house of Summers & Hayden was established.

In 1874 J. H. Safford purchased the Moss tannery and erected a currying-shop thirty-four by ninety-five feet, five stories high, and a tannery with two hundred vats. The tannery consumes about two thousand five hundred tons of bark annually, and about one hundred thousand sides of leather are tanned. About seventy men are employed to carry on the business. N. W. Prince and Charles Tucker have been foremen, and Jas. F. Nelson is clerk of the concern.

The Advertiser's Block was built in 1885. In 1886 a creamery was built near the Johnston mills by A. F. Kinney. It is conducted on the cream-gathering plan, and is generally well patronized by the surrounding farmers. All the fixtures are new and of the most approved kind, and the churning is done by steam-power. The first newspaper enterprise in New Milford was the *Northern Pennsylvanian*, edited and published by J. R. Gailor, in 1870. It had previously been published at Great Bend, and originally at Susquehanna. Mr. Gailor was soon obliged to relinquish its publication on account of failing health, when it was published for a time by H. F. Beardsley, and finally removed to Susquehanna, to continue under the name of the *Susquehanna Gazette*. The *New Milford Advertiser* was started in 1880 by Chester S. Vail. The enterprising spirit and ability of its managers, C. S. Vail and G. C. Howell, have been faithfully given to making a good local newspaper.

O. N. Worden, a ready writer and prominent newspaper man, whose articles, over the *nom de plume* of "Gleaner," were read with interest in the early numbers of the *Advertiser*, died in New Milford township, April 21, 1881. He was not only a literary man, but he was a practical printer also, and often came into

the *Advertiser* office and put his articles in type himself. During his life-time he edited several different publications, including the *Montrose Spectator*, in 1837, and the *Wyoming County Record* at Tunkhannock, in 1844. He was the first to commence the publication of the *Lewisburg Chronicle*, and in 1841 he started the *Athens Scribe*, of Bradford County. At the time of his death he was at work on the *Pittston Gazette*. He was born in Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y., in 1817. During the year 1872 a company was chartered and funds raised for the erection of a Town Hall. A site was purchased and the building put up at a cost of about five thousand dollars. In 1873 the building was sold under a mechanic's lien. H. Garratt bid it in with the understanding that a certain number of shares were to be taken by other parties, and the institution was controlled by the new company until the fall of 1886. E. A. Pratt finally bought out all of the stock-holders and presented the building to the borough. It is a liberal gift from a worthy man for a worthy purpose.

Recent Notable Events and Incidents.—One night in June, 1855, the inhabitants were suddenly aroused from their beds by the startling news that Page's Pond had burst loose, and was coming down upon them in an angry, turbulent flood that nothing could withstand. Hurrying to places of safety, the excited people awaited the oncoming torrent with anxiety and consternation. Soon an ominous roaring was heard approaching, and then the creek, already swollen by a heavy rain, began to rise, spread out and overflow its diminutive banks. In a few minutes the creek assumed the appearance of a great river, bearing along snags, logs and trees upon its foaming bosom. The streets became swift-rolling rivers, covered with floating sticks, barrels, boxes, rails and débris, and the picture presented was that of a town half submerged in an agitated lake. The railroad track was badly damaged, and near the depot, where the broad current was strongest, an old floating tree burst in the door of a building and passed completely through by means of another door on the opposite side. Cellars were filled and much damage was done on the lower floors of dwellings, as well as in gardens, yards, streets and sidewalks. For a time it seemed as though the entire town would be swept away. No lives were lost, but had it not been for timely warning by a man who had preceded the flood from its starting-point, there is no telling what might have been the result. It left its mark on the surface in the shape of deep gullies and unsightly heaps of stones and gravel—seams and scars along its course that required months of labor and years of time to obliterate.

A number of fires have occurred here, some of which has been quite extensive and disastrous. The burning of the tanneries have already been mentioned. In May, 1867, a fire occurred on Main Street, near the bridge, in which several buildings including a wagon-shop and foundry, were consumed. They were rebuilt however, but met with the same fate again on the night of March 30, 1887. The New Milford Cornet Band used an upper room of one of these buildings for a practicing room, and much of their property was destroyed. At another time a fire destroyed Leroy's store and George Weed's house. But by far the largest fire that ever occurred in this place was on the 2d of May, 1883, when Jay's Hotel was burned. It was very dry at the time, and the fire soon spread to Garrett's store, McConnell's store, the hotel barn and Butterfield's building, and the very heart of the town was wrapped in a grand mass of flame. Explosions of oil and liquors in the drug-store sent great sheets of dazzling flame hundreds of feet into the air, seeming to threaten the entire town with destruction. A dispatch had been telegraphed to Binghamton for help, and in a little over twenty minutes they arrived upon the ground, and shortly thereafter a stream of water was playing upon the fire. The conflagration was soon under control, and the place was saved from further destruction. The whole space along the park from Main to Back Streets was burned over. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of property had changed to smoke and ashes; but, luckily for the town the loss was about covered with insurance, and an army of busy workmen were soon upon the spot, engaged in the work of rebuilding on a far more extensive scale than before. It is now the finest part of the borough.

James Van Cott, one of the successful farmers of New Milford township, was born near Bloomburg, Sullivan County, N. Y., November 9, 1811. His parents were Nicholas and Mary (Jackson) Van Cott, who emigrated from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to Sullivan County late in the eighteenth century, and followed agricultural pursuits. Their children were John, a retired business man, living at Unadilla, N. Y.; James; Harrison, a farmer and business man, residing at Bainbridge, N. Y.; Maria died in her youth; Esther married Henry Bradley, of Oxford, N. Y., and died about twenty years ago; and Margaret Ann, who was the wife of Dorwin Davis, living near Norwich, N. Y., died also some twenty years since.

James Van Cott obtained an academical education at Bloomburg, and learned the trade of wagon-making, serving four years as an apprentice. Owing to the delicate state of his health, he left that work after two years and became a farmer. In 1837 he came to Susquehanna County, and bought a farm just south of New Milford borough, which he carried on until 1872, when he bought property just south of the borough limits and moved there, retiring from active farm-life. He served the people as an official of the township for some years, but the state of his health would not permit him giving much time to such duties. He was an industrious and pains-taking man, best pleased when doing something, and always worked his way up, single-handed, to a position of maintained character for honesty. The fact that he



James Van Cott.

had comparative prominence and affluence rendered his influence valuable and his counsel much sought after. His death, on November 28, 1885, was sudden, and his relatives and friends experienced a severe shock when the fact was recognized. In 1835 he married Samantha Harding, and during their fifty years of wedded life she proved a helpmeet indeed, her care and affectionate sympathy ever giving the home circle a happy tone. She was the daughter of Abraham (1779–1856) and Deborah (Newman) (1779–1846) Harding. Her father was the son of Abraham Harding, of near Otisville, N. Y., a farmer who came from Nova Scotia. The children of Abraham and Deborah Harding were Lydia (1801–40) was the wife of Robert Comfort, of Sullivan County, N. Y.; Daniel W. and James E. both died in infancy; Henry O. (1807–66) was a Sullivan County farmer (he came to Susquehanna County at an early day, but returned to his native county and died there); Abigail M., born 1809, is the widow of Thomas Wilson, a farmer of this township; Temperance A. (1811–81) married Hiram Decker, formerly of Middletown, N. Y., and now of Buffalo; Samantha, born 1813, married James Van Cott; and Harrison (1819–56), a farmer of Sullivan County.

The two children of James and Samantha Van Cott are Harrison H., born 1842, a progressive farmer and stock dealer of New Milford, who married, in 1863, Amanda, the daughter of Robert Moore, of Bridgewater, and has two children, Wm. H. and Lewis; and William M., born 1846, an intelligent farmer also of the township, who married, in 1871, Ada, the daughter of W. Youngs and Rebecca J. Wilson.

Schools.—One of the first schools in this section of the county was taught by Gurdon Darrow, in a little building near the cemetery, in 1812. A primitive school-house was also built near the "Sand Bank," which accommodated the pupils of both the New Milford and Summersville settlements. The pioneer teachers were usually very thorough, and a number in this section taught excellent schools. Among those especially worthy of mention were L. W. Bingham, John Phinney, Miles Dikeman. After awhile the school-house near the "Sand Bank" was moved away, and a little red school-house with a square roof was erected near Doctor Bingham's, where a school was maintained many years. Years afterwards, another house was built near the Methodist Church, at the southern extremity of Back Street. It has lately been moved a short distance and fitted up for a private dwelling. After the school law went into effect more attention was given to the public schools, and better facilities were demanded. The graded school building was accordingly erected, near the Congregational Church, on the east side of the Park. It is one of the most beautiful locations in the place. The building was originally forty feet square, and two stories high, conveniently arranged for primary and intermediate schools on the lower floor, and a graded school on the upper one. It has lately been increased in length and an addition erected at the side, and, with its present neat arrangement and thorough management, affords facilities unsurpassed by any similar institution in the county. Three schools are taught in the lower rooms. Among the different principals who have conducted this school we notice the names of Professor M. L. Hawley, late superintendent of public schools in Binghamton, New York; Hon. Eugene B. Hawley, afterwards editor of the *Montrose Democrat*, and State senator from this district; Professor E. K. Richardson, at one time station agent at this place, and later principal of the graded school at Great Bend; Professor W. W. Watson, afterwards county superintendent, and for many years a very able attorney at Montrose; Professor H. L. Griffis, who left here in 1880, after serving two years, to accept the appointment of professor of natural sciences in the Binghamton High School, and Professor U. B. Gillett; who has recently been elected county superintendent. In most cases the assistant teachers have been especially proficient in their vocation, and have had a long and satisfactory experience. Among these we notice the names of Eliza Foot, Carrie Doolittle (now Mrs. Frederick Jay) and Mrs. U. B. Gillett.

Churches.—Several of the early settlers of this place were church members before coming here, and in their new homes, in the heart of the great wilderness, they were lonesome and almost lost without some place to meet together for public worship. At a meeting of the *Episcopalians* holden on the 1st day of July, A.D. 1816, a permanent organization was effected, and preliminary steps taken towards the building of a church edifice. David Badger, Esq., was chosen moderator, and Chauncy B. Foot, clerk of said society. It was voted that David Badger, Esq., be appointed senior warden, and John Foot, senior warden (2d). Arad Wakelee and Benjamin Doolittle were appointed vestrymen, and John Foot and Ressline Smith, choristers. A petition for a charter was signed by David Badger, John Foot, Arad Wakelee, Benjamin Doolittle, Samuel T. Beardslee, Belus H. Foot, Gaius Moss, Daniel White, John Phinney, Jos. Doolittle, Isaac Edson, L. W. Bingham and Samuel Ward. The charter of St. Mark's Church was given September 2, 1817. Rev. Samuel Marks was widely known as one of the most influential clergymen of those times. David Badger and John Foot, who had taken such an active part in the organization of the church, were constituent wardens, and Arad Wakelee, Benjamin Doolittle, Julius Jones, Stephen Barnum, Samuel T. Beardslee, Belus H. Foot, William Ward and Freeman Badger, vestrymen. As soon as the proper arrangements could be made the church was erected, and its neat white belfry rose above the settlement in a very pleasing manner, to gladden the hearts of its many faithful adherents, and bid Christianity and civilization hearty welcome. For many

years it was the only church edifice in the place; and its bell, which was the first to send its silvery tones rolling through the far-extending forest, to reverberate and echo among the far-off hills on a silent Sabbath morning, was sometimes answered by the doleful howl of a distant wolf or the dismal hooting of owls, which at that day were often seen perched on some high dead limb around the borders of clearings, in the daytime. But it was also responded to in a different manner. A large congregation nearly always assembled; and, most of them being willing workers, much interest was manifested, and, although it had many inconveniences to meet, as all pioneer churches did, it struggled bravely through and success crowned its efforts. Fifty acres of land were contributed to the church by the heirs of Isaac Wharton, which was sold June 30, 1830, to Freeman Badger, for one hundred dollars, and the proceeds applied as directed. Henry Burritt, William Ward, Albert Moss and John Badger were prominent in the early history of the church, and old Major Hammond, Richard Moss, Josiah Moss, Philander Phinney, Horatio Garratt, Albert Moss, Jr., Samuel Moss and many more of the sober and enterprising citizens of both the borough and township have been active in its recent history.

Presbyterian Church.—Among the few settlers who gathered here about the beginning of the present century was Ichabod Ward, the father of William Ward, and the grandfather of the late William C. Ward. In him we may discover the first germs of the Presbyterian Church in this place. To him is due the honor of maintaining public religious worship in his own large kitchen or the bar-room of the Ward house every other Sabbath, and in the house of Deacon Titus Smith, in Franklin, every alternate Sabbath. Sometimes the two congregations worshipped together, at the house of Benjamin Doolittle, now the residence of Mr. Bisbee, on the hill a mile west of Phinney's Hotel. Mr. Ward also conducted services at funerals, in the absence of a minister. Occasionally an itinerant evangelist appeared among the frontier settlements of the West, even as early as 1801 and 1802. The rude log dwellings in different sections were often crowded with earnest worshippers, and it was no uncommon thing in those days for people to go through the woods and new clearings from this place to Harford, Great Bend and Franklin to be present at preaching. It was largely due to the efforts and prayers of Ichabod Ward that, in 1813, a little band of twelve were gathered into the fold of the "Union Congregational Church" of Lawsville and New Milford (now the Presbyterian Church, of Franklin), from which have sprung the Congregational (now Presbyterian) Churches of Liberty and New Milford. At the head of the list of the original members of this mother-church stand the names of Ichabod Ward and Mary, his wife. He died in 1824, and his widow four years later. Side by side their ashes sleep in the village grave-yard.

Another not less prominent actor in these early scenes was John Hawley, one of the first deacons of the church in this place. The missionary found a welcome home under his roof, and his house was always open to the public for religious worship. For many years he conducted a distillery, an occupation which at that time was not deemed inconsistent with a Christian profession. Not only the cup of cold water was given in the name of a disciple, but too often, in accordance with the practice of the times, the inebriating bowl was offered and accepted. But, little by little, the light began to dawn upon the minds of intelligent Christians, and the demoralizing and destructive influence of intemperance began to be more widely seen and felt. It was related by Rev. Burr Baldwin, of Montrose, that, on his return from Synod, in 1828, where his mind had been powerfully awakened by the discussion of the question of temperance, he met Deacon Hawley, and spoke to him of the alarming increase of drunkenness in the county, and of the responsibility of the church in regard to it, and asked him to give up his distillery. "Can't do it, Brother Baldwin," he replied, "it's the support of my family." Months passed on, and the parties again met. "How about the distillery, Brother Hawley?" "Brother Baldwin, I can't give it up; it's the support of my family." Other months went by, and the deacon again met his reprover. "How about that distillery?" "It's given up," was the reply. "Ah, indeed! but how about the family?" "Oh, they're living yet," he answered, with a significant smile. The victory was achieved; and from that day he became an earnest advocate of temperance. He served the church faithfully as deacon for fifteen years; but in 1841, in the midst of the anti-slavery agitation, in which he took high ground as an Abolitionist, he lost sympathy and patience with the church, and on account of words spoken in heated debate, which he afterwards refused to recall, he was disfellowshipped. He continued, however, to enjoy the confidence of all, and regarded the household of faith with a father's interest until his death, in 1856.

The history, proper, of this church begins with its organization, in 1826, though a few of its members had been identified with the mother-church, while New Milford was an out-station. During the ministry of Rev. Lyman Richardson, then in the height of his pulpit power, a great revival broke out in Franklin, in the spring of 1826, extending its quickening influence to New Milford. Encouraged by this token of the divine favor, a church of nineteen members was organized at the house of Deacon Hawley, in the following July, by Rev. Lyman Richardson and Rev. Burr Baldwin. The following is a list of the original members: John Hawley and Moab Hawley, his wife; John S. Handrick and Dotha Handrick, his wife; Joel Hotchkiss and Estella Hotchkiss, his wife; Hiram C. Baker; Phœbe Hawley, a widow; Hannah Doolittle, a widow; Mary Ward, widow of Deacon

Ichabod Ward; Dorathy Phinney; Eliza G. Handrick, now Mrs. Van Fleet; Mary H. Handrick, afterwards Mrs. Henry Bradley; Sally Hawley and Mary Ann Hawley, daughters of Deacon Hawley; Mary Foster; Rebecca Beardslee; Andrew Hawley, son of Deacon Hawley; and Lucretia Hotchkiss.

John Handrick, father of William C. Handrick, succeeded John Hawley as deacon in 1841. He is described as a man of strict and regular habits, maintaining with great fidelity the family altar, the prayer-meeting, the Sabbath-school and the public worship of the sanctuary. He served the church for ten years as its first clerk, frequently moderated its meetings, taught in its Sunday-schools and diligently exercised his office of deacon from his election to the close of his life, in 1868. In all his sacrifices and services his wife, Dotha, bore a cheerful part, as an help-meet for him. She died in the fall of 1873.

Stephen K. Crane, the father of Rev. Henry J. Crane, was elected deacon with John S. Handrick, in 1841. His name frequently occurs as moderator of the monthly meetings, and for several years he superintended the Sabbath-school. Prominent among the other deacons we notice the names of Seth Clark and Silas Corwin, elected in 1835; Kenneth A. Johnston and P. H. Corwin, elected in 1852. Shortly after the church was organized the school-house on Miller's Hill, near the C. M. Shelp farm, a little over a mile west of the borough, was fitted up for a place of worship and occupied alternately for many years, by the Methodist and Congregational Churches of this place. From 1826 to 1836 twenty members were added, from 1836 to 1846 thirty-three, from 1846 to 1856, fifty-two, 1856 to 1866 fifty-three, and from 1866 to 1876 forty-eight were received, making in all two hundred and twenty-five members during the first fifty years of its existence.

For many years the name of a Gospel minister rarely occurs in the records; but from incidental references it is evident that occasional crumbs did fall from the tables of surrounding churches, particularly those of Harford, Franklin and Great Bend, and once, at least, in June, 1834, a protracted meeting was held which continued five days. In June, 1835, a subscription was circulated for the partial services of Rev. Moses Jewell, then laboring at Great Bend. Similar arrangements were made the following year with Rev. Joseph Barlow, of Franklin. In July, 1838, Rev. E. Luce was engaged to preach here once in four weeks. Rev. Messrs. Pine, Loe and French are remembered in 1842, and Rev. Joseph Davison was here, more or less, from 1843 to 1846. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Hicks, who was in turn succeeded, in 1849, by Rev. William M. Wooley, then the young pastor of the church in Franklin. In 1850 the services of Rev. J. McCreary, of Great Bend, were secured. Meantime, from 1848 to 1850, Rev. Burr Baldwin, then Presbyterial missionary to the feeble churches, supplied the lack of other service, preaching in the neighborhoods. About this time the Sabbath morning service was transferred from Miller's Hill to the village. At first the upper loft of the flourishing tannery of the Pratt Brothers was utilized for a sanctuary and afterwards the large hall of the McCarty House. But the necessity of a new house of worship was fast becoming apparent to all, and in September, 1848, under the advice and encouragement of Mr. Baldwin, they resolved to undertake the work of building. A lot was presented by William Ward, Esq., lying in the vicinity of Mr. Garratt's, and a board of trustees was elected, consisting of B. B. Little, I. S. Corwin, R. L. Sutphin, James Boyle, H. A. Summers, P. H. Corwin and William C. Handrick, five of whom were appointed a building committee. Solicitors were also appointed to raise subscriptions, who reported the following December ten hundred and forty dollars. Preparations were at once commenced to erect an edifice thirty-two by forty-six feet, at a cost of about two thousand dollars. By the following summer most of the material had been procured, and the work of framing, etc., was well advanced, when one day, while in the midst of their labors at a bee, where a number of willing workers had gathered, word was brought that, by the munificence of F. F. Badger, E. A. & O. Pratt, Henry Burritt, and others, land for a public park had been purchased and presented to the town, and a beautiful site on the east side was freely offered for a church and an academy. It is needless to say the offer was thankfully accepted. The building was raised the following October. A charter of incorporation was secured at the spring session of the court, and the dedication took place, with appropriate services, May 22, 1850.

From the completion of their house of worship the church entered upon a brighter era. Rev. Henry Osborne, from the Presbytery of Catskill, became the first resident minister, in the spring of 1851, and continued till 1855. He is remembered as a gifted teacher, a faithful pastor and an able expounder of the Gospel, and under his ministry the church and congregation grew and flourished as never before. Rev. David A. Abbey ably served as minister from 1857 to 1861. Several brief engagements now followed, among whom were Rev. J. H. Crane, in 1861; Rev. J. H. Rickett, in 1862; Rev. J. P. Striker, in 1863; Rev. Wilbur Johnson, in 1865; Rev. Francis Rand, in 1866; Rev. Charles H. Wheeler, in 1867; and Rev. David M. Rankin, from the Great Bend Church, who preached here a part of the time until August, 1870. On the 10th day of April, 1869, the church, which had up to this time been known as Congregational, formally adopted the title and polity of a Presbyterian Church, and perfected its organization by the election of Willard Truesdell, Edward Whitlock and P. H. Corwin to the office of ruling elder. Rev. A. D. Barber entered upon the full service of the church in the fall of 1870, and continued about two years. He was followed by Rev. W. J. Arney, of Great Bend, who

preached here part of the time until the summer of 1874, when he was succeeded by J. O. Van Fleet, a student of the Theological Seminary of New Brunswick. Rev. H. H. Wells, of Kingston, was here a short time after Mr. Van Fleet, when the services of Rev. Willard P. Gibson were secured, who preached the "Semi-Centennial Sermon" in 1876, from Job viii. 8. Rev. R. N. Ives served as minister in 1878 and 1879, and the names of Rev. Charles S. Marvin and Rev. H. Benson also occur. The ministry of Rev. J. A. Rosseel, of Mount Pleasant, brings the history of the church down very nearly to the present time. In 1885 the building was raised and a neat basement built underneath, which, together with other extensive repairs, renders it all that could be desired as a pleasant and convenient house of worship.

The existence of a small Sunday-school in connection with this church is still remembered on the hill, as early as 1829. It was first organized by J. W. Raynsford, Esq., of Montrose, it is thought, and afterward superintended by Deacons Hawley, Corwin and Crane, B. B. Little, P. H. Corwin, and others. Until about 1861 it was regularly closed during the winter, and was resumed early in May. Since that time it has generally been held the year round. It is usually well attended, has a fine library and is in a prosperous condition.

The history of the Methodist Church of New Milford may also be traced far back in the history of the settlement. Indeed, several of the earlier pioneers, including Benjamin Hayden, Captain Dean and others, were stanch Methodists when there was only an occasional break in the great woods, and but few settlers had dared the perils and privations of the borders. Their early church history is very similar to that of the Presbyterians. Prayer-meetings were often held in the settlers' houses, sometimes in the borough settlement and sometimes in the more isolated dwellings of the settlers in the township. Occasionally a minister came this way, and then everybody turned out and crowded the little log cabin to overflowing. Hymns were sung, for there were some good singers among the early backwoodsmen, and earnest prayers made and sermons were listened to with the greatest interest. It was no uncommon thing for the sturdy pioneer to bring out his oxen and sled on a bright moonlight evening, and taking his family, and perhaps some of his neighbors, go four or five miles through the woods to meeting. All formality and fashion were laid aside, and all met as equal brothers and sisters in a holy cause. The time was generally well spent, and they returned to their homes happy with the conscious knowledge that they had faithfully discharged their duty to God and man. Often the melodious sound of their voices rose in harmonious accord as they sang some familiar hymn on the return journey, which rang through the forest like heavenly music, such as only those who have listened to good singing in similar situations can understand and appreciate. A sketch of some of the earlier work of this society has already been given in the history of the township. The meetings at the school-house on the hill west of the village were faithfully conducted for a long time, and are still remembered by older citizens.

On November 18, 1848, the members of the society met, according to previous notice, for the purpose of appointing trustees for a contemplated meeting-house, to be called the First Methodist Episcopal Church of New Milford. Rev. David Terry, pastor in charge, was chosen president. The following nine persons were elected trustees: Thomas Dean, Jared Beardsley, Joshua Phinney, Solomon R. Williams, Enoch Smith, Amos M. Brant, Dennis McKeeby, James B. Warner and Reuben Hatch. Joshua Phinney was elected secretary. At a meeting of the said trustees a few days later, C. C. Wright was chosen treasurer. After discussing different plans it was finally decided to build a house thirty-eight by fifty-three feet, and on January 22, 1849, the contract was let to Simeon Lewis, for fifteen hundred dollars. Meanwhile a suitable lot had been secured at the foot of the "Dugaway Hill," where the Jackson road enters the town, the deed of which was given by Wm. C. Ward and wife, January 15, 1849. A petition for a charter having been prepared, was duly signed as follows: Rev. George P. Porter, Joshua Phinney, Simeon Lewis, Solomon R. Williams, John F. Deans, Orrin Lester, Embley Shafer, P. Hinds, F. B. Chandler, Jonas Carter, Geo. V. Bentley, W. K. Hatch. The charter was filed January 16th and was granted by the court April 20, 1849. The edifice was promptly pushed to completion, and the already large and flourishing society entered upon a still brighter era of its advancing history. It was by far the largest house of worship in the place, and its congregations, made up of both members and non-sectarians, were generally large and attentive.

Among the many worthy clergymen who have presided here we notice the familiar names of Rev. David Terry, who was here in 1848; Rev. George P. Porter; Rev. H. R. Clark, in 1857; Rev. S. Elwell, in 1866; and Rev. R. J. Kellogg, in 1870. At this time the church property was estimated to be worth four thousand five hundred dollars. Rev. J. S. Thomson came in the spring of 1871. He was an eloquent speaker, but his teachings were not deemed in accordance with the established doctrine of the church, and he was tried on the alleged charge of heresy and expelled. He afterwards organized a free religious society, and preached in Phinney's Hall, where immense congregations assembled to hear him, and later in the town hall, which was at first erected by a stock company, for his meetings. He was followed at the town hall by a Mr. Clark, but after a short time the members of the society became somewhat indifferent, and the meetings were discontinued. It was a hard blow for the Methodists, and Rev. Mr. Brooks, who succeeded Mr. Thomson at the church, found consid-

erable dissension to quell. For a time the attendance was somewhat lighter, but during Rev. O. M. Martin's ministry a great revival occurred, and the church regained its former position. He was followed by Revs. J. W. Hewitt, C. V. Arnold, J. H. Weston, J. L. Wells and J. L. Race. During the ministry of Rev. J. L. Race the East New Milford Methodist Church was built, and the large congregation was divided. Mr. Race entered into an arrangement to preach there regularly on the afternoon of every Sabbath, as his predecessors had at the school-house. Occasionally, however, when the weather was fair, numerous members from either place were seen in the congregation at the other house of worship.

A plot of land having been secured of Mrs. Ellen B. Whitlock for six hundred dollars, fifty dollars of which was donated to the church, a neat parsonage was erected, and on the 8th of April, 1884, a meeting of the board of trustees was held for the purpose of making arrangements for moving the church to the parsonage lot, near the residence of E. A. Pratt. On this occasion Samuel Green was chosen president and John Cobb secretary. H. B. Carpenter, John A. McConnell, J. E. Gunn, Charles Bronson, E. G. Lloyd and Rev. J. L. Race (pastor) were present, and a committee having been appointed to solicit subscriptions to defray the necessary expenses of removal; it was resolved to undertake the work as soon as five hundred dollars should be obtained. The building was removed the following fall, and raised upon a spacious and substantial basement, and on the 28th of November, 1885, the job of finishing the church according to specifications was let to J. W. Gillespie for eleven hundred and twenty dollars. As a church edifice it ranks among the largest and finest in the county. The present pastor is Rev. J. F. Warner, who came here in the spring of 1885.

In looking back along the list of influential members of this church who have from time to time served as trustees, we find many worthy names, which are perhaps remembered with pleasure by people in different parts of the country,—Joseph P. Miller, an old man still living at East New Milford, and attending the sanctuary regularly; William Tinker, Benjamin Warner, Calvin Wellman and O. P. Tallman, all gone to their rest long since; Pierce Dean, another honored citizen, still living on his farm, a mile west of the borough; M. C. Dikeman, a well-remembered school-teacher of earlier days, long since departed; William Gunn, T. J. Tallman, Richard Hartt, Edwin Baldwin, R. J. Vailes, Joseph Rice, C. S. Page and more now numbered among our respected citizens.

A very flourishing Sunday-school, conducted by an able corps of teachers, has nearly always been a prominent feature of this church, as well as others, and the order of work and style of instruction is, to say the least, highly commendable. It has in connection a very fine library.

Among the churches in New Milford the *Roman Catholic* compares favorably with those of other denominations in size and number of adherents. Its members represent about fifty families, many often attending from Great Bend and surrounding sections. What Ichabod Ward was to the Presbyterians in this locality, the Hon. John Boyle was to the Roman Catholics. A sort of mission was established here at an early day, and for a period of more than forty years previous to the erection of the church, religious services were held at his residence on the occasional visit of a priest, and it was mainly through the zeal and energy of that pioneer Catholic that this denomination is indebted for a place of worship here. For many years Rev. J. V. O'Reilly, a veteran missionary, whose death occurred in 1873, had charge of this and many other missions, which in those early days were scattered over the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford, Wayne and Luzerne. The labors of attending that extent of country were most arduous, and as the roads were in poor condition, many journeys were traveled on horseback. But O'Reilly was a man that never faltered in his religious duties, and he did not despair. His later years were made brighter as he looked back along the pathway he had trod, and beheld the fruits of his labor springing up, and the cross erected in many places where he had organized feeble missions in some settler's humble cabin years before, and he felt that the harvest was fully commensurate with his trouble. When the members in this locality became sufficient in numbers and means to demand a church edifice, Mr. Boyle came forward and liberally donated the land for its site, and in October, 1869, they commenced building a chapel twenty-six by fifty feet; but shortly after the frame-work was raised it was blown down by a terrific gale of wind. Undaunted in their efforts, they set to work with renewed energy, and in a short time the damage was repaired and the building was inclosed. It was completed and appropriately dedicated in July, 1871. For the dispatch and perfection of the undertaking much is due to the untiring efforts of the Rev. Edmund Fitzmaurice, then located at Dunmore, Pa., who ably superintended the work. He is now located in Hazleton. The present pastor is Rev. P. J. McManus, of Great Bend.

Several *Baptists* were here at an early day, but when the Baptist Church was organized near Mr. Moxley's, in South New Milford, in 1827, they joined there, and no church was built in the borough. A complete account of the Baptist Church there is given in the history of the township. In the fall of 1885 a small Baptist mission was organized by Rev. O. W. Cook in a room over W. G. Smith's store, which finally developed into a more complete church organization. A charter has been applied for, and a plot of ground secured, and the time is probably not far distant when a Baptist Church will be numbered with the other churches here. The church is at present presided over by Rev. I. D. Mallery.

The *Universalists* have also lately organized, and the prospects are that they, too, will soon have a church edifice in New Milford. There are many of that persuasion in both the borough and township, and as they are generally people of considerable means, they can, if they choose, build a fine house of worship. Many meetings were held here during the winter of 1887, and much interest was manifested. They were principally conducted by Rev. L. F. Porter, of Brooklyn, Mrs. L. F. Porter, Rev. Mr. Hand and others.

NEW MILFORD CEMETERY.—The New Milford Cemetery is one of the oldest and most beautiful "cities of the dead" to be met with in Susquehanna County. It is pleasantly situated on a high, sandy knoll overlooking the town and valley at the southern extremity of the borough, and comprises several acres in extent. The original part was conveyed by deed to the township at an early date, before the incorporation of the borough, and is now mostly taken up. It has since been greatly enlarged, and it is thought there is now more dead buried here than there are living people in the town. An hour or two spent here calls up many memories of the past and awakens reflections on the future. In olden times the Newburg turnpike used to wind along the northern ascent to the cemetery, and pass over the hill on the back side; but with the change in the road the western boundary of the cemetery was made to conform thereto. It is surrounded by a stone wall, with two entrances from the road on the west. Entering the northern gate, we pass up the steep ascent between the rows of unpretentious tombstones, and soon stand upon a small flat at the top of the elevation, where the first interments were made. Here, centrally situated, is a small, dark-colored slatestone, well preserved, bearing the following inscription:

"In memory of Warner Corbett, who died March 23, 1795.
Ae. 7 years."

It is thought to be the oldest tombstone in the county. Near by is another of the same description, which reads as follows:

"Here lies Gitte, consort of Col. Christopher Longstreet, who died May 11, 1813. Ae. 73 years.

"The sweet remembrance of the just
Shall flourish though they sleep in dust."

Among others are David Summers, died 1816; Nathan Mitchell, died 1816, aged thirty-five; Nicholas McCarty, died 1821, aged fifty-one; Wm. Ward, died 1849, aged sixty-four; Lemuel W. Bingham, 1794–1867; Robertson Wood, died 1843, aged fifty-four; Ogden Pratt, died 1859, aged thirty-five; Ezra Pratt, died 1875, aged eighty-seven; Richard Morse, died 1865, aged sixty; Henry Burritt, died 1878, aged seventy-eight.

SOCIETIES.—*I. O. O. F.*—One of the first societies organized here was the old "Canawacta Lodge," No. 207, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The charter was first issued October 19, 1846, and the first regular meeting held on the 24th of December following. The following-named persons were the first officers: Noble Grand, A. N. Meylert; Vice-Grand, Wm. C. Ward; Secretary, G. B. R. Wade; Assistant Secretary, James M. Ward; Treasurer, Nathan Cadwell. The subordinate officers were John Hayden, Right Supporter to Noble Grand; David Summers, Left Supporter to Noble Grand; Allison Pratt, Conductor; Nathan Mitchell, Senior Warden; and Lemuel B. Mitchell, Inside Guardian. After about six years the lodge was moved to Great Bend, the first meeting there being held on the 1th of January, 1852. It was held there until 1856, when the charter was given up, and for a long time the meetings were discontinued. On the 17th of December, 1874, the charter was reissued, and the lodge re-established at New Milford. The new charter members were Tracy Hayden, A. C. Merryman, S. P. Smith, James Tennant, John Hayden, Stewart Mead, M. T. Very, William E. Lawson, C. E. Lawson, David Wellman, John T. Williams, J. N. Low, William Smith, John A. Dix, W. P. Tallman and David Summers, of New Milford, S. B. Chase, of Great Bend; and S. H. Morse, of Montrose. The following officers were elected: Noble Grand, Tracy Hayden; Vice-Grand, A. C. Merryman; Secretary, S. P. Smith; Assistant Secretary, James M. Tennant; Treasurer, John Hayden. The meetings of the lodge are held weekly over Dean Brothers, store. The present membership numbers thirty-six.

F. and A. M., No. 507.—A Masonic lodge was chartered in this place December 6, 1872, with the following charter members: W. T. Ward, W. R. Brink, D. C. Ainey, M. Hayden and William S. Mead. The following were the first officers: Worshipful Master, E. K. Richardson; Senior Warden, W. T. Ward; Junior Warden, W. R. Brink; Secretary, M. Hayden; Treasurer, D. C. Ainey. Their meetings are held in their splendidly furnished rooms over J. C. McConnell's drug-store. The lodge is in a flourishing condition, numbering among its thirty-seven members many of the leading men of the borough and township. Among the more prominent Past Masters are E. K. Richardson, N. O. Ainey, Daniel D. Tompkins, Dr. D. C. Ainey, Norman Tingley, D. P. Little. W. S. Mead, C. M. Shelp, E. O. Perry and O. C. Tingley.

CHAPTER XLIII.

BROOKLYN TOWNSHIP.

[1] The space herein allotted to this township is filled chiefly with a history of ITS PEOPLE, written in the centennial year of its first settlement.

1 By E. A. Weston.

DESCRIPTION.—Brooklyn is in the south central part of Susquehanna County, and is bounded on the northwest by Bridgewater; on the north, by New Milford; on the east, by Harford; on the south, by Lathrop; and on the west, by Dimock. It did not obtain its present name, Brooklyn, until 1825. Prior to this, in 1790, the territory embraced in this township was known as Tioga; in 1795 as Nicholson; in 1806 it was comprised in Bridgewater; in 1814 it was part of Waterford township, which name the court changed to Hopbottom in 1823, and finally, on petition of the citizens in 1825, the name of the township and post-office were changed to Brooklyn. In 1846 the area of the township was reduced nearly one-half by the erection of Lathrop, since which time its boundaries have remained unchanged.

TOPOGRAPHY—Brooklyn was originally covered with a dense growth of towering pines, once extending from a point west of the village two miles up the stream, and contained a great variety of native trees and flowers, fruits and grasses, animals, birds and fishes. It is traversed by hills and valleys, weird and romantic rocks and ledges, winding streams,—the Meshoppen just beyond its western border, with the two miniature and picturesque lakes tributary thereto; Marten Creek on the east, and Hopbottom and Horton in the middle, with their sparkling artificial ponds, and many famous and copious springs of purest perennial waters.

The soils and remains, the scanty Indian relics, and its still preserved roots of resinous trees, just as these roots were seen by the first white settlers a hundred years ago—the remains of evergreen monarchs of by gone ages; the narrative and incident of pioneer life; the toils, the privations, and pleasures as well, incident to the first settlement in the wilderness; the babies rocked in sap-troughs, dug from divided logs of wood; the horse-back rides of ladies to the New England Fatherland and back; the household distaff, spinning-wheel and loom; the adventures among panthers, bears and wolves; the bread material pounded in hollowed stumps, or transported for miles on the shoulders of men, are interesting facts connected with the early settlement of Brooklyn in common with the other townships of the county.

But, "while men may come and men may go," the only way to hold them in memory is to note that coming and that going as they pass down the stream of time. Such is the attempt here made, not by writing a few flattering words of a few only, but by a general record of all, from which their work can be inferred by the date at which they wrought and the length of time they served, the place of the homestead they occupied and the region whence they came (always a semi-certificate of character); by the positions they filled, the associations they formed, and the industries in which they were engaged. That such a record will leave a valuable gift to the future seems undisputed. True, some excel in one province and some in another. Each fills a different sphere, and they differ in energy and endurance. But "a man's a man"—a human soul—for all that, and it takes all to fill the ranks and supply the needs of life. To get this record, every family in the township (with many outside) has been consulted, assessment rolls for forty years have been examined, and monumental inscriptions, deeds and other memoranda, and Miss Blackman's excellent work have contributed their share. But that errors and omissions have sometimes been made is doubtless inevitable from receding and often conflicting recollections. But (except the sketches, the record of the soldiers of '61, etc., which have been prepared by others) this is the people's history, as *they* have given it; and these are the annals of the olden time, treasured up for him who would spend a pensive and instructive hour in conning the lessons of the past.

The first settlement at Brooklyn was made in 1787, by a company of persons from Philadelphia and vicinity that were induced to come to this section by John Nicholson, who had purchased lands here under the Pennsylvania title. But these people were unaccustomed to the wilderness, and when the promised aid of their leader failed, they became discouraged and began to sell their improvements to Connecticut settlers, in 1798. The New England people supposed that after paying for the clearings and log buildings of their predecessor, they had, under Connecticut patents from the British crown and purchase from the Indians, a full legal right to the lands. But they found themselves mistaken, and had afterwards to pay again for the soil when the dispute between the Pennsylvania and Connecticut claims was finally settled in favor of the former.

Thus, at the very outset, Brooklyn suffered loss and annoyance from the error the world long ago imbibed, that sovereigns, even though beyond the sea, *own the soil*, as well as the right of jurisdiction in protecting its occupants, and that the increase in the worth of idle lands adjoining other lands whose value is raised by the civilizing labors of its tillers, justly belongs to idle speculators!

The following is a chronologic list of pioneer and other deceased or removed residents:[1]

1787. Wm. Conrad (escaped Hessian soldier), Eve, his wife; John (to Lenox), Polly (Forsyth of Har-

[1] The heavy figures denote date of coming (or of birth if born here), as near as can now be ascertained; families are put together, though the wife may not have come at same time and children may have been born afterward; the first name is that of the husband; if the name of an ancestor is referred to, it is put often only by initials, in parenthesis; age or date of birth is separated from date of death by a dash; the second name is the wife's; names of children, if known, after the semicolon; present occupant of homestead given last, and by referring to this name the whole chain of occupancy may be found (and by looking on the ground the old apple-trees, the patches of tansey and live-forever, may often be seen near the spot where the settler's cabin stood); length of residence, if not stated, can be computed from date of coming and date of death; former and subsequent residence, in parenthesis; if a daughter married, husband's name often put after in parenthesis.

ford), Kate (Felton of Nicholson), Geo. (to Gibson), Wm., Andrew (to Lenox), Jacob. [Kate born here 1787, doubtless the first birth in township and county.] Res. 11 yrs., and went to Harford. Ansel Sterling—upper house.

Adam Miller (Protestant Irish) a. 66—d. 1831, Elinor Nicholson (sister of John,—Welsh and English), 61—1816; Wm., Chas., Anna (Wells). Res. 12 yrs. and went to Clifford. E. S. P. Hine.

John Robinson—Res. 11 yrs. (went to Lenox). See Thos. West.

Richard McNamara (Scotch) — Res. 12 yrs., (Lenox). See A. J. Smith.

Mr. Page (German), children, John, Betsey, Peggy and 8 more. Res. 13 yrs. Returned to Philadelphia. See Village.

Mr. McIntyre settled on "McIntyre Hill," now occupied by A. R. Gere and D. B. Packer.

Among other Nicholson settlers of this year were Robert Patterson, Mr. Trout (see Luther Benjamin). Mr. Dennison (see M. L. Lemon), and Mr. Fox (see L. B. Tiffany).

1790. John Jones (Welsh), (91—1834, Elizabeth Milbourn, formerly Bloomfield; Polly, Betsey (Sweet), Nancy (Howard).—O. Bailey, J. W. Adams, and H. M. Williams.

Richard Milbourn (Long Island—never here), Elizabeth Bloomfield, —— Bloomfield, and Sally (Jotham Oakley).

Bloomfield Milbourn, (R. M.), 68–1839, (Northumberland, Pa.), Hannah Tewksbury (Isaac T.), 78—1854; Eliza (Lyman), Sarah B. (Tiffany). See L. B. Tiffany.

1792. Mark Hartley (Scotch-Irish); children, Mark, Wm., James.—Lenox.

1793. Prince Perkins (Ct.—colored), Judy, his wife; Wm. See Freeman Bennet, Chas. Kent and Napoleon Dennis.

Wm. Harkins—went to Springville. See Wm. Cameron.

1795. Wright Chamberlin (Ct). Res. 1 summer, (Gibson).

1798. Joseph Chapman, Jr. (Norwich, Ct.), 76—1845, J. C., Sr.—(See Dimock), Betsey Leffingwell, 69—1846; George (gone to Florida), Jas. W. (Montrose), Lydia (Adams), John H. (Scranton), Joseph, decd.—Thos. West.

Andrew Tracy, Sr., 1742—1801 (Norwich, Ct). 1st Molly Clement (not here); Peleg, Leonard, Zebediel, Eunice, Betsey, Harriet, Edwin, Sidney: 2d Mary Weston (formerly Cady); Sally (Hayden), Andrew, —Ansel Sterling.

1799. Peleg Tracy, (A. T.), Hannah Leffingwell; Betsey, Maria, Danl., Chas., Vernet, Martha, Mary, (Wilkes-Barre). Res. 5 yrs. O. Bailey and Wm. Cameron.

Thos. Giles (now set off in Dimock, but many years considered in Brooklyn), 79—1851, Betsey Demin, 48—1821, Polly (Jer. Spencer), Daniel, Fanny (lost), Jabez, Lucinda (J. R. Ely), Bathsheba (L. Ely), Wm., Geo. H., Betsey (S. Maryott).

Joshua Sabin (Otsego Co., N. Y.); children, Jonathan, Aaron, Lyman, Betsey, Ezra, Ezekiel, Polly, and 4 others. Res. 4 yrs.—A. J. Smith.

Jonathan Sabin (J. S.), Mrs. Raynale. Res. 10.—A. J. Smith.

Mr. Webber, a neighbor of P. Tracy.

Saml. Weston (Norwich, Ct.) 1st Julia Horton; Chas., Wm. L., Julia: 2d Eliza Baker; Ann (Bagley), Jane.—Res. 28 (Clifford).

James Coil and Edward Goodwin—time uncertain. —(Lenox).—E. S. P. Hine.

EDWIN A. WESTON descended from Puritan stock. His earliest ancestor in America was Edmund Weston, who came from London, Eng., at the age of thirty years, to Boston, in the ship "Elizabeth and Ann," Roger Cooper, master, in the year 1635, and settled at Duxbury, near Plymouth, Mass. One of his four children was Edmund (1660–1727), who married a granddaughter of one of the "Mayflower" Pilgrims, and lived at Plympton, Mass. Of his six children, the second was Zechariah, born 1690, lived in Plympton and had five children, the oldest of whom was Jonathan (1718–90), who married Elizabeth Bosworth, of Norwich, Conn., and lived at Tolland, Conn. He had eight children, the fourth of whom was Amaziah (1754–96). He married, in 1786, Mary Cady (1762–1856), of Brooklyn, Windham County, Conn., and lived at Norwich, Conn. Their children were Samuel (1787–1840), merchant of Clifford, Pa.; Mary, married Elias Hoyt, of Kingston, Luzerne County, Pa.; Wm. Williston (1791–1853); and John Norris (1794–1848), physician at Towanda, Pa.

After the death of Amaziah Weston his widow married Andrew Tracy, and came with him and her children to Brooklyn in February, 1799. They settled on the clearing which Esq. Tracy had bought of Wm. Conrad, made in 1787, just north of what is now Brooklyn village, an account of which will be found in the history of the township.

William W. Weston married, in 1819, Eliza Cone (1802–36), a daughter of Daniel Cone (1767-1847), of Middletown, Middlesex County, Conn., who came with his family to Brooklyn in 1813, and afterward removed to Ohio. William Weston was a thoughtful man, of sterling integrity, of genial nature and literary tastes, but lacked robust health, and spent much of his time in light mechanical work, and in raising garden-seeds. Eliza Weston was a devoted Christian woman and an early and faithful member of the Presbyterian Church of the township. They settled on a lot just north of the one taken by Esq. Tracy. Their children were Mary A., born October 21, 1820, and now a widow, resides with her son at Menomonee, Wis.; and Edwin A., the subject of this sketch, born January 8, 1826. William Weston subsequently married Lovinia Smith, a daughter of Latham Smith,



E. A. Weston.

an early settler of the township, and had one son, William L. Weston, dentist, of New Milford.

In 1851 E. A. Weston married Mary Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of Ruel Jackson, a native of Vermont, and Lodusky (Holdridge) Chamberlin, who is a daughter of Dea. Wright Chamberlin, one of the first settlers of Gibson, and Sally Holdridge, of the same township. Dea. Chamberlin was from Connecticut, and the Holdridges were also of New England extraction. Mr. Jackson was a blacksmith. He had two children,—Mary E., born at Great Bend October 17, 1832, and her sister Charlotte. During Mary E.'s childhood they lived near Chicago, Ill., and then in Marcellus, Onondaga County, N. Y. After Mr. Jackson's death, in 1847, his widow married Henry Miller, of Cooperstown, N. Y., who is also deceased, and his widow lives at Susquehanna. Mrs. Weston is a woman of fine intellectual ability, of generous impulses and cheerful and ingenuous disposition, and has been a successful teacher of elocution at Keystone Academy and in private classes. She is also favorably known as a public reader.

After the death of William Weston his son Edwin came to live on the homestead, and engaged quite extensively in fruit-growing. He also practices surveying. He has four children,—E. Eugene, Edwin Leland and two younger daughters, Jennie and Mollie. Eugene was a teacher for several years. He was educated, in part, at West Newton, Mass., by the eminent teachers, Nathaniel Allen and brothers, and at the normal schools at Millersville, Pa., and at Cortland, N. Y. He read medicine with Dr. Hollister, of Scranton, received a diploma at the Baltimore Medical College and is a practicing physician at Taylorville, Lackawanna County, Pa. Leland was also a student at West Newton and Cortland, and is also engaged in fruit-raising on the homestead.

Edwin A. Weston may truthfully be ranked among the self-educated men of Susquehanna County. In his childhood he was always fonder of fields and woods and books than of conventional restraints, but attended the common schools and schools of other instructors of superior ability and worth, and was a diligent scholar at Franklin Academy, under the veteran and efficient teacher, Lyman Richardson, and at Wyoming Seminary, under Dr. Nelson. He was himself, for many terms, a teacher of district and select schools, and also for years was a school director, and his experience and ability in educational affairs, and his interest in and love for the work led to his unsought election to the office of superintendent of schools for the county of Susquehanna in 1863; and though the energies of all were absorbed in the war and its patriotic duties, he sought to give to public instruction a higher standard of efficiency and usefulness. In 1856 he was elected a justice of the peace, which office he held for fifteen years, when he declined further service. In this official capacity he sought to be a peace-maker rather than a promoter of litigation.

He was always a close student, not only of books, but of the realm of nature and of the needs of the people of the county, state and nation. For two or three years he voted with the Whigs, but warmly espoused the Republican cause in all its struggles for human rights and human liberty through its primitive days of ignominy and popular disfavor, and he became a stanch member of the party at its organization, in 1856, and stood with it in all its contests for the preservation and restoration of the Union.

Since 1873 he has been firmly intrenched in anti-monopoly reform and in the effort to secure a sound and constant government money for the people, which he has advocated through the press and by public lectures; and he is the author of a concise work on the subject, entitled, "Specie Basis," which thoroughly covers the fundamental principles of monetary science. He has always been identified with the total abstinence cause, and has used every honorable means to urge its popular adoption. He was a Prohibition candidate for legislative honors in 1886, and received a flattering vote.

In hygiene and religion he has learned to recognize and trust the laws of nature—the great laws that the All-wise has ordained to rule the universe of life, of matter and of spirit, and that govern human mind and human sympathy, human action, human accountability and human destiny, written and inspired by Deity Himself in the hearts and consciences of His children, and emphasized the golden rule of Christ—as being far above the formulas of schools and the creeds and rituals of sects.

His political faith aspires to the carrying out in America of the ideal which the fathers and founders of our government set up, by which they hoped to avoid the production here of great classes, involving the masses in indigence and bestowing vast wealth on the few. To this end he has firmly urged the spread of knowledge and intelligence—urged all financial, and industrial, and social, and political reforms, and reforms in transportation and in limitation of land ownership, which shall more effectually preclude debt and usury, idleness and intemperance, and periods of bankruptcy, and business panics, and shall secure to industry a just and sure reward, and give every prudent family a home.

He believes that the vast progress the world has made in arts and sciences, and in labor-saving machinery, has revolutionized the condition of things in our social and political relations, and requires of us very different and very urgent and correspondingly progressive duties and efforts to secure therefrom the good and reject the evil—a vital need now being keenly felt all over the world; and hence that a prosperous and successful people can no longer trust to leaders and to heroes—to corporations, rings or inveterate parties; but every man must become a hero and every woman a heroine and a peer, and all must work together bravely and lovingly, with sturdy ardor, in

the broad fields of human usefulness and human welfare.

FRANKLIN TEWKSBURY.—The progenitors of the family from New England were from Tewksbury, England, where one of them, John, was burned at the stake for adhering to the Protestant religion. Jacob, son of Isaac Tewksbury, came from Vermont in 1800 and bought of Mr. Page the land where Brooklyn Centre is now located. In 1808 Putnam Catlin, as agent, claimed title to this land and sold it to Deacon Joshua Miles, and Tewksbury removed one-half mile west, where he bought a farm and built a frame house prior to 1820, which is standing, in 1887, near the creamery. His father, Isaac, visited him in 1803, and in 1804 came with his family and located on the clearing of one of the original forty settlers of Brooklyn—McIntyre Hill. In 1805 Isaac and Jacob built a saw-mill, the first in town, just below the Centre, opposite the present Methodist Episcopal Church. Isaac Tewksbury and wife were buried in the churchyard there. Jacob's brother Sargent came to the town in 1802 and settled on the farm afterward owned by John Bolles. He died in 1842, aged sixty-eight. Jacob resided on his farm until about 1841, sold it to his son Samuel, and resided with his children the remainder of his life. His wife was Mary Reed, of Vermont, who bore him children,—Nancy married Alden Seeley and died in Auburn; Betsey, wife of William Sterling, of Brooklyn; Lovinia, wife of Stephen Smith, of Brooklyn—all natives of Vermont; Daniel (1802–65); Samuel, 1804, resides in Auburn; Maria married Nelson Williams and died in Corry, Pa.; Jacob, a farmer in Bridgewater; Alpha married Beach Earle, of Springville, and after his death Joseph Rider, and resides in Dunkirk, N. Y.; Mary was the wife of Fitch Resseguie, of Gibson, whose son George served in the State Legislature in 1886; John, a farmer in Auburn. The mother of these children, a devoted Christian woman, was one of the Methodist class of four, first formed by the early missionaries, and one of the founders of the Methodist Church of Brooklyn. The Tewksbury house was the stopping-place and home of the early ministers, and a welcome was extended to all, more than equal to their means. Jacob was a member of the church at his death. The eldest son, Daniel, married, in 1821, Prudence (1799–1880), a daughter of Anthony and Mary Chipman Fish, who was a native of Stonington, Conn., and had removed to Brooklyn with her parents. In 1826 they settled on one hundred acres of land bought of Samuel Weston, in the northeast part of Brooklyn, added one hundred acres adjoining, and resided on the last purchase until their deaths. The former is the homestead of their son Franklin, and the latter of their grandson, Lester. Both himself and wife were devoted members of the Methodist Church at Brooklyn. Daniel Tewksbury was known for his piety, active practical benevolence, and as an honest man. He was a good farmer and dairyman. Formerly a Democrat, he voted for Fremont in 1856, and was afterwards a Republican. Their children are Franklin, born September 26, 1822; Sally, 1826, wife of Christopher Thayer, of Scranton; Henry, 1827, a farmer near the homestead; and John, 1835, a carpenter in Scranton.

Franklin Tewksbury attended the home district school (Tewksbury) in boyhood and learned farming. He married, in 1845, Frances A. Burch, and settled on the homestead, to which he has added by purchase, making a total of four hundred acres in one body. He built his present residence in 1847, and, at various times, commodious out-buildings. He is a thoroughgoing and intelligent farmer, and surrounds himself with all the appliances to lessen labor and make more attractive farm-work. He has taken little interest in politics, save as a voter, yet has served as school director and supervisor. His eldest son, Lester, married Estella J. Ballard, of Brooklyn, and has children,—Glen E. and Grace R. He began breeding thoroughbred Holstein stock in 1883 and has, in 1887, a herd of nine. One cow, "Vere L.," registered, has a record of seventy-two pounds of milk daily and five hundred pounds weekly. His only daughter, Allie, is the wife of Charles M. Craver, a merchant, of Brooklyn Centre, and has two children—Arthur W. and Lillian—and his youngest son is Edson P. Tewksbury, at home. Mrs. Tewksbury's father, Powell G. Burch (1795–1879), a native of Warren, Herkimer County, N. Y., married, at Guilford, N. Y., Lovinia Y. Palmer (1804–74), of Chenango County, settled in Auburn township in 1840, and in 1860 in Brooklyn, where both died. He served in the War of 1812 and was at Buffalo and Black Rock. Their children were Rensselaer H., of Auburn; Caroline P., wife of N. J. Coggswell, of Bradford County; Frances Amret, born July 1, 1826, wife of Franklin Tewksbury; Morgan R., of Brooklyn; Abigail S., wife of Bradford Watrous, of Brooklyn; Rev. Oliver E., a Methodist minister in Illinois; Clarissa P., wife of T. I. Lacy, of Binghamton; Mary S., wife of Christopher Rogers, of Brooklyn; Caleb C., of Brooklyn Centre; and Curtis Y., a painter at Tunkhannock, Pa.

Chas. Gere (Hartland, Vt.), 65—1842, Sally Deni son, 64—1841; Sarah (Kintner), Lucy (Merrill), Denison, Robert, Julia (Adams).—J. W. Tiffany.

Ebenezer Whitney (Vt.), 1st Elizabeth Eaton; Roswell, Triphena (Titus), Orange: 2d Sally Pratt; Isaac, Ebenezer, Amarilla (Maxon), David, Ephraim, Reuben.—H. L. Bailey and C. S. Perkins.

Saml. Howard, Nancy Jones (J. J.); John, Polly, Olive (Robinson), Samuel, Chas., Nancy.—N. R. Mack and H. M. Williams.

Chas. D. Gere (C. G.), 27—1822, Fanny Baker (E. B.) 24—1831; Emeline (Ayers).

Roswell Whitney (E. W.), Sally Squier; Permelia (Tiffany—Hawley), Harvey, Geo., Polly (Gorton) Martin.—M. Underwood and C. S. Perkins.



H Jacobsen

1801. Joshua Saunders, R. I., Mary his wife; Richard, Nathan (killed by falling tree), Joshua, Lyman, Thos., Phally (Bagley), Benjamin, Aaron.—I. A. Bailey.

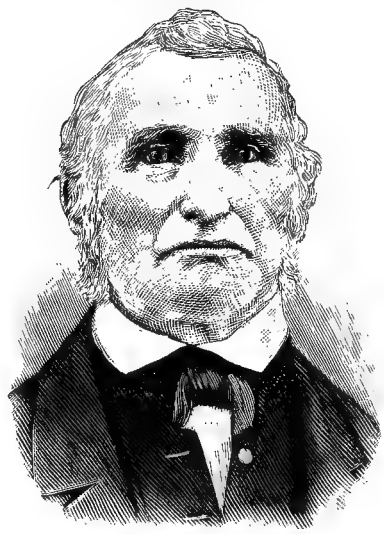
CAPTAIN AMOS BAILEY.—Obadiah Bailey, born in Groton, New London County, Conn., in 1728, married, in 1747, Azubah Rogers, of the same county. The family homestead was at Groton, where the former died, and an old-time grave-stone marks the place there where they were buried. The latter died at nearly one hundred years old, at Whitestown, N. Y. The same old well, with its long sweep, is used on the Bailey homestead that the family used over a hundred years ago. Their children were Jabez, born 1748; Obadiah, Jr., 1750–1843; Simeon, 1754; Temperance, 1756; Azubah, 1758; Elizabeth, 1760; Dorathy, 1763; Michael, 1765; Rhoda, 1768; Vine, 1771. Of these, Obadiah, Jr., married, in 1774, Esther Williams (1746–1833), and resided upon the old Bailey homestead, at Groton, where he reared a large family of children, as follows: Giles, 1775–98; Captain Amos, 1777–1865; Eliphalet, 1778–82; Colonel Frederick, 1780–1851; Esther, 1782–1843; Sally, 1784; Lodowick, 1785–1873; Mary (1788–1881), unmarried; a teacher and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and Isaac, born in 1790.

Three of these sons—Captain Amos, Colonel Frederick and Lodowick Bailey—settled in Brooklyn, in the early part of the century, and were among the most enterprising in building roads, establishing churches and schools, and in the encouragement of everything to improve the county and make it desirable for habitation.

Captain Amos Bailey married, in 1801, Prudence Gere (1768–1854), a daughter of Robert Gere, and sister of Charles and Ebenezer Gere, also of Groton, Conn. The ceremony was performed at Groton, by Amos Gere, justice of the peace.

In March, 1801, Captain Bailey and Ebenezer Gere came to Bidwell (then Nicholson), Luzerne County, and spent the summer with Captain Peleg Tracy; and it is related that Captain Bailey killed the first deer he ever saw the morning after his arrival. He and Mr. Gere split lumber from a cherry log and made them a table and bedstead—the table being in 1887 the property of one of his children, Miss Eunice G. Bailey. In the fall they returned to Connecticut; Captain Bailey returned the next season, 1802, and worked the summer on his farm, which he had bought of Captain Tracy the year before, on which was a log house built in 1790, by Jones & Milbourne. In the fall, after a journey of seventeen days from Connecticut, he arrived at his new home with his wife. On this farm, which is situated about two miles southeast of Brooklyn Centre, this couple spent their lives, and, with their united industry and economy, made a comfortable home for themselves and family.

The early minister of the Universalist Church, after his long journey from Lisle, N. Y., found with them a welcome and cheer known only to the early settlers; and this hospitality to their neighbors and the stranger were impressive characteristics of their nature. Captain Bailey was among the first to create a feeling among the neighbors for the establishing of a Universalist Church, and was one of the building committee in the erection of the church edifice on the hill east of Brooklyn Centre, where the family worshipped afterwards. He erected his frame house in 1809, and during his life cleared a large part of his farm of one hundred and eighteen acres. The orchard, a part of which is now standing, was planted from seeds which he brought from Connecticut. His



Amos Bailey

early recollections ran back to the taking of Fort Griswold, at Groton, by the British, and he remembered being sent to his grandparents on that occasion for safety. He was commissioned captain of Third Company, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, in 1806, by Governor McKean, in the Second Brigade, Ninth Division, composed of the counties of Northumberland, Lycoming and Luzerne.

He cast his first vote for President for Thomas Jefferson, in 1804, and followed closely the principles of the Whig and Republican parties after their organization.

He served continuously as assessor of Brooklyn for nine years, enjoyed the entire confidence of all who knew him, both publicly and privately, and his example as a man of correct habits, Christian character and genial and social disposition were well worthy of emulation. Their children were Prudy, 1804–63, wife of Robert Kent, resided in Bridgewater; Amos G. (1806–55), married Rowena Kent, and was a farmer in

Brooklyn, and for many years a justice of the peace; Eunice G., born in 1808, never married, resides on the homestead in 1887, a woman of high moral sentiment, Christian character and benevolence. The incidents of her girlhood are fresh in her memory, and the writer owes much to her care in the preservation of data for the facts for this sketch. The youngest,

OBADIAH BAILEY, was born Sept. 14, 1810, where he resides, and succeeded his father in the ownership of the homestead. With the other children, he attended the early private school of Miss Sally Kingsbury, who afterwards became the wife of the well-

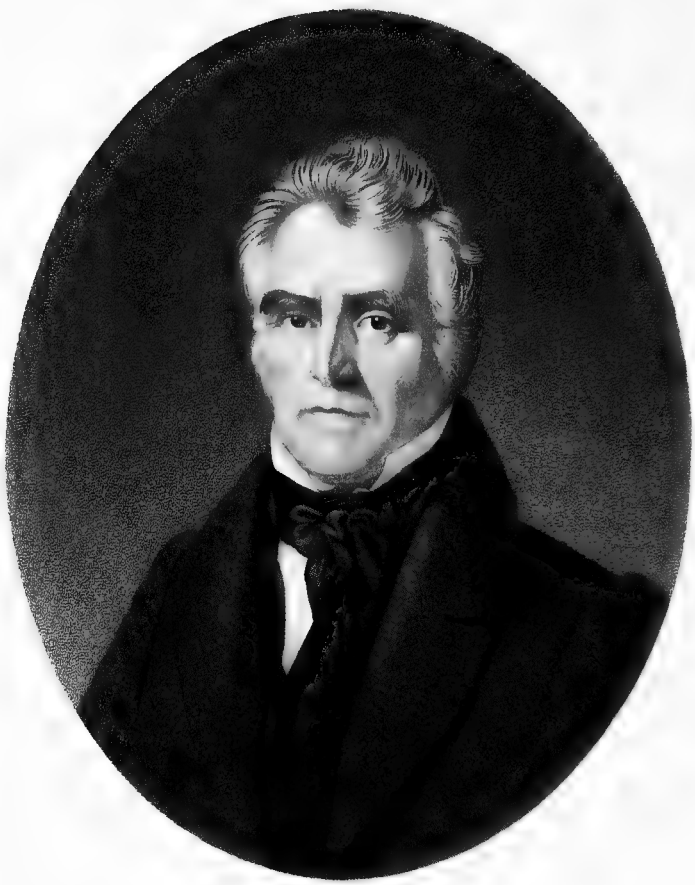
ous official capacities, and he was chosen an elder in the church in 1868, which office he still retains.

When a young man he was a member of a cavalry company—the Susquehanna Troop—with Hyde Crocker as captain, Asa Hammond major and Judge William Jessup colonel of the regiment. He has voted at every Presidential election, save one, since his first vote for John Quincy Adams; and during the trying years of the Rebellion gave his influence and means freely in support of the Union cause. He erected his present residence in 1859, and his buildings and other appointments of his farm show the



Obadiah Bailey

known teacher and public instructor, Rev. Lyman Richardson; then taught at the home of his uncle, Colonel Frederick Bailey. From youth he has been a member of the church of his parents, and contributed largely in the erection of the present church edifice. In 1832 he married Annis Palmer (1807–84), a daughter of Esek H. and Amy Smith Palmer, who settled on an adjoining farm from Groton, Conn., in 1811, a woman devoted to the church and to her family. They lived happily together over a half-century, and celebrated their golden wedding, honored by their children and made happy by their many friends. Mr. Bailey has served his township in varihand of a thrifty agriculturist. His eldest son, William Pitt, for two years assessor of the township, for six terms a teacher, born in 1834, resides on and owns the homestead; married, in 1862, Charlotte D., daughter of David Frick, of New Milford, who died in 1872, leaving two daughters,—Clara L. died in 1886, aged nineteen, and Annis C. In 1874 he married Celia A., daughter of Gurdon Abel, of Gibson, by whom he had one child, Albert A. Bailey, who died at the age of seven years. The second son, Esek P., born in 1837, married Mary E. Terry, and resides in Brooklyn. He is an ex-county commissioner, was among the first to enlist for nine months in 1861, sub-



Fred^k Bayley

sequently enlisted in the marine service for four years, was wounded by a shell at Fort Fisher, taken to the hospital, after lying on the ground from eleven o'clock A. M. till evening, and afterwards honorably discharged. The only daughter was Prudy R. Bailey (1840–74), the wife of Freeman T. Powers, who died at Scranton.

COL. FREDERICK BAILEY, a prominent and influential factor in many of the early enterprises of Susquehanna County, a native of Groton, Conn., settled in Brooklyn, where his son, Henry L., now resides, in 1807. He bought of Amos Lawrence his title to the improvement first begun by Mark Hartley, Sr. (father of Esquire Hartley, of Lenox), one of the original Nicholson settlers, and afterwards purchased from the State land adjacent, making a large and valuable farm. Here he spent his life, and reared his family of six sons and four daughters. His early opportunities at school were well improved, and for several terms while a young man he was a teacher, possessing thorough discipline, and a happy faculty of inspiring his pupils with a laudable ambition in laying the foundation for all their attainments in after-life. He was the early counselor and adviser for his neighbors, drew most of their contracts, deeds, wills and other instruments of writing, and was an apt and correct accountant, and many of his writings now to be seen show method and accuracy.

During his forty-four years' residence in Brooklyn, he was the trusted public servant of his fellow-men. He was one of the projectors of the old Milford and Owego turnpike road, one of its stockholders and a director, largely controlled its contracts, and served as its treasurer from 1824 until his death, in 1851. In the War of 1812, being drafted, he went out as captain of a company, was elected colonel of the regiment, and proceeded as far as Danville, when, after about one month, the war being ended, the troops returned. Col. Bailey was subsequently for many years identified with the old State militia, and frequently delivered the Fourth of July oration upon invitation. He was also one of the founders of the Universalist Church of Brooklyn, and, with his family, members of it. He was an active, Old Line Whig, and influential in the councils of his party. As early as 1814 he served as supervisor, and in 1820 was clerk of the township. Col. Bailey was widely known, highly respected and liberal in his sentiments and actions. He was a thrifty, prudent and industrious farmer and obtained a competence, with which he was liberal to those in need and for church and charitable objects. He married, in 1806, Polly Witter (1789–1828), who bore him children,—Mary Witter (1808–67), first the wife of Zina Roberts, of Bridgewater, and after his death married Simeon Tyler, of the same township; Frederick Witter (1809–46), was a merchant at Derry, N. H.; Lodowick T. (1811–36), died at home; Sally Maria (1813–51), wife of Rodney Jewett, of Brooklyn; Isaac, died young; William Pitt (1816), died at eighteen; James Whiting (1818), a manufacturer near Haverhill, Mass.; Esther W. (1820), wife of William B. Stevens, of Le Raysville, Pa.; Robert Morris (1822), a manufacturer of Boston, Mass.; Henry L., born March 8, 1824; Eliza Ann (1826–53), was the wife of Moses L. Cole, of Orange County; and Lavinia Bailey, who died young. Col. Bailey's second wife was Lucinda Morgan (1780–1869). The burial-place of the Baileys is in the cemetery on the hill east of Brooklyn Centre.

HENRY L. BAILEY, son of Col. Frederick, has spent his life on the homestead, and succeeded his father in its ownership. He had the usual advantages offered in his boyhood for obtaining an education from books in the private and home district-school. Upon reaching his majority he spent two years in the store of his brother, Robert M., at Derry, N. H., and returned; has since been a farmer. The long frame house, with dormer windows, erected by his father prior to 1829, he remodeled in 1882, and the original purchase of four hundred acres he retains, situate on the Milford and Owego turnpike, about two miles east of Brooklyn Centre, where he farms and breeds thoroughbred stock, having now some twenty-five Jersey cows. Following the belief of his parents, he is a Universalist, and a contributor to the worthy objects needing support about him. During the late Rebellion, as a member of the Board of School Directors, he assisted in filling the quota of soldiers, and formerly, as a Whig, and later a Republican, he stands firmly upon the platform of reform. Characteristic of the family, his hospitality, sociability and integrity of purpose are no exception to his ancestors.

Henry L. Bailey married, in 1851, H. Miranda Guernsey, who was born July 8, 1830. They have one daughter, an only child, Anna Eliza, born 1854, who was married, in 1882, to Milton W. Palmer, a son of Isaac N. Palmer, of Brooklyn, and grandson of Esek H. and Amy Palmer, before mentioned. A second daughter, Emma Lavinia, died in 1870, one year old. Mrs. Bailey's father, Hiram C. Guernsey (1802–71), was the son of Joseph and Sarah Rexford Guernsey, who resided near the Bridgewater and Brooklyn line in 1811. Her mother, living in 1887, is Maria R., a daughter Benjamin, (1772–1820) and Lucy Spencer (1770–1839) Watrous, was born at Middleburg, N. Y., in 1807, was the twin sister of James, and removed to Bridgewater with the family in 1818, and settled where her brother, Spencer Watrous, now resides. The Watrous parents removed from Chester, Middlesex County, Conn., in 1797, to Middleburg, Schoharie County, N. Y. Hiram Guernsey and wife were life-long members of the East Bridgewater, Methodist Episcopal Church.

LODOWICK BAILEY, the younger brother of Capt. Amos and Col. Frederick, settled in Brooklyn township in 1818, where his son Lodowick resides in 1887. He married in 1813, Hannah Avery (1789–1860), a native of Groton, Conn. He made the improvements on

his homestead, from a wilderness tract, was a worthy citizen, an industrious farmer, and an upright Christian man. His children are Hannah, born 1815, widow of Joseph McKeeby, Brooklyn; John L. (1817–79) resided and died adjoining the homestead, married Huldah T. Youmans, of Brooklyn; Eliphalet, 1819, died a young man; Caroline, 1821; Eliza, 1823, wife of Mark Quick, of New Milford, resides in Scranton; Adeline, 1825; Isaac Avery, 1828, of Brooklyn, married Maria A. Grannis, of Orwell, Pa.; Lodowick succeeded his father on the homestead, was born 1831, married Louisa A. Giles, of Dimock; and Lucinda M., 1834.

Daniel Lawrence; chil. Lucy, Wm.—see H. C. Fairchild and H. A. Tewksbury.

Amos Lawrence—see H. L. Bailey.

Wm. Lawrence (D. L.), Amy, his wife; 42—1827; Phebe (Geo. Bagley), Clark.

Dan'l Tewksbury—Sketch and L. Tewksbury.

Benj. S. Saunders (J. S.), Dolly Bagley (O. B.); Lydia, Ruth, Mary, Henrietta, Catharine, Emeline, Eliza, Perry. See "old roads."

1802. Jeremiah Gere, 1769–1842 (son of Rezin G. of Wyoming Massacre), Martha ("Patty") Morgan; Charles, Edward, Geo. M., Harriet (Wheeler), Wm. D., Henry.—I. W. Wright.

Sargent Tewksbury (I. T.) 68—1842, 1st, Nancy Worthing (B. W.); Amos, Reuben, James, Louisa (Robinson): 2d Fanny Kellam (formerly Bush); Abigail, Emily (Ely), Franklin, Irving.—Jno. Bolles.

Mott Wilkinson, Phebe, Lawrence; Elisha, Jas., Lucy, Phebe.—H. C. Fairchild.

Edward L. Gere (J. G.) 80—1879, 1st Mary Follet 66—1870; Mary E. (Park), Angeline M. (Stanton), Jeremiah, Robt. L.: 2d Pauline Wilmarth.—R. L. Gere.

Amos Tewksbury (S. T.) 66—1864, 1st Harriet Robinson, 39—1842; Nancy (Palmer), Benj. F., Fanny M., Ellen (Frost): 2d Rebecca Gates.—B. G. Sterling and M. Caldwell.

Chas. V. Gere (J. G.), Theressa Ely (G. E.); Harriet (Davison).—C. A. Williams and Joseph Stanton.

Geo. Chapman (J. C.), Lydia Palmer (E. P.); Betsey, Chas. M. Res. 82.—Wm. Mead.

Andrew Tracey, Jr. (A. T., Sr.), Abigail Lobdell; (Marathon, N. Y.)—L. M. Benjamin.

1804. Barnard Worthing, 1744–1820 (Amesbury, Mass.), Doratha Bagley (Sister of O. B.); Jacob, Winthrop, Jonathan, Miriam (Otto), Nancy (Tewksbury). —Lived mostly in Lathrop.

Orlando Bagley (Vt.), Dolly (or Dorcas) Taylor; Jesse, Stephen, Thos., Geo., Washington, Dolly (Saunders) Sally (Williams).—H. McCoy.

Isaac Tewksbury (Hartland, Vt.), Judith Sargent; Jacob, Sargent, Ephraim, Jonathan, Abigail (Saunders), Huldah (Yeomans), Hannah (Milbourn) and Judith (Wood).—Village and D. B. Packer.

John Seeley; ch., Polly, Alden, Reuben, Justus, Olivia (Adams), Laura, Cynthia (Austin—Oakley), Eliza, Samantha.—A. L. Warner and A. J. Smith.

Consider Fuller, Ruth Elms; Sarah (Belcher), Alfred, Ruth, Isaiah, Susanna, Lucinda (Tewksbury). —I. Van Auken.

Jacob Worthing (B. W.), 1st Lydia Carey; Carey: 2d Mary Hall; Lydia.—E. N. McKinney and Asa Fish.

Jesse Bagley (O. B.), 1768–1874, Phally Saunders (J. S.) 55—1845; Henry, Daniel, Horace, Lorin, Edward, Jesse H., Wm. A., John, Jas. E., Alice (Kellam), Harriet, Mary E., Caroline.—J. O. Bullard.

Geo. Bagley (O. B.), Phebe Lawrence (W. L.); Amy (Jackson), Sarah, Orlando, Elizabeth,—Chas. A. Hewett.

Washington Bagley (O. B.), 45—1848, Lydia Williams (S. W.), 39—1853; Roxena (Gavitt), Ellen, Mary (Brewster), Eliza.—J. J. Roper.

Jonathan Tewksbury (I. T.), 77—1860, Lucinda Fuller (C. F.); Geo. L., Lucy (Thayer), Isaac S., Sarah (Gere), Ansel, Hannah (Mudgett), Jesse W., Mary (Kingsley).—A. R. Gere.

Alden Seeley (J. S.), Nancy Tewksbury (Jac. T.)—T. J. Tiffany.

James Tewksbury (Sar. T.), 76—1880, Emeline Sutliff (Z. S.); Abner, Harvey.—H. A. Tewksbury.

1806. Stephen Gere (bro. Jer. G.), 75—1847, 1st Martha Weed; Mary (Fletcher), Peter: 2d Abigail Olney (H. O.) 68—1849; Cornelia (Packer), Albert. —W. R. Caswell.

Samuel Yeomans, Sr. (Vt.), Sarah Bromley; Sabra (Tingley), Samuel, Jr., Joseph.—S. B. Eldridge.

Sam'l Yeomans, Jr., 1st Huldah Tewksbury (I. T.); Sally (Munger), Sam'l H.: 2d Anna Adams.

Joseph Yeomans (S. Y., Sr.), 84—1870, Anna Tingley; Moses, Keziah (Kittle), Sally, Dan'l, Huldah (Bailey), Eliza (Reynolds).—J. A. Van Auken.

J. H. Chapman (J. C.), Louisa Jones; Elizabeth (Johnson), Jos. L., Ann, Clara (Rockwell), Fanny, Edith M. (Palmer).—E. S. Eldridge.

Amos G. Bailey (A. B.), 49—1855, Roena Kent (J. K.), 64—1872; Chas. R., Edwin, Emily (Giles), Rhoda (Van Auken), Robt. K.—J. M. Kent.

Alfred Tiffany—see sketch and G. N. Smith.

Fredk. Baily—see sketch.

1808. Joshua Miles (Brooklyn, Ct., via Litchfield, N. Y.), 61—1815, 1st Lucy Cady; Joshua, Jr., Lucy (Giddings), Mary (Coe), Ebenezer, Jonathan, Sarah (Stone): 2d Mary Tracy (wid. A. T.).—See Village.

Anson M. Tiffany (A. T.), 73—1881, Sarah B. Milbourn (B. M.); Lyman, Hannah (Tewksbury), Lucy. —L. B. Tiffany.

Daniel B. Bagley (J. B.), 35—1843, Sally Fish (Amt. F.); Chas. V., Levira (Chamberlin).—A. Chamberlin.

1809. Noah Tiffany (Attleboro', Mass.), 66—1818, 1st Hannah Carpenter; Jemima (Farrar), Hannah (Stanley), Arunah: 2d Mary Olney; Olney, Mary



W. L. Bailey

(Perigo), Noah, John, Clarissa, Malinda (Lindsey).—Wm. Cameron and Village.

Edward Paine, Pomfret, Ct., 1777–1820, 1st Judith Lathrop; Edwd. L.. 2d Charlotte Lathrop (J. L.).—C. A. Hewett.

Chas. Perigo, 1784–1867, Mary Tiffany (N. T.) 29—1819; John T., Mariett: 2d Peddy Foster, 74—1866; Eliza (Helm), Chas. F., Geo., Lydia (Craver), Wm. Henry, Manning.—J. M. Kent and M. Perigo.

Edward L. Paine (E. P.), Eleanor Ross.—(Oshkosh, Wis.)—C. A. Hewett.

1810. Joshua Miles, Jr., 84—1863, Caroline Caswell; Lucy C. (Richardson), Mary, Chas., W., Sally, Jane, Harriet, Alice, Lovinia, Adelaide (Sterling, Ill., 1843.)—D. C. Perry.

Bela Case, 57—1832, Roena Moore 90—1865; Edith (Kingsby), Fredk., Catharine (Britton), Louisa (Wiswell), Artemisia (Thatcher), Orson, Wellington, Jane, Alsiemena (Blake), Julia (Baker), Mary (Millard).—I. Van Auken and C. A. Williams.

Isaac Sterling, 1st Urena Johnson; Isaac H., Bradley: 2d Meliscent Bonney; Rositer, Harmon, John.—L. A. Townsend.

Josiah Mack, Lyme, Ct.—not here, Betsey Bennet; Elijah, Elisha, Enoch, Nancy (Noah Pratt), Fanny (Elihu Smith), Polly (Josiah Lord).

Elijah B. Mack, 89—1861, (J. M.), Elizabeth Rice; Josiah, Betsey (Lines), Jemima (Lathrop), Elijah, Polly (McKinney), Nehemiah, Eliza (Blakeslee), Amanda.—N. R. Mack.

Putnam Catlin (land agent), Polly Sutton; Chas., Henry, Geo. (Indian painter), Eliza (Dart), Mary (Hartshorn), Julius, Richard, John, Francis, James.—J. C. Miller.

Bristol Budd Sampson (colored), 1st Phebe; Susan (Underwood), Wm., Amma: 2d Phebe, Joanna, Charlotte, Judy, Hannah.—M. Underwood.

Pelatiah Tiffany (Mass.) 1786–1862, 1st Hannah Miller; Elizur, Emily, Thos. J., Lucy (Spencer), Orville, Polly, (Bloomfield): 2d Hannah Sutliff, 3d Lucy Chase.—A. Blake and T. E. Shadduck.

Captain David Morgan (1785–1866), a native of Litchfield County, Conn., settled in what is now Brooklyn township, in 1810. He was dependent entirely upon his own resources to carve out a fortune, or even a subsistence, for himself in this new county; but being a man of great industry, and possessed of a will to overcome every obstacle, he made for himself a home, and during his active business years amassed a fair competence. With his own hands he cleared off a large part of the original forest from his farm, and brought its fields in due time to yield plentiful crops. He was a man of unswerving fidelity to his word, a friend and supporter of public schools, and used his influence in the support of a high moral sentiment in the community. For thirty-five years he was one of the main supporters of the Presbyterian Church at Brooklyn, of which he was a member and constant attendant, until disabled by the infirmities of age. In this home, fashioned by his own and wife's hands, they spent their life together, surrounded by a large family of children, whom they carefully trained and reared up under Christian influences, and in all that makes true manhood and womanhood. They lived to see all their children settled in homes of their own, who had not died while young. Captain Morgan's wife was Esther (1794–1872), a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Marsh) Brink, of Wyalusing, Bradford County, who was a devoted Christian wife and mother, and left the impress of her life-work upon her children. Their children are, Nancy, wife of Moses La Grange, of Union, Broome Co., N. Y.; Sarah, wife of J. L. Mercereau, of Binghamton; Thomas, of Dixon, Ill.; James, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mallory, whose residence is in Iowa; Ellen, wife of C. R. Bailey, of Brooklyn township; Mary E., widow of the late A. J. Gerritson, of Montrose; Addison, of Scranton; Martha, deceased, was the wife of L. T. Burchard; and William Morgan, who died young.

I. H. Sterling (I. S.) Goshen, Ct., 83—1882, Harriet Emmons; Amos, Ansel, James, Harmon, Ralph, Harriet (Babcock), Charles, Julia, Ursula (Roper).—A. G. Sterling.

Geo. M. Gere (Jer. G.), Sarah Parke, (Min.).—E. P. Bailey.

1811. Thos. Sterling (bro. I. S.) 61—1828, Mehetable Norton, 60—1827. (Fairfield, Ct.); Jas. W.—F. M. Sterling.

Nathan Jewett (E. Haddam, Ct.) died 1860, Electa Fox; Francis, Rodney, Betsey (Mack) Allen, Lavinia.—N. R. Jewett.

Asa Bonney; children, Phebe, Meliscent (Sterling), Polly (Sutliff), Anna (Har. Sutliff), Ruth (Barron),

Cyril Giddings (Franklin, N. Lon. Co., Ct.) 72—1853, Lucy Miles (J. M., Sr.) 83—1865; Lucy M. (McAlpin), John, Sarah, Deborah (Champlin).—J. B. Quick.

Jedediah Lathrop (Lisbon, Ct.), Sarah Tracy; Judith (Paine), Charlotte (Paine), Alice (Bibbins).—Henry Aten.

Wise Wright, Ct., Louise Shepherd; Francillo, Loomis, Minerva, Ruth (Miles), Alanson, Orlando, Lucinda, (Geo. Miles), Lydia (J. Brown).—T. E. Penny.

Silas P. Ely (Ga. E.) 81—1865, 1st. Mehitable Church, 61—1847; Fanny (Tiffany), Orrin C., Jared, Harriet (Titus), Sarah (Peckham); 2d Betsey Peckham.—G. M. Ely.

Justice Kent.—Among the families which settled permanently in Brooklyn township was that of Justice Kent. He was born in Massachusetts in 1771, and while yet a young man went to Windsor, Broome County, N. Y., where, in 1795, he married Anna Stuart (1779–1858). In 1810 he thought to better his prospects for a home for himself and growing family of six children, and came to this township prospecting for a new home. Here he engaged a log house on what is now the Jewett farm, and made arrange-

ments to settle. In 1811, with his wife and children, he returned, and finding his log domicile occupied by the Guernseys, both families shared the meagre accommodations for a time. In 1813 he purchased one hundred acres of land in the northern part of the township for five dollars per acre, of Putnam and Polly (Sutton) Catlin, then a woodland tract. He was a carpenter by trade, and soon after his purchase erected a frame house on his property, and out-buildings. He also erected a grist-mill (where Jewett's saw-mill is), near the Bridgewater line, which was tended by his sons, and where the neighbors used to get their grain ground for domestic use. On this farm he reared his family of eleven children, and spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1858, the same year of the death of his wife. This couple well knew the hardships of pioneer life, but met its obstacles with commendable energy, and reared their children to habits of industry and economy. Their children were David (1799–1886); Robert (1801–78), settled in Bridgewater; Elijah (1803–81), died in Carbondale; Harry W. (1809–81), was a farmer in Brooklyn; Ezra S. (1812–74), a farmer and merchant in Brooklyn; Charles, born in 1814, a farmer in Brooklyn; George J., born in 1823, a resident of Brooklyn; Almira, 1805, wife of Josiah Mack, of Brooklyn; Rowena (1807–72), was the wife of Amos G. Bailey, son of Captain Amos Bailey; Emily, 1817, wife of James Waldie, of Brooklyn; and Eliza, 1819, wife of John Roper, of Brooklyn.

The eldest son, David, with his brother Robert, bought the homestead of their father in 1822, of which David became sole owner in 1839. He built the present residence in 1847, and at different times commodious out-buildings. He was a careful business man and an intelligent farmer, and a man of strict integrity in all his intercourse with his fellow men. He was politically a Whig and a Republican, and held the offices of supervisor and school director in the township. During the early days he was one of the board of managers of the Milford and Owego turnpike, of which he was a stockholder. In 1826 he married Betsey Miles, who was born at Hartwick, Otsego County, N. Y. She had come to the settlement with her parents, Captain Rowland and Betsey (Ashcraft) Miles, from Otsego County, about 1822, and for two terms had taught the neighborhood school, then situate on the homestead, now known as the Morgan District. For over sixty years David and Betsey Kent lived together on this homestead, and during the Centennial year, with their many friends and relatives, some eighty in number,



David Kent

they celebrated their golden wedding. She survives her husband and is cared for by her son, Justice M., who succeeds his father in the management of the homestead. Both herself and husband were members of the Universalist Church of Brooklyn, and supporters of religious and charitable interests in the community. Of their children,—Lucina (1829–84) was the wife of Ansel Sterling; Malvina and Miles L., died young; Justice M., born June 17, 1839; William D., died young; Angelia, born in 1844, is the wife of A. S. Waldie, a justice of the peace of Brooklyn; and Ansel M., who died in 1864, at the age of eighteen. Captain Rowland Miles was a native of Rhode Island; married in Otsego County, N. Y. After the death of his wife, in 1809, leaving two children,—Charles, of Carbondale, and Mrs. David Kent,—he married Clara Rice, who bore him children,—Reuben Orson; Harriet, wife of Hugh Stone, now of Illinois; Henry; and James L. Miles, who, being wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, died soon afterwards. Rowland Miles settled first in Brooklyn, then in Abington, but died at the homestead of his son-in-law, David Kent, at the age of eighty-two.

Henry W. Kent (J. K.) 71—1881, Rhoda A. Palmer (E. H. P.); Amy L. (Sterling) Richard, Nelson.—Wm. Cameron.

Samuel Wright (bro. W. W.), Almira Sweatland. See—Napoleon Dennis.

Latham Williams (Groton, Ct.); Ch., Nelson, Eveline (Ross), Luke, Thankful (Miles), Amanda (Wm. Giles), Lucy (G. H. Giles), John S.—Chas. Kent.

Rodney Jewett.—His father, Nathan Jewett (1783–1861), came from East Haddam, Conn., in the spring of 1811; bought the Guernsey improvements on one hundred acres of land near the Bridgewater line, paying for his purchase in gold, and erected a log house. He had been a comb manufacturer in Boston, and later a ship carpenter at East Haddam. In the fall of the same year (November 3d) he removed with his wife, Electa Fox (1790–1865), and two children),—Francis (born 1808, died a young man in New Orleans) and Rodney (1810–1877),—and settled at their new home in Brooklyn. He added some two hundred acres more of land by purchase in after-years; built a barn in 1813, and the present residence, owned by his grandson, Nathan R. Jewett, in 1822. He cleared a large part of his land, was an industrious and judicious farmer, and identified himself with early enterprises for the bettering of the condition of the settlers. His wife was a member of the Methodist Church from eleven years of age, and one of the early devoted members and founders of the church at East Bridgewater. Their house was the stopping-place for the early Methodist preachers, and their hospitality and generosity were fully commensurate with their means. Both were buried at East Bridgewater. Their other children were Betsey (1816) is the wife of Alfred W. Mack, of Eagle Harbor, Orleans Co., N. Y.; Allen (1819–63) served in the late Rebellion, was wounded in a cavalry fight at Beverly Ford, and died shortly afterward in the hospital; Lavinia (1823–86) received her preparatory education at Harford Academy, was graduated at Wyoming Seminary, under Dr. Nelson, in 1854, and was a teacher of high repute in the public schools for many years. She established a select school at her home, which she continued for six years, when she taught the higher branches, and to her careful instruction many of those in the vicinity trace their better knowledge of an English education.

Rodney Jewett, second son of Nathan, was fifteen months old when his parents settled in Brooklyn. He had the usual advantages of the district school in the neighborhood, but even in boyhood learned that industry and economy must be characteristic of those who would gain a competence in a new country. How well he studied these principles was well illustrated in his after-life in the large property that he accumulated and divided among his children. He was self-reliant as a young man, and his parental training had been no detriment to laying the foundation for his success as a business man. Although he had little to begin with, upon reaching his majority, his ambition, his judicious management and will to accomplish whatever he undertook, together with his sagacity, made him one of the most successful men of his time in the county. His homestead was where his son, Frederick B., now resides, contiguous to his father's, and comprised some four hundred acres at his death. His residence, built in 1841, together with a dozen out-buildings, were burned in 1873, and the present fine residence was erected on the same site soon afterwards by himself and Frederick. The latter is his successor on this property, and is the owner of some six hundred acres of land in one body, and keeps a dairy of sixty cows. Rodney Jewett married, in 1836, Sally Maria Bailey (1813–51), a daughter of Colonel Frederick (1780–1851) and Polly Witter (1789–1828) Bailey, who came to Brooklyn in 1807,—whose sketch may be found elsewhere. The children are Mary E., born in 1838, is the wife of Rev. Charles Blake, a Methodist minister at Rome, Pa.; Nathan Rodney, 1839, before mentioned; Jane A., 1841, wife of Hon. B. Wood, a lawer of Effingham, Ill.; Harriet E., 1842, the wife of Jonathan F. Gardner, a large farmer in East Bridgewater; Gertrude E., 1844, wife of Major H. W. Bardwell, of Tunkhannock; Lavinia A., 1846, wife of William Stark, of Bridgewater; and Frederick B. Jewett, born in 1848, before mentioned. His second wife, now his widow, residing at Montrose, is Sarah B. Kennard, whom he married in 1852. She was born in East Bridgewater January 17, 1811; is a woman of marked intelligence and Christian character. Her father, Abraham E. Kennard, a native of Bucks County, removed with his mother and stepfather to Harmony, this county, when he was a boy. Upon reaching manhood he married Sally Bird, who

was born in Windsor, N. Y., and in 1810 settled in East Bridgewater, on a farm upon which the creamery is now located. They were among the early settlers of that part of the township, reared a large family of children, were identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church at East Bridgewater, and died there respected by all who knew them.

Their children are Dr. George D. practiced medicine at Skinner's Eddy for many years, made a trip to California, and died on the Pacific Ocean on his return voyage; Alonzo L. married and died in Iowa; Lura (Oakley), Enoch, Wm. Penn, Norton, Thos., Smith.—F. M. Sterling.

Elisha Mack (J. M.) 1768–1839, 1st Lydia Lord; Lydia, Matilda (Lord), Fanny (A. Tiffany), Eliza (P. Tiffany), Elisha; 2d Taphena Lord; Marvin Enoch, Horace, Charles, Wm., Ursula, Emily (Bagley), Adaline, John, Ansel, Alfred, Mary.—P. H. Tiffany.

Elisha Mack, Jr. (E. M.), Lois Robinson; Mary, Lydia, Henrietta (Ely), Albert.—A. E. Mack.

Marvin L. Mack (E. M.), 1st Emeline Palmer (E.



RODNEY JEWETT.

Ann, wife of S. A. Mack, died at Wellsborough, Pa.; Lunira, deceased, was the wife of Dennison Marvin, of Onondaga County, N. Y.; Abram M. died at eighteen; Sarah B., widow of Rodney Jewett, noticed above; Martha S., the wife of Alexander McCollum, died in East Bridgewater; Amasa, deceased; Mary A., wife of Lucius Blakslee, of White Haven, Pa.; Warren P. lived and died in East Bridgewater, on the homestead; Julia A. and Benjamin Bird died young; and Helen, the wife of J. B. Harding, died in Michigan. Of this large family of the Kennard children, only Mrs. Blakslee and Mrs. Jewett are living in 1887.

Jas. Wm. Sterling (T. S.) 1791–1864, Betsey Tewksbury (J. T.) 82—1876; Mary (Belcher), Albert, Hannah (Lathrop), Jas., Geo. W., Paulina H. P.); Edwin, Jas. W., Geo. C., Ledyard, Chas. M., Horace, Ellen: 2d Mary Roscoe.

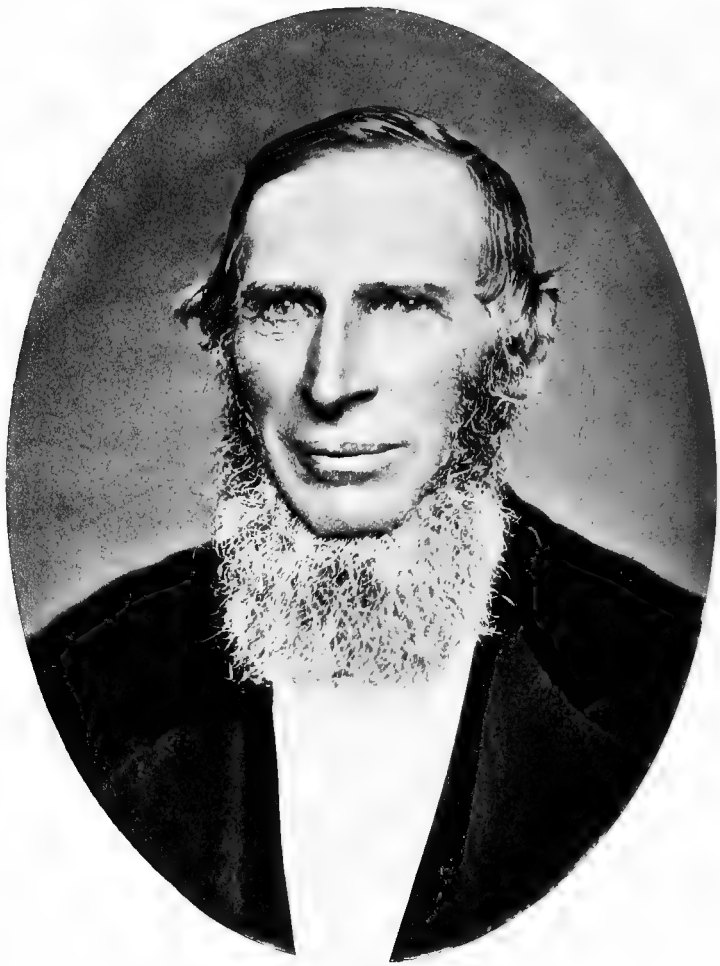
Moses B. Yeomans (J. Y.), Ann Hewett (Jed. H.); Jos. O., Sarah (Hinkley), John M.

Elijah Kent (J. K.) 78—1881, Elsa Dikeman, 59—1866; Geo. W., Ellen, Theodocia.—Hubert Johnson.

Elisha Safford, (Lisbon, Ct.) 81—1862, Olive Tracy 73—1859; Felix, Verie Ann, Levi, Susan (Van Auken), John D., Laban, Jedediah, Elisha, Martha, Esther (Tiffany).—L. McKeeby.

David Sutliff, Charity Dunbar; Harris, Joel, Zara, Currance, Hannah (Tiffany), Charity (Garland). I. Van Auken.

Harris Sutliff (D. S.), Anna Bonney; Lucius, Phebe, Henry.



R. T. Breech

Joel Sutliff; chl. Lyman, Mary, Clarissa (Grannis). —L. B. Tiffany.

Zara Sutliff (D. S.), Polly Bonney, (A. B.); Sophronia, David, Caroline (Corwin), Emeline (Tewksbury), Levi, Lucretia.—I. Van Auken.

1812. Edward Packer 44—1832, Mary Lord; Edward, Joseph, Chas., Dudley, Albert, Elisha, Mary, Samuel.—D. B. Packer.

Esek H. Palmer, Groton, Ct., 83—1861, Amy Smith (J. S.), 96—1879; Lydia (Chapman), Emeline (Mack), Annis (Baily) Elmina (R. Kent), Rhoda (H. W. Kent), Jas. S., Gurdon, Chas. R., Eunice (Titus), Isaac.—F. Bennet.

Stephen Breed (Sketch).—E. S. P. Hine.

Stephen W. Breed (S. B.) 1812–1880, 1st Lucy Beardsley, 1812–1846; 2d Susanna Guile; Geo. F.—I. W. Wright.

Stephen Williams, Sr. 63—1846, Polly Williams 53—1839; Amos, John, Lydia (Bagley), Sally (Kellam), Stephen, Mary (Barnes), Angeline, Emily (Williams). Wm. L. Perry.

Jas. Packer, Lina Williams; Albert, Julia (Gere), Sarah (Chandler), Jas. G., Mary (Barnes), Eunice (Walker), Chas. M.—Res. thirty-six years.—N. L. Tiffany.

Wm. S. Maryott, Rebecca Lampher; Wm., Ichabod, Rebecca, Stephen, David, Mary, Sarah, Elisha, Charles, Anson, Preston, Harriet.—D. I. Kinney.

Caleb Crandall, 1st Ransom; Polly (Saunders), Asa, Nancy (Wilmarth): 2d Betsey Darrow; Geo., Henry, Jas.; 4th Malinda Britton; Sarah, Elizabeth, Joshua. See "old roads."

Asa Crandall (C. C.), Rhoda Tewksbury (Eph. T.); Wm. P., Emeline (Tiffany), Chas. E., Amanda (Ira Foster). Saml. Mead.

Ephraim Howe 67—1840, Amy Sterling (sister I. S.); Hiram, Thos., Elijah, Eph. K., Jas. E., Minerva (Whitford), Mary (Nichols).—N. C. Benjamin and Luther Benjamin.

Jas. E. Howe (E. H.), 1st Lucy Baccus 26—1834; Eunice (Day): 2d Pamela Converse.—(Nicholson). Luther Benjamin.

Nelson Tiffany (A. T.) 44—1855, Permelia Whitney (R. W.); Harvey N., Harmon B., Cynthia A., Emma E.—H. B. Tiffany.

E. Kirby Howe (E. H.), Julia Randall (S. R.); Betsey (Baker), Lucy (Reed), Mary (Crandall), Emma, Frances, Lucetta, Alfred.—E. N. McKinney.

Hiram Howe (E. H.), Sylvia Cheever; Lydia, Eph. P., Amy, Cyrus, Nancy, Nathan.—J. C. Gere.

Stephen Smith, Lovinia Tewksbury (Jac. T.); Almira, Eliza (Schoonmaker), Welcome, Jane, Wealthy, Mariette, Jas. N., Elnora. Res. thirty. (Auburn). B. O. Watrous.

Elizur Tiffany (P. T.) 71—1883, Hannah Rought; John, Mary, Geo. P., Lucy, Judson.

ROBERT FITCH BREED.—His father, Stephen Breed (1786–1852), of Stonington, Conn., married, in 1811, Sophia Gere (1786–1882), a daughter of Robert Gere and sister of Charles and Ebenezer Gere, of Groton, Conn., early settlers in Brooklyn. The following year after their marriage, 1812, Stephen Breed, wife and son, Stephen W., removed from Stonington, and after a tedious journey reached the clearing in Brooklyn where Adam Miller and family had their home in 1787. The property had also been vacated by James Coil and Edward Goodwin. Upon arriving here Mr. Breed had three hundred dollars in money—a large sum for a new settler of this county eighty years ago. In due time he extended largely his clearings, added by purchase other land and was the owner at his death of some two hundred acres as his homestead, besides other real estate in the township. He was a thrifty and industrious farmer. In 1822 he erected the present residence, and opened it as "The Travelers' Home," a public-house, on the old Milford and Owego turnpike, where he entertained, as the popular landlord, the weary travelers emerging from the old-fashioned coaches of the day, after a journey on that great thoroughfare from New York, or from Owego. Early in the temperance reformation he adopted its principles and afterwards kept his inn as a temperance house until his death. At Breed's Hotel was the place for many years for holding the old militia drills, which brought all the country folks together, where cider, pumpkin pies and boiled eggs were usually sold from wagons for a luncheon, and on which occasions the officers of the day donned their richly ornamented costumes, becoming their rank, as they rode their stately steeds on parade drills. Stephen Breed and wife were among the early members and founders of the Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, of which he was one of its elders as long as he lived. Mrs. Breed was an honorable Christian woman, whose life left its impress upon her children, and whose influence was felt in the church and among her wide circle of friends. She was a member of the First Congregational Church of Bridgewater (then called) as early as 1818, and remained a devoted member of the church until her death, at the great age of ninety-six years.

Their son Stephen W. (1811–80), of delicate health in boyhood, was educated in the private school of Miss Kingsley, at the house of Colonel Bailey and at Franklin Academy, in Harford, was a merchant at Orwell, Bradford County, for some time, and subsequently settled on the old State Road, on a farm formerly owned by his father, where he carried on farming and a tannery during his active business life. He was an enterprising, public-spirited man. His first wife, Lucy Beardsley, died in 1842, five years after their marriage, without issue. By his second wife, Susanna Guile, of Harford, he had one child, Rev. George Fitch Breed, who has been successively rector of Danville and Troy Episcopal Churches, and is the present rector of the Episcopal Church at Asbury Park, New Jersey.

Robert Fitch Breed (1815–82), second son of Ste-

phen and Sophia (Gere) Breed, was born on the homestead in Brooklyn, to the ownership of which he succeeded at his father's death. He in early life became inured to farm work, and seemed to inherit the business and ability, sterling characteristics of his father. What book-knowledge he acquired in boyhood he turned to practical use, and throughout life his practical ideas, sound judgment and honorable counsel were alike highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was domestic in his habits, a good farmer and a large stock-raiser, and he added to the real estate, making a total of some five hundred acres. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, in which he had been reared, was at its death one of its elders, and not only was he a liberal contributor to the support of the church and charities during his life, but he bequeathed a fund for its maintenance after his decease. He was in no sense a politician; but as a member of the Whig and Republican parties, he exercised the right of suffrage according to his own judgment of men and principles, and for several years served as assessor of Brooklyn. In 1874 he married Emma M. Beers (born in 1844), a daughter of John S. (1796–1863) and Sally Howe Beers (born in 1800), of Orwell, Pa. To Robert F. and Emma M. Breed were born three children,—Stephen Fitch, Elmer William and Robert Stanley Breed. The children of John S. and Sally Beers are Aurelia, wife of George W. Brown, of Orwell; John U., of Whately, Mass.; Mary, wife of Leroy Woodruff, of Towanda; Charles, of Orwell; Sarah, wife of J. C. Gere, of Brooklyn; Louisa, wife of William Black, of Bradford County; Lyman, of Clay Centre, Kansas; and Emma M. Beers, of Bradford County. After the death of Mr. Breed his widow, in 1886, married Porter E. S. Hine, a teacher of wide and merited reputation in this and adjoining counties, who was born in Gibson in 1838. He was educated at Harford University under Rev. Lyman Richardson and under Rev. Edward Allen, and at the Normal School of Illinois, and has been a teacher of public schools for a period of over thirty years. For several years he has been, and is at present, principal of the graded school at Nicholson, Wyoming County, and has taught the higher English branches in the schools in Harford, Clifford, Lenox, Gibson, Brooklyn, Sussex and Warren Counties, N. J., and in the State of Illinois. He is the son of David L. (born 1815) and Polly K. Adams (born 1817) Hine, of Harford, the former a native of New Haven, Conn., whose father, Stephen Hine (1792–1826), died in Natchez, Miss., and whose mother, Esther (Larrabee) Hine (1791–1867), died in New Haven; the latter a daughter of Joshua K. (1791–1876) and Peddy W. Tiffany Adams (1796–1830), who came from Connecticut in 1812 to Brooklyn, and subsequently settled in Harford, where they died. Joshua K. Adams was a native of Windham County, and Peddy W. Tiffany was a daughter of Hosea Tiffany, who, with his wife and three older children, settled in Harford in 1792, but who first visited this county in 1790, and was one of the *nine partners*.

1813. Israel Reynolds, Westchester, N.Y., Hannah Loder; Nancy, Sally, Nathaniel, Samuel, Esther, Polly, Hannah, Abby, Israel. Res. twelve years.

Samuel Reyolds (I. R.), 95—1885, Keziah Scott; Jas. W., Wm. U., Amelia (Darrow), Lavinia, Winfield.—J. W. Reynolds.

Nathaniel Reynolds, died 1873, Sarah Foster; Hothir, Phebe (Rogers), Oscar, Alzina, Euphemia, Martha, Faustina (Johnson), Mary, Theodore.

Ezra Brown, Nancy Bolles; Ezra S., Clark, Fanny (Beebe), Deborah (Derby), Lyman, Hosea, Amanda, Lorenzo, Clarissa, Julia.—Hothir Reynolds.

David Bissell, Hepzibah Reynolds; Chas. F., Nelson, Edward, Lydia, Sarah.—A. L. Warner.

Jacob Wilson (J. W., Sr.) 1784–1868, Selinda Brown 75—1867; Mary A. (Oakley), Nelson J., Eliza (Booth), Elliot, S. Jane (Penny).—J. M. Newton and C. R. Bailey.

Asa Crandall (Charleston, R. I.), Matilda Saunders; Eliza, Mary, John, Rebecca, Artemisia, Asa, Sarah, Hannah, and Chas. M. (late of Montrose). —C. F. Richards.

Daniel Cone (Middlesex Co., Ct.), Ruth Rich; Martha, Ruth, Sylvester, Thos., Amanda, Edwin, Eliza (Weston), Nelson, Alma, Angeline. Res. 5 yrs. (Ohio).

Jas. Smith (Ct.) 83—1835, Annis Newton 82—1833; Isaac, Latham, Amy (Palmer), Eunice, Abagail.—Wm. Cameron.

Isaac Smith (J. S.) 86—1861, Sally Eldridge; David G., Betsey (Torrey), Giles, Minette (Nickerson), Hallam, Saml. K., Mary (Whipple), Sophia (Garland).—J. Lorimer.

Latham Smith (J. S.) 66—1848, Sally Newton 51—1840; Sarah L. (Weston), Sophronia (Tiffany), Emma, (Gere), Mary (Adams), Latham A., Elijah N., Hubbard, Deborah (Peck), Jas. F., Eunice (Hawley).—J. W. Adams.

Ezra S. Kent—See sketch of A. W. Kent.

1814. Joshua Baker, Groton, Ct., 1785–1872, Betsey Vorse, 1782–1860; Danl., Betsey, Mary A., Reuben, Abbie, Orrin, Esther (Mackey), Margaret, Lewis, Annie, Joshua.—F. Bennet and "old roads."

Gabriel Ely, Lyme, Ct., Eunice Merriman; Mary (Mitchell), Silas P., Joseph, Wm., Rachel, Fanny (Rogers), Erastus, Theressa (Gere), Gates.—B. O. Watrous.

Zelophehad Ely (bro. G. E.) 52—1822, Elizabeth Sterling, 90—1859; Jacob, Lyman, John R., Hiram, Parnel (Babcock), Elizabeth (J. R. Babcock).—J. R. Ely.

Lyman Ely (Z. E.) 77—1873, Bathsheba Giles, 69—1876; Mary (Van Auken), Lucy (Williams).—I. Van Auken.

1815. Lebbeus Rogers (Montville, Ct.) 81—1872, Fanny Ely, 75—1870 (G. E.); Elizabeth (Lewis), An-

drew, Chas., Rachel (Reynolds), Sarah, Christopher, Henry, Mary (Stanton), Fanny, Edwin.—C. Rogers.

Andrew Rogers (bro. L. R.) 1792–1878, Silance Ely (Gur. E.) 1798–1840; Gurdon B.—L. Richards.

Enoch Mack (J. M.) Polly Spencer; Harriet, Flavel.—O. D. Hollister.

John R. Babcock, Elizabeth Ely (Z. E.); Jacob, Elizabeth, Louisa (Spencer), Charles, John, Lucy (Brundage), Saml., Jas. T.—A. Rogers.

Peter Herkimer (Herkimer Co., N. Y.) died 1868, Lucina Bacon; Peter, Lucy, Lyman, Wm. R., Leonard, Betsey (Brown).—L. Herkimer.

Jas. Oakley, 57—1851 (Harford) Vashti Bacon, 75—1869; Alonzo, Jotham, Betsey (Brownell), Emeline (Tiffany), Harriet, Geo. D., Edward, Mary (Page), Martha (Sherman), Danl. G.—W. R. Page.

Anthony Fish, Groton, Ct., 88—1854, Hannah Chipman, 84—1856; Anthony, Hannah (Latham—Bisbee), Prudy (Tewksbury), Francis, Sabra (Davison), Fredk., Julia (A. Hewett), Sally (Bagley), Fanny (J. Hewett), Asa, Mary (Richardson), Emily (Williams), Wm.—A. Fish.

Francis Fish (A. F.) 83–1884, 1st Nancy Tarbox, 59—1860; Eliza (Tewksbury): 2d Diadama (Scott) Wright.—B. G. Sterling.

Fredk. Fish (A. F.), Ancy Race; Malena (Tiffany), Sarah (Page), Wm. C.

Nathaniel Sterling (bro. I. S), 97—1872, 1st Prudy Maples; Anna, Sally, Rebecca, Jefferson: 2d Polly Moss, 65—1849; Doratha, Silas, Flora, Hannah, Julia Rachel.—C. T. Goodrich.

Jefferson Sterling (N. S.) Sophronia Wilson (D. W.); Collins, Harriet (Whitman).

Henry Gere (J. G.), Harriet Parke (Thos. P.).—Mo.

1816. Joseph Jackson (Josh. J.) 1789–1864, 1st Rebecca Cushman; Phebe (Rose), Rebecca (Brown); 2d Esther Bidwell; Almira (Crofoot), Joseph F., Benj. B., Betsey, Joshua, Esther J. (Wilson): 3d Milly (Tarbox) Wilson.

Joshua Jackson (Vt.) 80—1842, Eleanor Fisk; Joshua, Jr., Joseph, Susanna (Farrar), Caleb, Betsey.—R. Sterling and M. Perigo.

Saml. Bissell. See physicians.

Joshua Fletcher, Mary Gere (S. G.).

A. J. Tiffany—Sketch.

1817. Augustus Converse, Sibyl Smith; David G., Pamela (Howe), Mary (Gere), Augustus, Sophronia, Jane, Erastus, Isaac, Jas. A.—M. L. Lemon.

Thos. Garland, (S. G.) 1796–1882, Judith Tewksbury, 1797–1868 (Jac. T.); Susan M. (Adams), Edward, Caroline (Townsend), Louisa (Lee), Lucy G. (Sterling).—L. A. Townsend.

Erastus Caswell, Norwich, Ct., 82—1869, Lucy Carey, 64—1855; Henry, Lydia (J. Lines) Mary, Jas., Wealthy (L. N. Lines), Huldah J.—C. F. Richards.

Gurdon Ely (Ct.) (bro. Z. E.)—not here, Parnal Phelps; Ammi, Gurdon, Silance (Rogers).

Ammi Ely (G. E.), Hannah Ely; Elizabeth (Reynolds).—Eliza Reynolds.

Jonas R. Adams, 1st Eliza Tappan; Jas. L., Eliza (Race): 2d Olivia Seeley; Amos, Albert, Nancy.—Jennie Northrop.

Hezekiah Olney 71—1822, Windham, Ct., Orpha Hawkins; Abigail (Gere), Rachel (Corey).

G. W. Palmer (E. H. P.) 58—1875, Emily Gere.—R. L. Gere.

S. Horace Yeomans (S. Y., Jr.) 1817–1859, Roena Belcher; Fredk., Edward, Sarah, Huldah, Wm. H.—Lathrop.

1818. Jacob Wilson, Sr., 76—1826, Hannah Dimock; Jacob Dimock.—C. R. Bailey.

Dimock Wilson (J. W., Sr.), Milly Tarbox; Chas., Sophronia (Sterling), Julia (Lewis.)—Clifford.

Joseph Peckham, Sr., Anna Burdick; Joseph, Clark, Nancy (Austin), Betsey (Ely). Res. 8 yrs.

Joseph Peckham, Jr., 1782–1860, Sally Crandall, 1793–1882; Jas. S., Sarah (Oakley—Crandall).—J. S. Peckham.

Joseph Lines, Sr., 1799–1874, Betsey Mack (J. M.) 1800–1887; Elizabeth (Tiffany), Joseph.—Cornelia Packer.

Thos. Oakley, 61—1857, 1st Clarissa Otis; Sarah (Perigo), Edwin, Eunice (Curtis), Thos. M., Polly (Watrous), Nancy, Joseph, Clarissa: 2d Cynthia (Seely) Austin, J. Oakley.

Richard Williams, Sally Gates; Elisha G., Mary L. (Stanton), Adaline (Tooker), Ellen A. Res. 55 yrs.—H. Aten.

Geo. Newbury; Olive Randall, (S. R.); Caroline. Levi Simons, Sally Wright (Sis. W. W.); Harlo, Julius, Calvin, Jas.—S. S. Gavitt.

Arunah Tiffany (N. T.), Lucy Follet. Res. 2 yrs. Gibson.

Gurdon Ely (G. E. Sr.) 1796–1873, Olive Corey; Jeremiah, Mahala, Ammi, Rosetta, Lydia, Martha, Olive S.—C. F. Watrous.

Jeremiah Spencer, Polly Giles (T. J.); Saml. W., Fanny (Yeomans), Lucy (I. Dewitt). I. A. Bailey.

Lodowick Bailey (bro. A. B.) 87—1873, Hannah Avery 70—1860; Hannah, John L., Eliphalet, Caroline, Eliza, Adaline, I. Avery, Lodowick, Lucinda, L. Bailey.

J. L. Bailey (L. B. Sr.) Huldah T. Yeomans (J. Y.); Miner, Bathsheba.—J. A. Rozelle.

Amos P. Merrill, N. H., 69—1843, Rebecca Barber; Jonathan H., Amos B.—R. Sterling.

Amos B. Merrill (A. P. M.), Harriet E. Smith; Jonathan H., Andrew, Rebecca (Bell), Ansel, Daniel, Leander. Hopbottom.—R. Sterling.

Jonathan H. Merrill (A. P. M.), Lucy Gere (C. G.); Chas. G., Geo. W., Rebecca.

Abel Hawley, Ct., Marilla Hutchinson; Emily, Joseph W., Pamela, Crandall, Milo, Nelson, Sarah, Del. Williams.

Asa Hawley (bro. A. H.), Ruth Bronson; Eliad, Asa, Fanny, Sally, Rhoda.—A. G. Sterling.

Increase, Abel, Chancy: 2d Esther Lambert.—A. J. Smith.

Aaron Dewitt (bro. J. D.), 1793–1876, Hannah, 62—1856; Maria, Jacob, Catharine (Roberts), Albert, Isaac, Amos, Geo.—F. P. Miller.

Jeduthan Nickerson, Minette Smith (I. S.); Helen—adopted.—F. Bennet, E. P. Bailey.

1829. Jacob Van Auken, 50—1846, N. J., Elizabeth 80—1852; Amos, Benj. W.—Susan Van Auken.

Amos Van Auken (J. V.), Susan Havens; Isaac, Eleanor (Ely), Danl., John, Giles, Mary (Giles), Rush.—C. J. Lathrop.

B. W. Van Auken (J. V.), Susan Safford (E. S.); Tracy, Sidney, Courtright, Calvin, Olive, Dwight, Martin, Hester, Willis, Levi, and Ruby (grandchild).—Levi Van Auken.

1830. Allen McKinney, 57—1864, Mary Mack (Elij. M.); Braton, Noble, Amanda, Mary, Jane (Northrop), Chester, Eliza, Elisha.—Jennie Northrop.

Sylvester Cooke, Mass., Olivia Wade; Oliver, Fredk., Austin, Henry, Wm., Edwin. Res. 14.—J. Best.

Braton Richardson.—See "Physicians."

1833. Saml. Westbrook, Rebecca Ainey; Hannah (Mead), Danl., Lucetta (Ross), Malvina.—D. C. Westbrook.

John Potts, Susan Garland (S. G.).—Bucks Co.—J. F. Doran.

Asa Newton.—Sketch.

Archibald Williams, Ct., 41—1843, Sarah Titus, 1810–1867; Chas., Joab, Geo., Jasper, Harriet, Willard.—C. A. Williams.

The following belong to the next 25 years:—

Cyrus Oakley (bro. Jas. O.), 66—1876, 1st Dency Carpenter; Edwin, Emma: 2d Sarah Peckham.

Amos Smith, Abigail Mitchell; Lucy, Amos, Polly, Emeline, Arzelia, Fanny (Bissell).—N. R. Jewett.

Lyman W. Kellam, Sally Williams (S. W., Sr.); Fanny (Bell), Eliza, Saml., Wm., Chas.—R. T. Ashley.

Saml. W. Spencer, Louisa Babcock (J. R. B.); Chas., Frank, Mary (Surdam).

Saml. Kellam (bro. L. K.), Alice Bagley (Jas. B.); Luther.—A. J. Ainey.

Albert G. Reynolds, 1st Elizabeth Ely (A. E.); Geo., Joseph: 2d Rachel Rogers (L. R.); Julia, Chas.. 3d Eliza Yeomans (J. Y.); Mortimer, Ella (Brink).—E. A. Reynolds.

Orlando A. Eldridge (R. E.), 1812–1816, Mary A. Taylor, 1818–1884; Saml. B., Wm. H., Edwin S.—S. B. Eldridge.

Saml. D. Townsend, N. Y., Sally M. Benjamin; Lewis, Mary (Morgan), Adelia, Jerome, Cornelia, Theodore. Res. 33 yrs.

Robt. Eldridge, Groton, Ct., 1st Sally Sylvester; Jas., Orlando, Lydia, Eliza: 2d Dorathe Collard; Chas., Jennie.—A. J. Ainey.

Geo. H. Giles, (T. G.), Lucy S. Williams (L. W.); Theoda, Geo. I., Loretta (Davison), Fanny, Lyman, Hattie (Lindley), Thos. L., Wm. H.

Benjamin Jackson (J. J.), Hannah Lily; Eleanor, Eliza, Mary, Benj. S., Bianca, Joseph.—C. F. Perigo.

John Stroud, Elvira Kingsley; Wm., Frances, John.

C. Marvin Chapman (G. C.), Mary Adams (Wm. A.); Will, Burt, Geo. Florida.—Wm. Mead.

Daniel Torrey, 57—1857, Betsey Smith (I. S.); 58—1862.—L. Richards.

Chas. C. Daley, Lucy Wilcox; Chas., Julia, Lucy, Louisa, Alvin, Harriet, Frances, Horace, Wm. T.—E. T. Stephens.

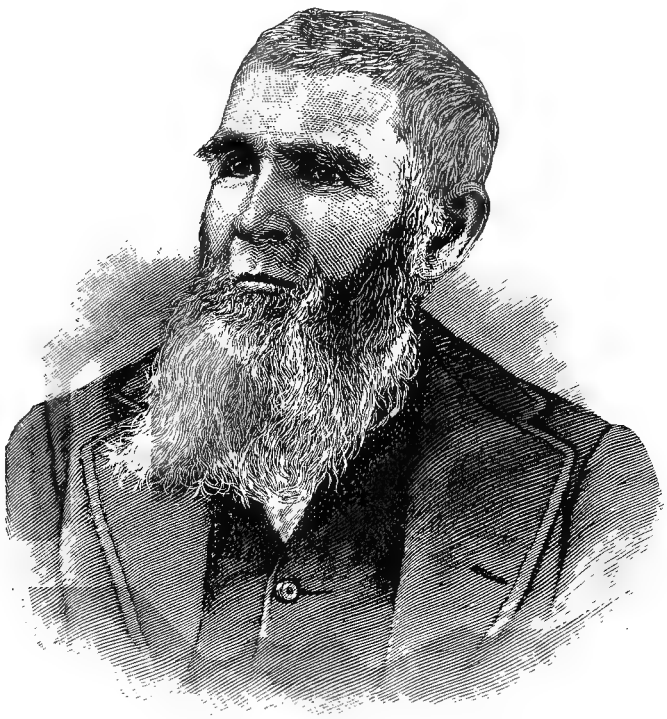
Ira W. Curtis, Eunice Oakley (T. O.); Fernando, Clara.

John Robinson, 1st —— Holenback; Caroline (W. P. Sterling): 2d Olive Howard (S. H.); Chas., Olive, Nancy, Mary, Hersey.—F. A. King.

Edwin Tiffany, 1812–1857, Sophronia Smith (L. S.); Malvina E.—M. E. McKeever.

James Monroe Newton.—The first record we have of this family is that the father of Samuel Newton removed from Scituate, Massachusetts, and settled at Ledyard or Groton, New London County, Connecticut, and that in regular line of successive generations from this ancestor, Samuel, Jr., Christopher, Agrippa, Asa (1767–1848) and Eunice Allen (1767–1849) Newton, followed by their son, Samuel Allen Newton, have occupied the homestead there. Family tradition says that the progenitor of the Newtons settled in New England soon after the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620, and the seven generations herein given seem to authenticate the tradition. Samuel Allen Newton (1791–1863) was a teacher of wide repute in his native place, Groton, and there for twenty winters instructed the youth of the common schools. He served in the War of 1812, and did coast-duty, and was a fife major in the old State militia of Connecticut. He married, in 1815, Mary (1795–1876), a daughter of Isaac and Amy Gavitt Babcock, of the same place. The latter after her husband's death, in Connecticut, came to this county and settled near Dimock Corners with her children. Eunice Allen's father, Captain Samuel Allen, was killed in Fort Griswold during the Revolutionary War, and his name is inscribed on a marble tablet with others who so gallantly withstood the British on that memorable occasion. Agrippa Newton, the great-grandson of Samuel above mentioned was called out to defend New London at the time it was burned by the British in the same war, but was not in any engagement. Samuel Allen Newton removed with his wife and family, in 1834, from Groton, and sailing in a sloop to New York, thence *via* the Hudson to Rondout, the Delaware and Hudson Canal to Honesdale, and by team the remainder of the way, arrived in the northern part of Brooklyn township. Here he purchased of Judge William Jessup, agent, one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, which was his homestead

until his death. He subsequently added by purchase seventy-five acres more. In 1840 he built the present residence. Upon the solicitation of his neighbors, he opened a select school at his home in 1839, known as the Newtonville Institute, where many, who are now the business men of the community, obtained their most advanced education from books. He was a natural mathematician, a natural mechanic and a surveyor, and he was apt in music, which he loved and ardently practiced. Both himself and wife were devoted members of the Presbyterian Church of ing a wife and one son. She is the present wife of Jason Wright, of Hopbottom. James M. Newton, before mentioned, owns the homestead and has continued its management since his father's death. He obtained his early education in the home schools, and under the private instruction of his father. His life-work has been farming, and the appointments of the old homestead show the work of a thrifty and judicious agriculturist. He united with the Susquehanna Grange years ago, and is interested in all that benefits the farmer and improves the condition of its





Brooklyn. The eldest son, Isaac A., born in 1819, died in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, leaving a wife and two children; James Monroe, born at Groton, Connecticut, October 12, 1821, succeeded his father on the homestead; Jenette, 1824, was first the wife of Martin L. Catlin, of Bridgewater, and after his death married Dann S. Watrous, of Brooklyn; Henry Franklin, 1826, formerly connected with the fork manufactory at Montrose, is a farmer in Dimock; George F. (1836–69), died at Holly, Michigan, leav- laborers. The family is identified with the Methodist Church at Brooklyn.

His wife, whom he married in 1856, is Frances E. Slauson, who was born at Ridgefield, in Fairfield County, Connecticut, May 26, 1837. She is a daughter of Jesse B. (1809–69) and Fannie Mead (1808–82) Slauson, who removed from Connecticut in 1853, to this county, and in 1856 settled near Birchardville, where their son, Edward B., now resides. They were members of the Forest Lake Methodist

Church and were buried in the cemetery there. Their other children are Edward B., born in 1840; Mary Eugenia (1843–77), wife of Charles Leet, died at Montrose; Jesse B. Slauson was a hatter by trade and carried on that business at Ridgefield, but after settling in this county he was a farmer. The children of James M. and Francis E. Newton are, E. Dora, a graduate of the Montrose Academy in the class of '76, and a teacher for twenty terms; married, in 1885, Frederick Hohn, a native of Germany, who landed in Philadelphia in 1865, and resides on his farm nearly adjoining the Newton homestead; Fannie M,. for some time a milliner at Montrose, also married, in 1885, Edward G. Lee, a farmer in Brooklyn; Edward Weeks and Louisa Ella Newton.



D S Watrous

DANN SPENCER WATROUS.—His paternal grandparents, Benjamin (1772–1820) and Lucy (Spencer) (1770–1839) Watrous, natives of Chester, Middlesex County, Conn., settled in the town of Middleburg, Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1797, and in 1818 removed to Bridgewater, this county, and settled where their son Spencer Watrous now resides. They had a family of twelve children, most of whom married and raised families, and were residents of Susquehanna County. A further sketch of the Watrous family may be found in the Bridgewater township history.

Joseph (1794–1875), second son, born in Chester, Conn., removed with his parents to Middleburg, N. Y., and in 1816 married Dolly (1795–1835), a daughter of Usher Benjamin, of the same place. In 1817, with his wife, he came to Bridgewater, and settled near the present site of Mott's woolen-mill, where he resided until 1830, when he bought four hundred acres of land from the John B. Wallace tract, situate on the Milford and Owego turnpike, in southeastern Bridgewater, where his son, Charles F., resides in 1887. In 1844 he built the present residence, and for many years thereafter kept a public-house for the accommodation of travelers on this great highway to New York, but his main business was farming. Both himself and wife were members of the Baptist Church at Montrose, and reared their children under Christian instruction. They were as follows: Harriet, born in 1817, widow of the late Ezra S. Kent, of Brooklyn; Henrietta (1819–75), was the wife of Charles Kent, of Brooklyn; Dann Spencer, born August 26, 1820; Orlando, 1822, resides at Montrose; Bradford Orson, 1824, a farmer in Brooklyn; Ansel Wesley, 1826, of Bay City, Mich.; Sarah Augusta

and Augustus T. died young; Lucy Maria, 1831, is the wife of Charles F. Perrigo, of Brooklyn. By his second wife, Lucinda Wilson, whom he married in 1836, from Smithfield, Bradford County, he had children—Charles F., born in 1836, served in the late Rebellion, and resides on the homestead; Addison, 1838, of the firm of Watrous Bros., merchants, at Waverly, N. Y.; Mary J., 1840, the wife of Moses Harkness, died in Smithfield, Bradford County; and William L., 1846, served in the navy during the late Rebellion, and is of the firm of Watrous Bros., at Waverly. By his third wife, Ann Wilson, a sister of his second, he had no children.

Dann Spencer Watrous, the eldest son, improved his district school education by a short term of instruction under the noted teacher, Samuel A. Newton, who kept a select school at his own home in the neighborhood. He married, in 1843, Sarah Ellen Bard (1822–84), a daughter of John (1794–1854) and Almeda Wilson (1800–35) Bard, of Bridgewater. Her mother was the daughter of Stephen Wilson, the first settler, and the first child born in Bridgewater after its settlement. Their children are Almeda B., born in 1845, wife of Irvin W. Oakley; and Dolly Amanda (1848–61). Dann S. Watrous was early inclined to the use of tools. After his marriage he settled on a part of the homestead, and took up the carpenter and joiner trade, which he has followed since with great success. In 1851 he bought one hundred acres of land in northern Brooklyn, of Nicholas N. Townsend and Ira D. Bell, then very much run down, and only having poor buildings thereon. He at once set about bringing the land into a higher state of cultivation, and in 1857 erected his present residence, making the doors, sash, mouldings and all fine work and the entire structure, himself, which, when completed, was said to be the finest farm residence in the township. He built the Universalist Church edifice and two stores at Hopbottom, and the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches and the Kent & Eldridge store at Brooklyn Centre, besides many other of the most substantial residences in the township and vicinity. His life has been one of great activity, and unassisted, he has made a competence for himself and family. He has served his township as judge and inspector of election, school director, supervisor, auditor and poormaster, and is in politics a Republican. He has been a Past Grand of Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 313, Brooklyn, for thirty-four years, and a member since 1850. He was Master of Brooklyn Grange, No. 246, and one of its organizers, and he is also a Past Master of Susquehanna Grange, No. 74. His second wife, whom he married in 1885, was Mrs. Jenette Catlin (born April 28, 1824), widow of the late Martin L. Catlin (1818–80), to whom were born, by her first marriage, Harry N. Catlin, residing on the Catlin homestead in Bridgewater; and Mary O., wife of Marion E. Griffis, of Dimock. Jenette was the daughter of Samuel A. and Mary Babcock Newton, who settled in Brooklyn township from Ledyard, New London County, Conn., in 1834, a sketch of whose family is in Brooklyn history.

Galen V. Adams (W. A.), Susan M. Garland (T. G.); Adelaid (Jones), Eva, Emmett.—A. W. T. Kent.

Saml. S. Benjamin, N. Y., 56—1866, Margaret Borthwick, 68—1875; Nelson, Geo., Lyman, Mary (Eldridge), James.—A. L. Warner.

Joseph L. Reynolds (A. G. R.) Silance E. Rogers, (G. B. R.); Elizabeth, Georgianie, Edmund, Joseph.—J. D. Blaisure.

Wm. Bloomfield, Polly Tiffany (P. T.); Emeline, Herbert.—A. Blake.

Asa Tewksbury, Nancy Pratt; Geo. W., Edwin.—L. F. Porter.

John T. Perry, N. J., Nancy Lewis; David, Harriet, Wm. L., Sarah (Adams), Ann (McVicar), Eliza (Dolawy).—M. B. Grennell.

Geo. McAlpine; 1st ch. Lucinda, Lydia, Jas. 2d Lucy M. Giddings (C. G.); Frances, Saml.—J. B. Quick.

Johnson Quick, N. J., Harriet Estile; Sarah, Catharine (Tewksbury), Alva, Joseph, Alice (Titsworth), Thos. E.—A. A. Quick.

Christopher Thayer (H. T.), Sally Tewksbury (D. T.), Wm. Stanton, Lydia M. Williams, (R. W.), Ettie, Clark.—B. Woodward.

Jas. Waldie, Scotland, 1st Ann Shaw; Nancy (Giles), Jas., Amanda (Hutson), John, Alexander, Tyler, 2d Emily Kent (J. K.).—E. W. Penny.

Powell G. Burch, N. Y., Lovina Y. Palmer; Caroline, Amret, Morgan, Abigail, Mary, Caleb, Curtis.— F. H. Tiffany.

O. G. Hempstead (G. D. H.), Eliza O. Tyler; Delos, Earnest, Wm. O., Minnie, Harry.—L. F. Porter.

Amos G. Hollister, Emeline Tiffany; Eliza (Kent), Preston, Cora (Baily), Sarah, Wm. H., Duane.

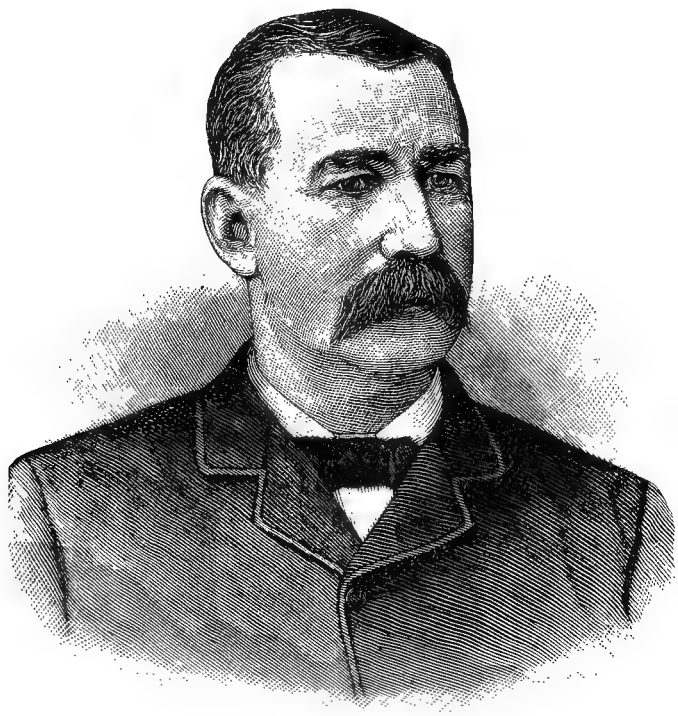
Henry W. Dennis (colored), Angeline; Wm., Napoleon, Sumner.—N. Dennis.

Iaac Tewksbury (E. T.), Abby Squier; Harriet, Edmund, Curtis, Rhoda, Rufus, Ephraim, Lyman, Permelia.—Mary Loomis.

JAMES W. ADAMS.—Of the very few men of this county who lived over a century, one was John Adams, a native of Massachusetts, and a Revolutionary soldier, who came to Harford in 1837. He was then ninety-two, but it was his wish to spend his last days with his son James, who had come here about 1825, and who himself had served in the War of 1812. After his one hundredth year he made a pair of shoes in a day, and did his work well. Four letters were written by him when he was one hundred and one years old, and published before his death in a Massachusetts paper, which have been preserved, and evince a wonderful retention of mental faculties, cultivated and improved after his maturity, his early

advantages being but few. He died in 1849, aged one hundred and four years, one month and four days, and was buried in the cemetery on the hill east of Brooklyn Centre, where also James Adams, his son, was interred. The latter died at the age of seventy-six, in 1855. John Adams' wife was Joanna Munro. By his first wife, Dolly Dickerson (1779–1818), whose father is said to have fired the first gun at Lexington on the part of the colonists, James Adams had children,—Nancy (1800–59) married Loren B. Gates, resided in Harford for a time and went West; Dolly, (1802–28), a Mrs. Brooks, of Massachusetts; James, (1804–80), father of James W.; Elizabeth D. (1806–70), wife of John Boynton, of Groton, Mass.; Jonas (1808–70) died in Harford; Joanna Munro (1811–49) was the wife of Laban Capron, of Harford. By his second marriage, to Lucy Sartell (1792–1864), he had children,—John S., born 1820, of Harford; Lucy E., (1821–82), wife of Alfred Jeffers, of Lenox; Sarah M., 1824, wife of H. N. Smith, of Lenox; Mary Ann died young; Andrew Jackson, 1828, resides in Harford; and William B., 1831, of Hopbottom.

The second son, James Adams, a native of Ashburnham, Mass., married Mary B. (1809–47), a daughter of Ohio Whitney, of the same place, by whom he had children,—Luther B., born 1829, a chair manufacturer of Ashburnham; Dolly died young; Ohio Whitney, 1833, resides at Junction, N. J., and is an engineer; Francis A., 1835, an engineer, residing near Junction, N. J., at Charleston; James Whitney, born at Ashburnham, October 21, 1839; and Joseph Henry, 1841, drowned in a tannery pit at the age of four. James Adams married, for his second wife, Mary H. Smith, of Brooklyn, who was born April 12, 1815. She was a daughter of Latham A. Smith, whose father, James Smith, and family settled in Brooklyn from Connecticut, in 1813. The present Dr. Smith, of New Milford, and the late Dr. Smith, of Susquehanna, are her brothers. James Adams was a morocco manufacturer in Ashburnham. In 1850 he removed thence and bought the Smith homestead in Brooklyn, containing two hundred and fifty acres, situate on the old State Road. He erected a tannery in 1865 on his farm, and continued business as a farmer and tanner until his death. He was a self-reliant, industrious, judicious and honest man, and without any pecuniary assistance made a competence which was divided among his children at his death.



J. W. Adams

James W. Adams was eleven years old when his father came to Brooklyn. His boyhood was divided between attending school and assisting his father on the farm. Upon reaching his majority he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, and in August, 1862, enlisted as sergeant Company A, Captain Geo. L. Stone, One Hundred and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, for nine months' service. He was in the skirmish near Hagerstown, and in the memorable battle of Gettysburg. He was mustered out July 29, 1863, after serving some eleven months. Returning home, he managed the business for several years before his father's death, and succeeded him in the ownership of the farm and home property, by purchase of the heirs of the estate. He has served his township as school director, supervisor three terms, and as one of the board of judges of elections. He was one of the charter members of the Grand Army Post, No. 143, Brooklyn, and since its first election after its reorganization, in 1878, he has served as commander of the post. For one year he was assistant inspector of the district comprised of Wyoming and Susquehanna Counties. In 1861 he married Sarah J. Perry, a daughter of John T. and Nancy (Lewis) Perry, who was born in Wantage, Sussex County, N. J., April 22, 1841. Her parents removed thence to Brooklyn in 1844, and subsequently settled at Brooklyn Centre, where her father manufactured wagons until his death. Their only child is Mary W., who married, in 1886, Charles A. Sickles, of Scranton. John T. Perry's children are David C. and Wm. L., farmers in Brooklyn; Harriet, wife of David Rutan, of Elmira, N. Y.; Ann, wife of M. McVicar, a blacksmith, residing at Brooklyn; and Eliza, wife of O. M. Doloway, a merchant at Brooklyn Centre.

Other persons who at various times have lived or been assessed in the township are Luther Catlin, Geo. Risley, Elijah Birge, Wm. Birge, David Merriman, Geo. Maynard, Uri B. Gillet, Lewis Follet, Wm. Bissill, John Davis, Orson Reed, Calvin Beebe, W. R. Griffith, Palmer Williams, Clark Peckham, Timothy Penny, Christopher Penny, John Goss, Hiram Rockwell, Flavel M. Williams, Leonard Ashley, Prentis Lyman, J. D. Farnam, Josiah Williams, Henry Knapp, Rachel Langstaff, Francis Perkins, Horace Little, Richard Potter, Cornelius Rhodes, Nathan Lathrop, Erastus Allen, John Sullivan, Ebn. Fisk, J. H. Boyd, Obed Johnson, Isaac Morgan, Jas. Beardsley.

Old Mills.—Below the old orchard, on land now of Samuel Mead, in a cozy semi-circular basin on the east margin of the Hopbottom, is the spot where the first grist-mill, built by direction of John Nicholson, stood. Traces of the escape-race are still to be seen, and only a few years ago the interlocked timbers of the wheel-pit were removed to clear the ground. The dam was some eighty rods above—a little above the present dam—and the water was taken in a race along the left bank. A negro miller presided here until starvation forced him away. The next was a saw-mill built by Isaac Tewksbury & Sons about 1805, and stood just at the southeast corner of the new cemetery. Three or four years after, Joshua Miles, Sr., built a grist-mill near it. A saw-mill was built by John Seeley & Sons on the place now owned by A. L. Warner. A carding-mill was put up by Joseph Guernsey just west of the house now occupied by Theodore Reynolds. A grist-mill was built by Justice Kent just above the boundary line as now settled, close by the site of the Jewett saw-mill on the border of Bridgewater. The Truesdell grist-mill stood (about 1830) near where the Nicholson dam was. This mill-site was occupied by a saw-mill kept up for some years by F. Whipple, and by Harrison Dowd; and Geo. McAlpine used it for a bedstead-factory. A saw-mill was early built by Ammi Ely (1st) and Lebeus Rogers, at the outlet of Ely Lake. A. G. Reynolds replaced this by a carding-machine and feed-mill which is no longer standing. Alfred Tiffany & Son, Nelson, built a saw-mill on Martin Creek, near the residence of the latter, who afterward added a grist-mill, neither of which is standing. Charles Tiffany also had a saw and feed-mill a mile above, near his house. James Oakley built a saw-mill at what is now Alford, which has been rebuilt, and a plaster and feed-mill added near by—now operated by Wm. H. Tiffany. Elisha Mack, Sr., put up a saw-mill on Horton Creek, at Mack's Corners. A large factory, run by steam, for sawing, planing, lathework and furniture-making, has taken its place, now conducted by E. P. Mack & Sons. In 1812–14 a cotton-factory was built by Edward Paine (in which others were interested) a mile below the village. The machinery was hauled from Philadelphia by Samuel Yeomans and Thos. Bagley with ox-teams, taking twenty-three days. The investment proved unprofitable, and was soon transferred to John Seymour (Harford) & Co., and in 1825 to Cyril Giddings & Co., and was converted into a wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment, under charge of Lucius Robinson. It was last used by Geo. McAlpine as a furniture-factory, and is no longer standing. But Brooklyn's greatest mill-builder was Joshua Miles, Jr. He put up his first grist-mill a little above the (cotton) "factory," and afterward built another still farther up. This finally went into the hands of Horace Thayer, and Tewksbury & Thayer, and then to Wm. Watterson. It was burnt and rebuilt, and is now owned by M. Caldwell. Mr. Miles also built a saw-mill above this, and then another still above. This was rebuilt, a little higher, by H. Tewksbury and C. C. Thayer, and is now owned by M. Caldwell. Later (about 1822) Mr. Miles built (near the saw-mills) an oil-mill (linseed), with carding-machine in upper part; and about 1825 he began a large paper-mill, in which printing-paper was made of bass-wood fibre, wrapping-paper of straw, etc., and writing-paper of





rags. Just as its machinery and processes had been perfected after years of trial, it was burnt in 1842.

INDUSTRIES.—Beside ordinary farming, dairying (now chiefly in connection with the "American Dairy Company"), fruit-growing, etc., in which the people have been and are engaged, the following are lists of mechanics, etc., down to the present time:

Carpenters.—Charles Gere, Elijah Morgan, Joshua Miles, Sr., Joshua Miles, Jr., Edward Packer, Jeremiah Spencer, Rufus Holdridge, Justice Kent, James Packer, I. H. Sterling, J. Lines, Sr., George Bagley, Abel Hewett, Rowland Miles, Nelson Williams, James Hewett, D. B. Bagley, L. W. Kellam, Chester Tuttle, Wm. Hewett, R. O. Miles, J. Lines, Jr., *Present.*—J. H. Stanton, A. S. Waldie, M. B. Grennell, D. S. Watrous, J. J. Roper, Conger Tiffany, A. E. Tewksbury, A. A. Quick, M. S. Quick, I. S. Tewksbury.

Blacksmiths.—Joshua Saunders, Eph. Howe, J. C. Sweet, Robert Rand, George Newbury, J. B. Hill, Jac. Aney, H. R. Kittle, Noah Hickock Thomas Howe, William T. Walker, George Crandall, N. J. Vergason, Ansel Vergason, Samuel Westbrook, Hart Roberts, John Potts, Asa Day, D. M. Yeomans, G. W. Palmer. *Present.*—J. and P. Doran, J. L. Bookstaver, M. McVicar, J. Hill.

Shoemakers.—J. Chapman, Joshua Jackson, S. B. Blake, Isaiah Hawley, Joshua Fletcher, Abel Hawley, Peter Williams, G. M. Gere, John Sabin, Jesse Bagley, S. L. Kellam, Edmund Garland, C. C. Daley, E. K. Howe, Joseph Jackson, I. M. Dewitt, Wm. Chase, J. D. Richardson, F. Whipple.

Cabinet and Furniture.—Asa Crandall, Elijah Newton, Wm. Specnagle, Edward Otto, Wash. Bagley, Alfred Mack, Thos. Sterling, Ebnr. Gere, M. L. Mack.

Coopers.—Stephen Randall, Stephen Williams, Isaac Tewksbury, L. K. Tewksbury, Thos. Oakley, Wm. Phillips, Amos Tewksbury.

Wagon-Makers.—Ephm. Garland, Abram Kimber, J. T. Perry, J. Quick. *Present.*—T. E. Shadduck.

Hatters.—J. R. Adams, Andrew Rogers.

Masons.—Isaac Williams, A. B. Merrill (stone), David Bissell (stone). *Present.*—A. Blake, B. O. Watrous, E. S. Tewksbury (stone), E. T. Stephens (stone).

Tailors.—Thos. Garland, E. F. Roberts, P. Reynolds, D. A. Titsworth, W. W. Monroe, —— Groves.

HarnessMakers.—F. Whipple, J. White, O. A. Lines, E. N. Barney, B. T. Case. Jedediah Lathrop, saddler.

Tanners.—Jeremiah Gere, Aaron Dewitt, R. F. Ring, Patk. Nugen (deer-skin), Samuel Adams, F. Whipple.

Hotel-keepers.—Noah Tiffany, Arunah Tiffany, Samuel Yeomans, Seth Bisbee, Stephen Breed (no liquors), Jesse Bagley. *Present.*—L. H. Frink (Alford), J. O. Bullard (no liquors). See "predecessors" of J. O. Bullard.

Asheries.—Jas. Noble, S. K. Smith, E. L. Gere.

Merchants.—1st, James Noble and Jairus Day (in "Abbey," early in 1823), 2d, Edward L. Paine (in his own store, west of Malvina Tiffany's house, in May, 1823), R. T. Ashley (1831), F. W. Bailey, George M. Gere, James Jackson, Henry Gere, S. W. Breed, E. S. Kent, Nelson Tiffany, Skidmer Tompkins, Edwin Tiffany, James Smith, E. McKenzie, O. G. Hempstead, O. A. Eldridge, Robert Eldridge, F. W. Allen, C. Rogers, O. W. Toot, M. T. Very, Wm. Craver, G. P. Tiffany, D. A. and A. Titsworth, A. W. Kent, S. B. Eldridge, Ammie and Luther Ely, O. M. Dolaway, C. M. and W. Craver, A. C. Dolaway, J. H. Guun, N. F. Hine; at Alford, Loam Hinds, J. C. Lee, Wm. McMillan, F. E. Tewksbury, W. H. Tiffany (grain), J. B Very, Perry Sweet.

Physicians.— —— Caperton (1787), Samuel Bissell, Mason Denison, Palmer Way, E. B. Slade, B. Richardson, J. Merrill, A. W. Munger, Enoch Mack; — Hatch (1835), Isaac Meacham, W. L. Richardson, E. L. Blakeslee. *Present.*—A. Chamberlin, A. J. Ainey.

ALBERT WATROUS KENT is third in regular line of descent from Justice Kent (1771–1858), a native of Massachusetts, who, with his wife, Anna Stuart, (1779–1858) and children, settled in the northern part of Brooklyn township in 1811, a more detailed account of whom may be found elsewhere in this volume. His father, Ezra S. (1812–74), fifth son of Justice Kent, was born in Brooklyn, and spent his life here, a farmer, a merchant and a dealer in stock. In 1836 Ezra S. Kent purchased a farm adjoining his father's homestead, and the following year married Harriet Watrous, eldest daughter of Joseph (1794–1875) and Dolly Benjamin (1795–1835) Watrous, of Southeast Bridgewater, who was born July 30, 1817, near the present site of Mott's woolen-mills, where her father first settled in Bridgewater. Mr. Kent managed his farm and made improvements thereon until 1848, when he purchased the store and residence of Judge Rollin T. Ashley, at Brooklyn Centre. Here he removed, erected the present store building of S. B. Eldridge, in 1851, and carried on a general mercantile business until 1865. Twice a year during this time he regularly went to New York and purchased goods, conveying them *via* Binghamton, and afterwards to Great Bend by railroad, and thence by team to Brooklyn. His journey, in the early days, was made by the old stage-line on the Milford and Owego turnpike, the most direct route to the great metropolis. For several years before and subsequent to his retirement from mercantile business he was quite largely engaged in buying sheep and cattle in Western Ohio, which he drove and sold in Eastern markets. In his boyhood he had obtained a fair education for the opportunities then at hand, and was for several terms a teacher in the district schools, both before and after his marriage. He was an active business man, possessed marked individual characteristics, and, by his industry and judicious management, accumulated a fair competence. He was formerly a member of the Whig party, afterwards a Republican, but in the Presidential campaign of 1872 he gave his vote to Horace Greeley, a man whom he had for many years admired. Both himself and wife were members of the Universalist Church at Brooklyn. She survives in 1866, and gave many of the facts for this sketch.

ALBERT W. KENT was born on the homestead in Brooklyn, February 4, 1838. He was educated at the home schools and at Harford Academy. Upon reaching his majority he entered the store of his father as a clerk. Three years afterwards, in 1862, he took a one-half interest in the business, and in the spring of 1865 became sole owner. From this date (with the exception of two years, 1866–67) until 1881, the firm of Kent & Eldridge continued a successful mercantile business, when, Mr. Kent retiring from the firm, Mr. S. B. Eldridge, his partner and brother-in-law, became sole manager and is the present owner of the business. Since his retirement from merchandising he has been engaged in improving his farm and other property. In 1886, in connection with O. D. Roberts, he placed upon a solid financial basis the creamery that had been erected the previous year at Hopbottom, which he manages, and during the past season has shipped therefrom its products of one hundred thousand pounds of butter, besides cream, to New York and other markets. Mr. Kent is an active,

thorough-going business man, a supporter of religious and charitable works, and indorses the highest moral sentiment in the community. While yet in his minority Mr. Kent took an active interest in township matters and local politics. He has been officially identified with the township as constable, clerk, treasurer, assessor and auditor, and, for one term, he served on the Board of County Auditors. He has passed through the various offices of the Odd Fellows' Lodge, No. 313, at Brooklyn, of which he has been a member for many years.

He married, in 1865, Mary J. (born February 7, 1840), a daughter of Frederick W. Bailey (1809–46), a merchant, at Derry, N. H., and granddaughter of Colonel Frederick Bailey (1780–1851), who was one of the early and prominent settlers of Brooklyn, and of whom a further account will be found in this volume. Her mother was Elizabeth Merrill (1805–42), whose parents resided at Salem, N. H. She has one brother, Frederick H. Bailey, of Bradford, Pa., and a half-brother, Milton A. Bailey, of Lawrence, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Kent have no children. The other children of Ezra S. and Harriet Kent are Mary E. (1840–85), was the wife of S. B. Eldridge, herein mentioned, a merchant; Willis L., born in 1845, succeeded his father on the homestead; and Joseph L. Kent, born in 1851, of Somerville, Mass.

AUTHORS AND WRITERS.—Anna L. Muzzey, M. M. Quick ("Miss Dekin Spavin.").

SCHOOLS.—The first school-house was built of logs in the fall of 1800, and stood by a babbling brook, northwesterly from the house of Andrew Tracy, on the southeast part of what was afterward the Charles Perigo lot. The teacher the following winter was Leonard Tracy. He died in 1802 and is buried beside his father in the old cemetery. Schools were often taught in summer on barn-floors, and when haying came they would *move into the stable.* The following list contains most of the teachers for the next forty years:

Samuel Weston, Eunice Otis, Nancy Howard (a private school at her house—N. R. Mack's—her scholars being Polly and Ezekiel Sabin, Daniel and Polly Giles and Sally Tracy), Wm. Weston, Edward Chapman, Edith Case, Edward Paine, Mary Weston, Henry Parke, Julia Weston, George Catlin, Dana Fox, Ebenezer Paine, Frederick Bailey, Joshua Miles, Matilda Mack, Thaddeus Palmer, Alice Bibbins, Asa Crandall, Edward L. Paine, Mott Wilkinson, Augustus Birge, Benjamin Parke, James Lewis, Cyril Giddings, Jacob Wilson, Jesse Bagley, Ruth Cone, Sally Kingsbury, George M. Gere, Williston Kingsbury, S. B. Blake, F. W. Bailey, Abel Hewitt, James W. Chapman, Fanny Hall, Phebe Bonney, Mrs. Joseph Chapman, Eliza Milbourn, C. M. Gere, Lucretia Kingsley, Sarah Gere, Verie Ann Safford, Miriam Worthing, Calista Tiffany, Mary Kingsley, Margaret Parke, Julia Gere, Nancy Morgan, James Palmer, E. S. Kent, A. G. Bailey, Wm. Belcher, Eliza Parke, Anna Bronson, Mehitabel Blakeslee, Lucy Gere, Enoch Mack, Annie Smith, Warren Guernsey, Asahel Carpenter, Lyman Ely, Alfred Mack, Lucy C. Miles, Wm. C. Tiffany, Dudley Smith, E. T. Tiffany, Azur Lathrop, Robert Carr, Betsey Miles, Elsie Dikeman, Nancy Kingsley, Clarinda Babcock, Elhanan Smith, Isaac Bailey, Jonathan Merrill, Lydia Chapman, Amos Tewksbury, A. B. Merrill, Olive Corey, Simon Lusk, Daniel C. Thatcher, T. S. Bartholomew, Daniel Sterry, Emily Fuller, Susan Parke, Julia Packer, Louisa Parke, J. O. Bullard, Nelson Doolittle, S. W. Breed, A. W. Main, Loami Hinds, Mary Newton, Sally Fish, Louisa Robinson, Rodney Jewett, E. N. Loomis, Nancy Cushing, Hannah Follet, Eliza Kingsbury, Willard Waldron, Alonzo Kennard, Mary Aldrich, J. R. Ely, Nelson Tiffany, Carey Worthing, Judson Tiffany, Y. L. Culver, O. G. Hempstead, Betsey Sweet, G. B. R. Wade, James Robinson, Eliott Aldrich, Emily Tiffany, Sarah Milbourn, Alsiemina Case, Betsey Thatcher, Mary Hall, Lucy Loomis, Elizabeth Rogers, Charles Mack, Diadama Hewitt, Lydia Tiffany, Gurdon Rogers, Joanna Passmore, Elizabeth Robinson, Wm. Yaple, Eleanor Farrar, Margaret Parke, Mariette Fuller, Lydia Mack, William Allworth, T. Hempstead, William Smith, Julia Fish, Sylvester Munger, Addison Newton, John F. Deans, Eliz. Bissell, Lucy M. Giddings, Owen Ely, Fanny Fish, Denison Randall, Emily Gere, Sarah Giddings, Matilda Robinson, Charlotte Root, Elizabeth Babcock, Charles Stephens, Miles Spencer, Nancy Giddings, Sarah Miles, Adaline Skidmore, Levi Fairchild, Nancy McMillan, Mary Skidmore, Alonzo Taylor, George Stephens, Sophronia Wilson, Emeline Tiffany, Judd Wilson, William Main, William Pride, Abia Lane, George Tupper, Sally Kennard. At a little later period S. A. Newton, Sylvester Cooke and John Rounds taught select schools.

Such are among the men and women, few of whom are now living, whose educational influence, sometimes of the ruder sort, mingled with that of the home circles of the township, left its impress on succeeding time, which is well worthy kindly and honorable remembrance. The first books used were Columbian Speller, English Reader and American Preceptor, and Daboll's Arithmetic.

CHURCHES—Some of the oldest records having been lost, the essential facts are here given with as complete lists of the oldest, longest-standing members of the first half of the century as can now be obtained. The New England people began attention to religious affairs from the very first. In August, 1801, sermons were preached at the house of Andrew Tracy by Jacob Crane and Mr. Thompson.

The Congregational people seem to have instituted public services as early as 1799, Joshua Sabin and others taking an active part. For a number of years several of them joined with the Harford Church, organized in 1800. The names on the Harford record are Elizabeth Jones, Patty Gere, Elizabeth Whitney, Eliza Sweet, Nancy Howard, Mary Tracy, Lucy Follet, Lucy Miles, Arunah Tiffany, Olney Tiffany.

August 7, 1810, the church was organized here, as the Second Congregational Church of Bridgewater, under the ministerial direction of William Lockwood and M. Miner York, with the following-named members:

Joshua Miles, Sr., and Noah Tiffany, deacons; Olney Tiffany, Eleazer French, Josiah Lord, Sr., Patty Gere, Nancy Howard, Betsey Mack, Mary Lord, Mary Miles, Elizabeth Whitney, Phebe Wilkinson.

Members added during the next eight years were:

Ebenezer Whitney, Lyman Doolittle, Lucinda Doolittle, Taphena Mack, Mary R. Weston, Ephm. Whitney, Jacob Wilson, Cyril Giddings, Samuel Wright, Sr., Mott Wilkinson, Mary Tiffany, Lucy Miles, Alsiemena Case, Selinda Wilson, Azuba Wright. In 1815 Jacob Wilson was chosen deacon in place of J. Miles, deceased, and in 1818, Cyril Giddings, in place of N. Tiffany, deceased.

In 1818 the following names were added:

Joshua Jackson, Sr., Eleanor Jackson, Gabriel Ely, Mehitable Ely, Erastus Ely, Theresa Ely, Horatio Ely, Joshua Fletcher, Wm. Squiers, Lewis Follet, Thaddeus Palmer, Artemasia Case, Milly Wilson, Clarissa Tiffany, Betsey Squiers, Joshua Jackson, Jr., Joseph Jackson, Sr., Esther Jackson, Caleb Jackson, Jere. Gere, Chas. V. Gere, Edw. L. Gere, Patty Palmer, Lois Wright, Nancy Giddings, Polly Howard, Sarah Miles, Eliza

Morgan, Hannah Follet, Mary Jackson, Isaac Brown, Silas P. Ely, Lydia Brown, Eden Brown, Sophia Breed, Roena Case, Stephen Breed, George Chapman, John Tiffany, Sarah D. Gere, Lucy F. Gere, Betsey Jackson, Clarissa Oakley, Elizabeth Jones, Eliza Sweet; and (1819–22) Lucius Robinson, Lucy Brown, Matilda Tiffany, George M. Gere, Desire Wilson.

September 20, 1823, at a meeting in the schoolhouse, Gideon N. Judd presiding, the form of church government was changed to Presbyterian, and Joshua Jackson, Jacob Wilson, Cyril Giddings, Stephen Breed, Jeremiah Gere and Chas. V. Gere were chosen and ordained as ruling elders.

Subsequent members—Mary Gere, Lydia Chapman, Sarah C. Gere, Frances Giddings, Phebe Randall, Anna Rose, Louisa Parke, Lucy Beardsley, A. R. Tiffany, Chloe Tiffany, Isaac Van Auken, Eliza Weston, Esther Morgan, Fanny Tiffany, Harriet Parke, Olivia Cooke, David Morgan, Lebbeus Rogers, Fanny Rogers, Alfred Mack, Mary A. Wilson, O. C. Ely, Henry Gere, Joseph Farrar, Lucy Parke, Fanny M. Tiffany, Eliza A. Latham, Eliza Wilson, David N. Wheeler, Ferdinand Whipple, Julia A. Gere, Mary A. Weston, Ezra Crofoot, Almira Crofoot, Jared M. Ely, Nancy Morgan, Gilbert M. Lee, Phebe Lee, N. Judd Wilson, Amasa Knight, Sarah Giddings, Joseph Peckham, James S. Peckham, John Robinson, Olive Robinson, John Stroud, Elvira Stroud, Rebecca Ely, Eunice J. Newton, S. Jane Wilson, Hannah Wheeler, Harriet Gere, Emeline Seeley, A. Eliza Hyde, Sarah Rogers, Mary E. Gere, Angeline Gere, Abner Stanton, Albert R. Gere, Robert F. Breed, Isaac Newton, Charles Babcock, Samuel A. Newton and wife, Mary Whipple, Ursula Mack, Sarah Townsend, Horace Little and wife, Catharine Titsworth, Sarah Ely, Abigail Little, Conger Tiffany.

The first church edifice was dedicated November 6, 1829. It still exists, remodeled into the dwelling of J. H. Stanton. The present house was dedicated February 14, 1872. Ministers: From 1810–18, Messrs. Lockwood, Treat, Bascom, Hill, Ebenezer Kingsbury and Joseph Wood conducted occasional services; in 1818 Mr. York preached steadily a few months; 1818–21, Gideon N. Judd preached one-fourth the time; 1823–24, Messrs. Conger and Beach, occasionally; 1824–30, Messrs. Kingsbury, Burr, Baldwin and Deerwell, occasionally; 1830–44, Sylvester Cooke (see "pioneers"), one-half time—rest in Springville and Dimock; 1844–48, Orris Fraser; 1848–51, B. Baldwin, half-time; 1851–54, Samuel Shaffer; 1854, T. S. Britton, five months; 1858–68, Wm. H. Adams; 1868–75, George Spaulding; 1875, Jacob Best (see "present inhabitants"). In 1849 Mr. Best went a missionary to the west coast of Africa, and his wife went in 1853; both returned in 1861.

The Methodist Episcopal Church Building of 1813 was the first in the township. It was taken down in 1830, and a larger one built, which was remodeled in 1867, as it is now. The wrought-iron door-latch of the first old church is still preserved on the house of A. R. Gere. In 1817 Joshua and Caroline Miles deeded the church lot (six by twelve rods) to Stephen Bagley, Ebenezer Paine, Jedediah Lathrop, Jonathan Tewksbury, Samuel Yeomans, John Wilson, Eli Meeker and Benj. Hayden, trustees.

In 1804 a Methodist class was formed, consisting of Jacob Tewksbury and wife, Mary Tracy and Silas Lewis. Nicholas Horton (of Nicholson) was leader, and afterward Frazier Eaton and Jacob Tewksbury. The following is the class of 1811 just as recorded:

Edward Paine (leader), Charlotte Paine, Hannah Milbourn, Silas Lewis, Orlando Bagley, Dorcas Bagley, Betsey Saunders, Jacob Tewksbury, Mary Tewksbury, Isaac Tewksbury, Judith Tewksbury, Abigail Saunders, Mary Saunders, Isaac Sterling, Meliscent Sterling, Nancy Seeley, Dorcas Bagley, Jr., Jacob Worthing, Sally Fuller, John Seeley, Alden Seeley, Polly Catlin, Jesse Bagley, Fally Bagley, Jonathan Tewksbury, Josiah Crofoot, Eliza Crofoot, Alice Lathrop, Varnum Saunders, Dolly Bagley, Betsey Tewksbury, Polly Seely, Sabra Tingley, Stephen Bagley, Mary Bagley, Samuel Yeomans, Huldah Yeomans, Sheffield Saunders, Thomas Bagley, William Sterling, Lucinda Fuller, Jonathan Worthing.

The following are among the early preachers and elders from 1804 to 1841:

Morris Howe, Rebert Burch, Christopher Frye, Elisha Bibbins, John Hazzard, Elijah Warren, Wyatt Chamberlin, George Peck, Edwd. Paine, Dana Fox, George Lane, Benj. Bidlack, Loring Grant, Gideon Draper, Noah Bigelow, John Kimlin, Wm. Brown, George Harmon, Marmaduke Pierce, "Father" Davy, Benj. Ellis, Silas Comfort, V. M. Corayell, Joseph Towner, Chas. Harris, Geo. Evans, Lyman Mumford, Isaac Park, Alanson Benjamin, Horace Agard, Peter Wentz, Wm. Reddy, C. T. Stanley.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH was built on the hill east of the village in 1824, and was dedicated November 25, 1825. It stood in a conspicuous spot, and could be seen from a large surrounding territory, even from points in other counties. In 1854 it was remodeled and supplied with a bell, the first church-bell in the township. In 1872 the old church was taken down, and the memorials under its corner-stone, after having lain there forty-eight years to a day, were re-deposited under the corner of the new church, built in Gothic style, at large cost, in the village. This was dedicated September 2, 1874, on the occasion of the meeting there of the Susquehanna Association, on the fiftieth anniversary of its formation.

The following is an imperfect list of earlier members:

James Smith, Amos Bailey, Rufus Kingsley, Frederick Bailey, Esek. H. Palmer, Fremond Peck, James L. Gray, Joshua K. Adams, Annis Smith, Prudence Bailey, Lucina Kingsley, Betsey Chapman, Almira Wright, Latham Smith, Ephm. Howe, Obadiah Bailey, Ezra S. Brown, Isaac Smith, Elisha Lord, Dalton Tiffany. Jonas Adams, Alfred Tiffany, Deborah Newton, Preston Tiffany, Eliza Tiffany, Pedy E. Gere, James Adams, Sr., Polly Packer, James E. Howe, Daniel Wood, Stephen Williams, Lodowick Bailey, Robert W. Gere, Edward Otto, Isaac Tewksbury, Elihu Smith, James Munger, Richard Williams, Pelatiah Tiffany, Chas. Perigo, C. S. Brown, Samuel B. Blake, Elijah Newton, Justice Kent, Lucinda Bailey, Sally Smith, Amy Howe, Eunice G. Bailey, Amy Palmer, Elmina Palmer, Rhoda A. Palmer, Sally M. Bailey, Annis Palmer, Polly Wood, Hannah Bailey, Polly Williams, Julia E. Gere, Selina Packer, Francis M. Otto, Sally R. Munger, Sarah Williams, Peddy Perigo, Mary Brown, Alsiemena Blake, Amos G. Bailey, C. R. Palmer, J. J. Roper, Eliza Roper, H. L. Bailey, Nelson Tiffany, H. W. Kent, Robert Kent, David Kent, Betsey Kent, Roena Bailey, Sophronia C. Tiffany, Charles Kent, Henrietta Kent, Elizur Tiffany, M. L. Mack, Sarah L. Weston, Prudy Bailey (Kent), Francis Fish, Ezra S. Kent, Harriet Kent, Emily Waldie, E. T. Stephens, Mary A. Stephens, L. A. Smith, Judson Tiffany, H. N. Smith, O. G. Hempstead, Eliza Hempstead, Mary Smith, G. W. Palmer, P. E. Palmer, Deborah Smith, C. M. Gere, Emma Gere, Skidmer Tompkins.

These are the ministers from 1820:

B. Streeter, Amos Crandall, Charles R. Marsh, George Rogers, Alfred Peck, Thomas J. Crowe, T. S. Bartholomew, James R. Mack, J. B. Gilman, A. O. Warren, Nelson Doolittle, L. F. Porter, H. Boughton, Asher Moore, J. M. Getchell, J. M. Clark, N. Snell and Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Porter (see "Pres. Inh.")

Each church maintains its Sunday-school, and each has the efficient help of its ladies' aid society.

BAPTIST people have resided here, and Baptist clergymen have often preached—Wm. Purdy as early as 1808—and Joshua Baker was a stanch Baptist minister. The Episcopalian, Catholic and Unitarian beliefs have had representatives. George F. Breed entered the Episcopal ministry. All shades of religious opinion have existed, including simple believers in the principles of humanity and justice, the spirit of forgiveness and works of righteousness and peace, as paramount attributes of character and action—human and divine.

OLD OFFICERS.

Supervisors.—David Sutliff, Frederick Bailey, Jacob Tewksbury, Stephen Breed, Thomas Giles, Amos Bailey, George Cone, Elisha Mack, Stephen Williams, Samuel Weston, Enoch Mack, David Morgan, Chas. Gere, Joseph Peckham, David Bissell, Amos Tewksbury, David Kent, Pelatiah Tiffany, Charles Perigo, Lodowick Bailey, Ezek. H. Palmer, S. D. Townsend, Gurdon Ely, George L. Tewksbury, J. E. Howe, Amos Van Auken, Daniel Tewksbury, Francis Fish (1850).

Township accounts were first settled by—

Freeholders.—Jeremiah Gere, Joseph Chapman, Thomas Giles, Frederick Bailey, Elisha Mack, Edward Paine, Charles Gere, Cyril Giddings, Charles Perigo, James Smith, Edward Packer, Justice Kent, Samuel Yeomans, Augustus Burge, Stephen Breed, Joshua Miles, Henry Mitchell, M. L. Mack, Daniel Tewksbury, Ammi Ely, Jacob Wilson, Thomas Garland, Charles V. Gere, Nathan Jewett.

After 1830—

Auditors.—Frederick Bailey, Edward Packer, Joseph Chapman, Edward Otto, A. G. Bailey, Abel Hewitt, Elijah Newton, B. Richardson, A. B. Merrill, Henry Bagley, David Kent, Horace Thayer, Anson Tiffany.

Town Clerks.—Frederick Bailey, Ebenezer Gere, David Bissell, Elijah Newton, William Weston, Daniel Bagley, John Stroud, Samuel Kellam, Edwin Tiffany, Abel Hewitt, R. T. Ashley, L. W. Kellam, Ansel Sterling.

Assessors and Assistants.—Amos Bailey, Justice Kent, Charles Perigo, Samuel Yeomans, Cyril Giddings, David Bissell, Stephen Williams, Wm. Weston, George Chapman, E. H. Palmer, Joseph Peckham, Amos Tewksbury, I. H. Sterling, Anson Tiffany, Richard Williams, A. B. Merrill, John Stroud, E. G. Williams, Daniel Torrey.

School Directors (began 1836).—Frederick Bailey, Amos G. Bailey, Amos Tewksbury, George Chapman, Nelson Williams, Joshua Miles, Lyman Ely, Ferdinand Whipple, Eli B. Goodrich, Rodney Jewett, J. H. Chapman, Nelson Tiffany, Samuel Townsend, Richard Williams, J. R. Ely, J. H. Sterling, S. B. Blake, A. B. Merrill, Anson Tiffany, C. C. Daley, C. M. Gere, Braton Richardson.

Justices.—Edward Paine, Edward Packer, Samuel Bissell, James Noble, Abel Hewett, Marvin L. Mack, Ebenezer Gere, A. G. Bailey, R. O. Miles, A. E. Tewksburys, Chancy Tingley, E. A. Weston, G. B. Rogers, E. G. Williams, and present, M. Caldwell, A. S. Waldie.

Constables.—Cyril Giddings, Asa Crandall, Thaddeus Palmer, Samuel Yeomans, David Morgan, Jeremiah Gere, William Weston, Thomas Garland, Lyman Ely, Jonas R. Adams, Joseph Lines, Abel Hewett, Jesse Bagley, Elijah Newton, J. H. Chapman, Washington Bagley, Daniel Bagley, John B. Mack, John Stroud, C. M. Gere.

OLD ROADS.—(As first used but now abandoned) From near the present Breed house down through the old orchard, by the spring and cabin of Goodwin and Miller, by the old school-house, and cabin of D. G. Smith, across Dry Creek and by the Harkins spring and cabin, and then west to join the present Charles Kent road; from above A. R. Gere's, running south of Old Orchard down near the Noble Ashery, and crossing the Village Brook east of O. W. Fool's house; from Sabin's place to Edmond's place, higher up the side-hill than now; from near the first "old factory school-house, south by B. S. Saunders's, Caleb Crandall's and Isaiah Hawley's (afterward H. Caswell's), by Mason & Thad. Palmers' (now C. Brewster's), crossing the Hopbottom, and up by Joshua Baker's; from village across creek near Mrs. Loomis's, and (near the present new road) toward Edward Paine's; from near the spring and Fuller and Sutliff cabins, the Mott Wilkinson cabin, and second cabin of Daniel Lawrence (in sugar orchard of Harvey Tewksbury) toward Methodist Episcopal Church; from O. Bailey's, near Wise Wrights and Edmond Miles's, to Hopbottom; from H. L. Bailey's east by his old barn, by Ebenezer Whitney's, across creek to Harford; from Jacob Tewksbury's north by Thomas Sterling's, Joseph Chapman's and David Morgan's; from David Cushing's (W. R. Page's) across Martin Creek to Richardson's mills, Harford. That once famous thoroughfare, the Milford and Owego turnpike, with its lines of four-horse stages and loads of passengers and freight, went through the township from southeast to northwest. It is still in use as a township road, and is described in the general history of this volume.

CEMETERIES.—There are three; the "Old," on Page's "Dutch meadows"; the "Hill," McIntyre; and the "New," just east of the Old. Some early settlers were buried in private grounds, as on the Milbourn place, the Adam Miller place and Lyman Saunders' place. It is not now known to whom most of these belong. The first burial in the Old ground was that of "Aunt Molly"—McLaughlin. The first death among New Englanders was doubtless that of Andrew Tracy, November 1, 1801. The cemetery was not then established, but he was afterwards removed to it. Other monumental dates in Old ground are Joshua Miles, July 6, 1815; Isaac Tewksbury, also about 1815–16; Nancy Morgan, April 20, 1817; Noah Tiffany, July 19, 1818; Edward Paine (drowned), July 8, 1820; Barnard Worthing, July 13, 1820; Elizabeth Jones, April 27, 1822. The first burial in the Hill Cemetery was that of Charles R. Marsh, died March 10, 1828, though Amos Crandall is buried beside him who died July 2, 1824, but was removed.

POST-OFFICE.—Hopbottom Post-office was established October 1, 1813, Putnam Catlin, postmaster. In the house where the office was kept there is a brick in the arch over the fire-place inscribed: "P. Catlin, 1812." Henry Catlin was appointed postmaster January 10, 1815, and Gabriel Ely, 1816, in same house; Noah Tiffany in 1817, and Arunah Tiffany 1818, in "Old Abbey;" Thomas Garland, 1821 (see village); James Noble, 1824, in his store; Thomas Garland, 1826 (see L. A. Townsend); name changed to Brooklyn, March 20, 1830; Daniel B. Bagley, postmaster, 1838 (see A. Chamberlin); R. T. Ashley, 1841 (store); D. B. Bagley, 1842; Sally Bagley, 1843; J. L. Adams, 1861; Ammi Ely, 1885.

MONTROSE DEPOT OFFICE, established March 11, 1852, Javan B. Salsbury, postmaster; Loami B. Hinds,

postmaster, 1853; William McMillan, 1854; John C. Lee, 1855; Edward S. Hinds, 1857; Fernando A. Tiffany, 1867; Manzor J. Goodrich, 1868; Joseph D. Richardson, 1868; L. F. Rosengrant, 1869; William H. Tiffany, 1870; name changed to Tiffany February, 1877; and to Alford, March, 1877. East Dimock post-office established June 9, 1862, George L. Williams, postmaster; George H. Giles, postmaster, 1864, and office discontinued July 16, 1883.

NAME.—Under Connecticut claim and survey, the township, as now constituted, was mostly in *Dandolo*, the south part being in *Bidwell*, and it was often called by these names by the first New England settlers. Under Pennsylvania jurisdiction, it was, in 1790, in Luzerne County, and chiefly in *Tioga* township. In 1806 it was part of *Bridgewater*. In 1814 it was *Waterford*, in Susquehanna County. In 1823 it was *Hopbottom*, same as post-office, and in 1826, *Brooklyn*. Till 1846 it included Lathrop.

PRESENT INHABITANTS.—By actual count the people number (spring of 1887) as follows: village, 166; Alford, 43; rest of township, 769; total, 978. In the following enumeration the heads of present families are given:

Aldrich, Amasa.
Aldrich, Norris.
Austin, Willie.
Adams, James W.
Alworth, William.
Aten, Henry.
Aten, Herbert.
Bailey, I. Avery.
Bolles, John.
Brink, S. T.
Byram, William T.
Benjamin, Luther M.
Blaisure, J. D.
Benjamin, Nelson C.
Bennet, Freeman.
Bailey, Charles R.
Bailey, Esek P.
Bailey, Obadiah.
Bailey, Caroline.
Brewster, Charles M.
Babcock, Isaac.
Blake, Albert.
Banker, Minerva.
Brink, O. D.
Bailey, H. L.
Breed, Fitch.
Caswell, Mary L.
Cameron, William.
Carpenter, Clayton.
Catterson, G. O.
Conrad, Dennis.
Caswell, Will. R.
Carpenter, Wesley.
Crandall, Roena.
Davison, Martin V.
Darrow, Orphinea.
Daley, William T.
Dennis, Napoleon.
Ellsworth, Betsey.
Ely, George M.
Ely, John R.
Ely, J. R., Jr.
Ely, Charles H.
Ely, Emery.
Ely, Olive.
Fish, Asa.
Force, Mordecai.
Fish, William C.
Fairchild, H. C.
Free, Andrew.
Fish, Frank C.
Gere, Arthur.
Gere, Robert L.
Grannis, Edward.
Gere, Jerh. C.
Gere, Albert R.
Gavitt, Stephen S.
Gavitt, W. M.
Gere, George L.
Goodrich, Edwin B.
Goodrich, Charles T.
Grannis, Lyman.
Hollister, O. Duane.
Hohn, Frederick,
Hearn, Lewis.
Hewett, Fanny.
Hewett, C. A.
Hinkley, Orren W.
Hine, N. F.
Herkimer, Lyman.
Hill, Josephus.
Hine, E. S. P.
Jewett, Nathan R.
Jewett, Frederick B.
Johnson, Hubert.
Jackson, Mary.
Jackson, John.
Kent, Frank H.
Kent, Rodney W.
Kinney, David I.
King, Frank A.
Kent, Chas.
Lindsey, Benj.
Lindsey, Riley.
Lemon, Martin L.
Lee, John C.
Lee, E. G.
Lines, Lewis N.
Lathrop, Edward J.
Lewis, Harrison.
Lathrop, Charles J.
Lorimer, John.
Labar, Julius.
Miles, Reuben O.
McKinney, Noble.
Miller, Jacob C.
Miller, Frederick.
Miller, F. P.
Miller, Samuel.
Mead, Wm.
Mead, Amos.
McCoy, Henry.
Mack, Albert E.
Muzzey, Anna L.
Mack, Neh. R.
Monroe, Sarah.
Mack, Lathm. H.
Mack, Edwin P.
Mack, A. L.
Mack, Mary.
McKeeby, Lodowick.
Mead, Saml.
Newton, James M.
Oakley, Joseph.
Otto, Sarah.
Oakley, Irving W.
Perkins, Chrisr. S.
Perigo, Manning.
Perigo, Henry.
Peckham, James S.
Penny, Thomas E.
Packer, Dudley B.
Packer, Elbt. A.
Packer, Cornelia.
Packer, Anna.
Perry, Wm. L.
Packard, Nelson E.
Page, Joseph P.
Page, Joseph H.
Page, Walter R.
Perigo, Chas. F.
Penny, Edwin W.
Penny, Charles M.
Palmer, Milton.
Perry, David C.
Quick, Horace D.
Quick, Joseph B.
Quick, Alva A.
Quick, Harriet.
Quick, Lydia A.
Quick, Mark S.
Reynolds, Kezia.
Reynolds, James W.
Reynolds, Theo. F.
Reynolds, Hothir.
Rogers, Christr. C.
Richards, Elizabeth.
Rogers, Gurdon B.
Roper, John J.
Roper, Harry.
Remaly, Wilson P.
Richards, Charles F.
Ring, George J.
Ring, David J.
Reynolds, Georgiania.
Reynolds, Eliza A.
Rozelle, Edward E.
Rogers, Andrew.
Rozelle, J. Andrew.
Rogers, Frank L.
Sterling, Ansel.
Sterling, Will. L.
Sherman, Lyman.
Smith, Andrew J.
Sterling, Frank M.
Sterling, Javan.
Sterling, George W.
Sterling, Byron G.
Sterling, James H.
Sterling, Amos G.
Sterling, Harriet.
Stephens, Edward T.
Stephens, Conner L.
Sterling, Ralph.
Schwendeman, Zopher.
Simons, Calvin A.
Snyder, Eugene D.
Sterling, A. Harmon.
Sickler, Charles A.
Smith, Gilbert N.
Simons, Julius.
Stanton, Joseph H.
Tiffany, Joseph W.
Tewksbury, Henry.
Tewksbury, Lester.
Tewksbury, Franklin.
Townsend, Lewis A.
Townsend, Thomas S.
Tewksbury, Ephm. S.
Tewksbury, A. E.
Tiffany, Conger.
Tiffany, Owen L.
Tiffany, Nelson L.
Tiffany, Charles H.
Tiffany, Stephen E.
Tiffany, Hannah.
Tiffany, Thomas J.
Tiffany, Mather C.
Tiffany, Preston H.
Tiffany, Judson D.
Titsworth, Catharine.
Tiffany, Hosea.
Tewksbury, Harvey A.
Tiffany, Lyman B.
Tiffany, Harmon B.
Underwood, Marquis.
Van Auken, James A.
Van Auken, Isaac.
Van Auken, Susan.
Watrous, Dann S.
Warner, Ansel L.
Worthing, Lydia.
Williams, Charles A.
Woodward, Baker L.
Williams, Delbert.
Whitman, James M.
Westbrook, Daniel C.
Williams, Elisha G.
Williams, Abram V.
Watrous, B. O.
Watrous, Chester F.
Whipple, Ferdinand.
Wright, Eugene E.
Weston, E. A.
Williams, Henry M.
Wright, Irving W.
Whiting, H. H.
West, Thos.
Yeomans, Daniel M.
Yeomans, Ann.
Yeomans, Joseph O.
Youngs, Lewis.

Alford (Montrose Depot) as follows:

Brown, Daniel A.
Brown, Daniel.
Frink, Lewis H.
Hendriex, Alexander.
Mead, Mordecai.
Richardson, Joseph D.

Sweet, Perry.
Tingley, Chas.
Tingley, T. J.
Tiffany, Wm. H.
Very, Olney H.
Very, Jerome B.
Watson, Edward D.
West, Theresa.

Brooklyn Village is snugly nestled among the hills in a little expanse of the Hopbottom Valley. The northern part of it is on the warrantee land lot of "Dr. Barnabas Binney," and the southern on "John Dunlap's," the line between them passing through it. The first clearing within its limits was made by Mr. Page, in 1787. His cabin stood on the knoll now owned by R. T. Ashley, just back of his house. This claim was successively owned by Jacob Tewksbury, Joshua Miles, Sr., Noah Tiffany and Arunah Tiffany, and then began to be divided and subdivided into smaller lots.

Isaac Tewksbury lived from 1804 to 1807 in a log house near the centre of the town, and Joshua Miles, Sr., built a large frame house (not finished until after his death), where A. Ely's store now is, in 1810. This building was afterwards known by the name of the "Abbey," and many people lived in it, and post-office, store, hotel and shops were kept in it for twenty years or more. Another house on the south side of the creek (where the old road used to run), near the first saw-mill, also had many occupants, among whom were Thomas Garland (postmaster in 1821), Hilliard Sterling, Amos Crandall, Jacob Worthing, Walter Adams and others. The oldest dwelling now standing in the village is doubtless that of Malvina Tiffany, built by Edward L. Paine in 1823. The old school-house, built about 1814, and frequented by scholars from a radius of two miles or more around, stood on the brink of the knoll, where T. M. Oakley's house now stands. The present heads of families are as follows:

Adams, Julia A.
Ainey, A. J.
Ashley, Rollin T.
Boughton, C. H.
Bookstaver, James L.
Burch, C. C.
Burch, Morgan R.
Bagley, Sally.
Best, Jacob.
Bullard, James O.
Case, Benjamin T.
Craver, Lydia.
Craver, Charles M.
Caldwell, Moses.
Chamberlin, Abram.
Doran, John F.
Dolaway, Albert C.
Doran, P. C.
Dolaway, O. Morris.
Eldridge, Samuel B.
Eldridge, William H.
Ely, Ammi.
Ely, Olive.
Ely, Luther.
Eldridge, Edwin S.
Foot, O. W.
Grennell, Moses B.
Gere, Robert W.
Giles, Geo. I.
Kent, Harriet.
Kent, A. W.
Kent, Willis L.
King, Francis A.
Kent, Betsey.
Kent, Justice M.
Kent, George J.
Kent, Elmina.
Loomis, Mary.
McKinney, Mary.
McKinney, Elisha B.
McKeever, Mary.
McVicar, Marshall.
Moore, Eliza P.
Northrop, Jennie.
Oakley, Thomas M.
Palmer, P. Emily.
Porter, L. F.
Sterling, Amanda.
Stanton, Jonas H.
Shadduck, Thomas E.
Tiffany, Charles H.
Tiffany, Elisha T.
Tewksbury, Lyman K.
Titsworth, Alfred.
Tiffany, Frederick H.
Tewksbury, Isaac S.
Weston, Leland.
Waldie, Tyler C.
Waldie, Emily.
Waldie, Alexander S.

CHAPTER XLIV.

LATHROP TOWNSHIP.

LATHROP was taken from Brooklyn in April, 1846, and its history, consequently, up to that period, is intimately connected with that township. It was named in honor of Benjamin Lathrop, at that time an associate judge of the county. Prior to this it bore the names applied to this section,—Tioga, Nicholson and Bridgewater, while a part of Luzerne County; Waterford, in 1814; Hopbottom, in 1823, and Brooklyn from 1825 until 1846. When erected, the east line of Lathrop was Martin's Creek; but, in 1853, the bound was placed on the top of the ridge, along that stream and east of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. On the north is Brooklyn; on the east, Lenox; south, Wyoming County, and west, the township of Springville. The area is small, and is very much broken by the high ridges along the streams which drain southward. The principal one of these is Horton's Creek, flowing from Brooklyn through the centre of the township, and taking in its course the waters of many small brooks, among them being the outlets of the Lord and Tarbell Ponds. Both were named for early settlers on their shores. They are small, placid sheets of water, with pleasant surroundings, and are well stocked with fish. Both are west of the centre and on the southern slope of the highlands, along the Brooklyn line. Field's Pond is a smaller sheet of water in the southwestern part of the township, and is partly in Springville. Martin's Creek runs parallel with the east line of the township, and about half a mile from it, through a narrow valley hemmed in by almost precipitous hills. Along the western base of the east hill is built the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which has been such an important factor in developing this part of the county. The tillable lands in this section are limited to the upper part of the valley, and consist of a few farms only. Here is the borough of Hopbottom, of which a separate account is given. The high ridges east of the centre of the township were formerly heavily timbered with pines and hemlocks, whose conversion into lumber formed a most important industry many years. An equally important interest in this section will be the development of the fine deposit of building stone, cropping out in many parts of these ridges, which will give employment to a large number of men. The stone is of a very superior quality, and is already in great demand.

The soil of Lathrop is quite fertile, and is especially adapted to produce grass. Much hay is shipped, and the dairy interest has become the most important industry since the clearing up of the country.

The pioneers of Lathrop were few in numbers, and, in most cases, were connected with the families settling in Brooklyn at an earlier day. The natural

features of the country and the uncertain condition of the land titles did not invite general settlement, and for many years the finer locations only were improved. It is believed that the first white man living within the bounds of the township was a hermit named Joseph Sprague, who was here as early as the spring of 1799. He lived on the flats, on Martin's Creek, where was long the farm of Dr. S. Wright, and now the place of M. L. Tiffany. Of him and his own experiences in this section in 1799, the Hon. Charles Miner said:

"Four or five miles below Captain Chapman (then living on C. M. Chapman's present place, in Brooklyn) lived in solitude Joseph Sprague, twelve or fourteen miles of wilderness intervening between him and Marcy's mill, in the settlement on the Tunkhannock.

"Having made sugar with Sprague on shares, I took a horse-load down the Tunkhannock, peddled it out, a pound of sugar for a pound of pork, seven and a half pounds for a bushel of wheat, five pounds for a bushel of corn. Saw the Susquehanna, got a grist ground, returned, and with Mr. Chase—a young man who came from Connecticut with Mr. Miner—made knapsacks of coarse shirts, filled them with provisions, and each taking an axe on his shoulder, we took the bridle-path by Mr. Parke's, and thence fifteen miles, more or less, arrived at Rindaw or Hyde's, at the forks of the Wyalusing. I do not think that a line drawn due south from Binghamton to the Tunkhannock—near forty miles—would have cut a laid-out road or come in sight of a house or cabin of an earlier date than the preceding summer."

It is said that Joseph Sprague was the son of a surveyor for one of the Philadelphia land-owners, to whom this tract of three hundred acres of land had been given, on condition that he himself, or one of the family, would occupy it. But the truth regarding the hermit never became known. After living here some time he went to Wilkes-Barre, where he took sick and died, after having willed his land to a Mr. Blanchard, with whom he had his home. Subsequently those claiming to be heirs of Sprague took possession of the property; but it was finally sold to John Chapman, and later to Dr. Samuel Wright. It is one of the finest tracts of land in the township.

The next clearing in what is now Lathrop was made in the fall of 1799 by Captain Charles Gere, who came from Vermont to join the Hopbottom settlement in Brooklyn. This settlement properly extended to near the central part of what is now Lathrop, and also included the eastern part of Dimock, as well as the whole of what is now Brooklyn. He began his improvements on what became the Lord place, on the west side of the Abington turnpike, but did not bring in his family until 1801. The following year he sold out to Josiah Lord, and in 1803 removed to Brooklyn, locating one mile west of Mack's Corners.

The same year that Captain Gere brought his family, 1801, John S. Tarbell located near the pond which bears his name to this day, having a farm which afterwards became known as "Mitchell's Meadow." He removed in 1816, and for a number of years Henry Mitchell occupied the place, which has since had other owners.

Josiah Lord took possession of the improvements of Captain Gere in 1803. He was a native of Lyme, Connecticut, and had come in 1801 to look for land. When he moved into this country, late in 1801 or early in 1802, he brought with him his sons—Josiah, Elisha, John and Enoch. The latter located at the mouth of Tarbell Pond, where he built a saw-mill in 1820, and subsequently moved to Illinois. Josiah Lord, the elder, remained on his first location until his death, in 1845, at the age of seventy-eight years. This was afterwards the home of his third son, John, who died in 1856, when the place passed into the hands of John Lord, Jr., a grandson of the original settler. Elisha Lord was lower down the turnpike, on the H. N. Tiffany place, the latter being his son-in-law. He was one of the first to recognize the validity of the Drinker title, and paid for his lands against the earnest protests of his neighbors, who became indignant when he insisted that he was in the right. Subsequent events gave ample proof that his views were correct. He was one of the few settlers who was not embarrassed by a clouded title to his lands. For some years he entertained the traveling public at his farm-house, and H. N. Tiffany has merchandised in the same building the past few years. Josiah Lord, Jr., lived on part of the homestead, farther up the turnpike. The descendants of the Lord family became very numerous, but many have removed and others have deceased. The pond west of the farm where Josiah Lord settled was named for that family.

When the Lords first came to Lathrop wild animals were very numerous and bold, and their capture afforded much diversion. The following interesting account of the adventures of some of the younger members of the family was written by John Lord, Sr., in 1856:

"My father, Josiah Lord, located with his family in what is now called Lathrop township, in 1801. There was but one family then in Lathrop, and only six in what is now called Brooklyn. There is but one man in my acquaintance now living, who was here and had a family when I came here, and he is Captain Amos Bailey. About the 1st of April, 1803, my father was absent from home, leaving me and my brother Elisha to attend to the cattle, which had gone up a small creek into the woods. A little before sunset they came into the clearing on the run, and turned round and looked back, with heads up, as if they were much frightened. As one of the cows did not come, we went in search of her, hunted until dark, but in vain. In the morning we renewed our search, and found her between two logs. She was thrown upon her back, her horns stuck in the ground; the jugular veins were gnawed in two, and her flanks ripped open. Nothing of her calf was to be found, but one of the hoofs and a part of the skull. My father procured a large double-springed, spike-joined bear-trap, set it by the cow and covered it with dirt. It had been undisturbed for a week, when father took up the trap and brought it to the house. The next day my brother and I found that the cow had been torn to pieces by the wolves. My brother then said a German hunter had told him father did not set the trap right. He added a proposal to me to help him set it according to the hunter's directions, and, said he, 'we will have one of the wolves before father comes home.' We collected all the fragments of the old cow in a pile against a log, and then went home for the trap. We knew mother would not let us set it, if she suspected our plan, so my brother left me outside the house while he went in, agreeing to whistle 'Yankee Doodle' when mother's attention should be so engaged she would not be likely to see me bear off the trap. I waited some time for the signal, but on hearing it I shouldered the trap and ran for the woods. When I got there I was very much exhausted, as the trap was very heavy. My brother soon came with an axe, and we set the trap with two large handspikes and deposited it in the water in front of the bait. The trap was

two inches under water, and the pan we covered with moss. The bait we covered with logs in such a way that the wolves could not get access to it without going into the trap.

"About two o'clock the next morning we were waked up by a sudden yell of the wolves, and they yelled without intermission until daylight. We got up an hour before daylight to run some balls. My brother then told mother we had set the trap and had got a wolf in it, and were going to kill it. She was much frightened, and used every means, except force, to prevent us from going into the woods until father's return; but the prospect of revenge upon the wolves for killing the cow—decidedly the best old muley of our three—carried our minds above every other consideration, and we started off so early that my brother said he could not see the sights of his rifle, and we sat down on a log to wait until it should be lighter. I was ten years old the February preceding, and my brother was not quite twelve. My brother had killed several deer, and was a good shot with a rifle. I had never shot one.

"The wolves continued howling, the fine yell of the pups increasing the roar, which seemed to shake the earth like thunder. I was seized with a sudden impulse of fear. I remembered reading that some children who had disobeyed their parents went into the woods to play, and God gave them up to bears which devoured them. I had disobeyed my kind mother for the first time, and my conscience smote me. We had left her in sobs and tears, and were in a dark wilderness with a gang of wolves. Suddenly they were still, and I expected they were surrounding us. Every sin that ever I committed rushed into my mind, and I felt a true sense of my meanness. Just then my brother rose and said, 'Come, it is light enough now to commence the battle.' With much difficulty I succeeded in rising, but my legs utterly refused to carry me toward the scene of danger. Concealing my cowardice as much as possible, I said the wolf had got out of the trap, and we had better go back and relieve mother of her fright. But he said, 'No, we have got on fast, I want you to go very still, for I want to get a shot at one that is not in the trap, first, and if I do, you may shoot the one in the trap.' This was a grand idea. I thought no more about the bear story, or about mother, or any of my rascally capers, and my fear all left me. Moving on, we were soon in plain view of where we set the trap. We lay in ambush some time, but as no wolves were to be seen, we went to the bait, and the trap was gone? There were tufts of hair and plenty of blood, and the ground was torn up. The track of the wolf was plain and we followed it up the creek about ten rods, when, as we turned around a short curve in the creek, a gang of wolves started and ran up the bank, too swift for my brother to shoot with success. The wolf with the trap started at the same time and ran up the creek, and we followed after, about thirty rods, when we could not find the track further; but as a log there reached from one bank to another, my brother told me to go on the whole length of the log, and find where the wolf got over. Near the farther bank a beech tree with the leaves on had fallen the summer before, and made a thick brush heap on and below the log. In getting through this brush I slipped from the log. My bare feet,—shoes were not fashionable for boys in those days—felt the soft fur of the wolf and the flinch under them at the same instant. I heard the trap rattle; one bound brought me out of the brush, and I exclaimed, 'Here is the wolf hid under the brush!' My brother was looking at me with a grin, and replied, 'I thought you had found something by the way you jumped.' He told me to stand back, and, as he fired, the wolf gave a growl and commenced a violent struggle. He then told me to go above the log and keep the wolf from getting through under the log, until he could load his rifle. She had got her head through, but could get no farther. The ball had passed through the wolf's mouth, and some of the teeth were hanging out. My brother came over the log, and told me to get behind a tree, for in his hurry he had put his powder-horn to the muzzle of his rifle and poured in the powder by guess, and he did not know what it might do, for he would let it all go together. I told him to smash away. He let fly, and I saw the wolf's ear lop down. It was the most deafening report of a rifle I ever heard. I went towards the wolf's head, and found the ball had gone through it; some of the brain was protruding from the ball-hole. We then went below the log, and drew out the wolf—the largest one I ever saw. At this juncture we heard mother scream. She seemed to be coming in the woods towards us. We answered her; but she made so much noise herself—screaming every breath, as on she came, like a raving maniac—she could not hear and did not see us, though we ran to meet her, until we were close to her. She then sat down on a log, and, oh, what a picture of fright! In running through a laurel thicket she had scratched her face so that it bled in several places, and she was as pale as a corpse. Her combs had been pulled out and lost, and her long hair was streaming in every direction; she tried to arrange it; but her hands trembled so she could not do it, and it was some time before she could speak."

The boys dragged the wolf home, and the frightened mother carried the rifle. Subsequently, Josiah Lord and one of his sons captured a young bear, which they took home alive and kept until it regained its freedom by gnawing off the rope with which it was tied.

Above the Elisha Lord place an improvement was made at an early day, which was purchased in the fall of 1803 by Barnard Worthing, a native of Vermont, whose son built a house on this tract of land the following year. In the spring of 1805 the Worthing family occupied this place, but removed at an early day. The farm became known later as the Abel Green place, and after having many occupants

a part of it is now owned by George C. Bronson. The Worthings remained identified with the interests of Brooklyn for a longer period than their removal from Lathrop.

Amos Bronson came from Litchfield, Conn., in 1814, and settled on the present Wallace farm, in the southern part of Dimock. He was fourteen days making the journey, and brought along some fine stock, among the rest being twenty head of merino sheep. He was the father of daughters who married,—Harriet, Thomas Muzzy, of Dimock; Anna, Joseph Meeker; and Adaline, Zachariah Brewster, of Bridgewater. Of his two sons, John removed to Indiana, and Lake is still living at Bronson's Corners, in Lathrop, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. He is the father of Philander S. and George C. Bronson, both of whom served in the Union army. The former claims credit as a pioneer in the advocacy of a "greenback" currency of our country.

In 1811 Noah Pratt settled on the present Lorenzo Sweet place, on Horton's Creek. He had a family of nineteen children, and the descendants became very numerous, but most of them removed from the township.

Elihu Smith settled on the farm below Pratt's the same year. He subsequently improved a farm nearer the Brooklyn line, which is still occupied by his descendants. A daughter became the wife of Orson Case, of Hopbottom, and of his sons, Elihu moved to Montrose and Gilbert to Brooklyn.

Earlier than this, in 1819, Anthony Wright, from Somers, Conn., settled on Martin's Creek, on the place next above the Sprague clearing, which was at that time occupied by Ira Sweatland, one of the claimants of the property. He was one of the pioneer Methodists of this section, and a public-spirited citizen. He occupied his farm forty-eight years, departing this life in December, 1857, nearly seventy-four years old. Some years later his father, Captain Samuel Wright, settled southwest from him, on the west side of the ridge, where he died in 1835. Dr. Samuel Wright was a son of Anthony, and settled on the creek below the homestead, on the Sprague improvement. Loren was another son, but Samuel and Wise Wright, living in Brooklyn, were his brothers.

Lower down the creek Bela Case made a clearing, coming to the place after having lived in Brooklyn a few years after 1810, but did not remain long. His son Orson remained, and was the first permanent settler of what is now the borough of Hopbottom.

Near the township line, west from Wright's and east from Lord's, William Squiers settled in the fall of 1816. He came from Westfield, Vt. Ten years later he left this place and moved to the forks of the outlet of Tarbell Pond with Horton Creek, on the place which Levi Phelps had cleared after 1812. Here he died in 1865, but the farm is still occupied by his descendants, as is told in a separate sketch in this book.

The Waterford Assessment in 1816 gives the names of all the settlers living in what are now Brooklyn and Lathrop at that time, as follows:

Amos Bailey, Fred. Bailey, Stephen Breed, Joshua Baker, Stephen Bagley, Orlando Bagley, Jesse Bagley, Lewis Bagley, Silas Bagley, Thomas Bagley, Gideon Beebe, William Bunge, Augustus Bunge, John Babcock, Bela Case, Erastus Caswell, Asa Crandall, Joseph Chapman, Jr., Joseph Chapman, Putnam Catlin, Daniel Cone, Solomon Dickinson, Thomas Davidson, James Davidson, Calvin Davidson, Silas Ely, Gabriel Ely, William Ely, Erastus Ely, Zelophehad Ely, Anthony Fish, Davy Fox, Cyrel Giddings, Charles Gere, Jeremiah Gere, Stephen Gere, Samuel Howard, Ephraim Howe, John James, Lawrence Johnson, Eleazer Kimball, Justus Kent, Valentine Lewis, Josiah Lord, Josiah Lord, Jr., Eliza Lord, John Lord, William Latham, Jedediah Lathrop, Daniel Lawrence, Bloomfield Milbourne, Eliza Mack, Enoch Mack, Elijah Mack, David Morgan, Joshua Miles, Joshua D. Miles, Mary W. Miles, Hezekiah Ploney, Jonathan Packley, David Phelps, Charles Perigo, Prince Perkins, William Perkins, James Packer, Ebenezer Payne, Edward Payne, Peter Paul, Noah Pratt, Levi Phelps, Edward Packer, Thaddeus Palmer, Esek H. Palmer, Nathaniel Rose, Robert Rand, Nathaniel Reynolds, David Stone, John Seymour, Elisha Safford, William Squier, James Smith, Ira Sweatland, Silas Sweatland, Thomas Saunders, Simon Saunders, Varnum Saunders, Joshua Saunders, Benjamin Saunders, Isaac Sterling, Nathaniel Sterling, Thomas Sterling, Reuben Seeley, William Sterling, Zara Sutliff, David Sutliff, Harris Sutliff, Aaron Squier, Isaac Smith, Anson Spicer, Pelatiah Tiffany, Alfred Tiffany, Noah Tiffany, Olney Tiffany, Nathan Tham, Jonathan Tewksbury, Jacob Tewksbury, Thomas Tewksbury, Sargent Tewksbury, Oliver Tubbs, Mott Wilkinson, William Western, Roswell Whitney, Samuel Wright, Anthony Wright, Samuel Wright, Jr., Wise Wright, Latham Williams, Jacob Worthing, Winthrop Worthing, Jonathan Worthing, Elisha Williams, Stephen Williams, Silas Witters, John Weston, Samuel Weston, Joseph Youmans, Samuel Youmans.

It will be seen that but few, comparatively, lived in the Lathrop part of Waterford, and that the southern part of the township was at this time an unbroken wilderness. Soon after 1816 Deacon Joshua Jackson settled on the north line, but in Brooklyn, as also did his son Joshua, who returned to New Hampshire. Joseph and Caleb, other sons of the deacon, lived in Lathrop and cleared up farms. The daughters married Ezra S. Brown and Rufus Rose. Joseph Fisk came about the same time and, after living in this neighborhood a brief period, moved to what is now Niven, in Springville, which, from his settlement there, was called "Fisk's Corners." Some of the members of his family connected themselves with the Mormon colony, which immigrated from the southeastern part of Springfield and the southwestern part of Lathrop, to join the head of the church in the West.

Dyer Williams.—The family homestead in New England was at Brooklyn, Windham County, Conn. His paternal grandfather, Thomas M. Williams, resided on this homestead, was drafted in the War of 1812, and went as far as New London. He died in 1829. His wife, Mary Boswell, died in 1815, and their children were Flavel M. (1800–80), Archibald, George, Betsey, Elizabeth and Clarissa. By a second wife, a Miss Bennett, Thomas had children—Hannah, wife of Henry Gardner, of Dunning, Lackawanna County, Pa., and Josiah B. Williams, of this county.

Flavel M. Williams married, in 1826, Lodema Downing (1779–1875), a native of the same place, who was reared by one Williams, and by Jacob Butts, of

Lawrence, Otsego County, N. Y., until the age of twenty-three, when she returned to Connecticut, where they were married. They first went to Lawrence, N. Y., and resided in other places, but in 1834 came to Brooklyn, this county, his brother Archibald having come some years earlier. In 1843 Mr. Williams bought, of Henry Drinker, one hundred acres in Lathrop, near Lakeside, then having a small clearing and a log shanty, without a door or any roof. Here this couple began life, and with a laudable ambition set about making themselves a home. As years came and went, the clearing became larger and the soil better prepared for crops until, in 1866, a frame residence took the place of the log house, and well-fenced fields the place of woodland. Mr. Williams was a reading man, possessed a remarkable memory of events, and was interested in the current political topics of the day. Originally a Democrat, he became a Whig, was a warm admirer of President Lincoln, and a Republican. His wife was, early in life, baptized into the Episcopal Church, and both were buried at Hillsdale Cemetery, in Lathrop. Their children are Seymour (1828–81), settled in Chicago, where he was a member of the Board of Trade; Phebe, 1830, wife of Lyman Saunders, a farmer in Lathrop; Betsey, 1835, wife of Warden Rockwell, of Lathrop; and Dyer Williams, who was born where he now resides, April 30, 1845. He had the usual opportunity, in common with other boys, of the advantages of the home-school, and as soon as old enough, assisted his father on the farm. He has made many improvements on the homestead, and cleared a large part of it himself, and erected a commodious barn the year before his father's death. Mr. Williams is one of the industrious, calculating, thorough farmers of the township. He has served his township as school director for six years, as supervisor for two years, and is the present treasurer, in 1887. His political affiliations are with the Republican party.



Dyer Williams

He married, in 1873, Amy Gray, who was born in Dimock, March 24, 1844, by whom he has one child, Arthur S. Williams.

Her father, Abisha W. Gray (1809–82), was a native of Groton, Conn., and came here with his parents, Jonas Gray (a cooper and a seafaring man), and step mother, Polly Vorce, in 1817, and settled in Dimock, where they died. His own mother, Lucy Spicer, died in Connecticut.

Abisha W. Gray married, in 1831, Mary Green, born in Rhode Island in 1812, resided in Dimock till

1848, when he settled in Rush, and resided until his death. The homestead is now occupied by his widow and son, Francis M. Gray. Their other children are Jonas L.; Emily and Francis H. died young; John W. (2d), a farmer in Rush; Amy (Mrs. Dyer Williams); Alice D., wife of G. L. Bullard, of Meshoppen; and Percilla M. (1853–81), the wife of Cyrus Roberts, died in Rush. The parents of Mary Green Abel (1789–1869) and Polly (Whitford) Green came from Rhode Island in 1817, and settled where G. C. Bronson now resides, on the Abington turnpike, in Lathrop, and the same year the mother died. Their children were Phebe, wife of Samuel Thurber, died in Wisconsin in 1886, at seventy-six years of age; Mary Green (Mrs. Gray) Wanton, 1815, resides in Lathrop; James, 1817, of Oregon. Abel Green married Roma Nichols for his second wife, who bore him Elijah, Betsey, Sarah and Abel, all deceased. He was buried in the Nicholson cemetery.

The children of Jonas Gray are Hannah, wife of Isaac Park, of Bradford County; Polly, wife of Liberty Sharp, of Owego, N. Y.; Philip died of yellow fever in New Orleans; Alathea, wife of Marcus Eastabrook, of Bradford County; John W. resides in Dimock; Oliver lived and died in Bradford County; and Abisha Gray.

Mary Boswell's father was pressed into the British army, deserted and came to America, and was a soldier during the Revolutionary War in support of the colonies.

Ephraim Tewksbury came about 1818, and settled on the John Lean place, in the northern part of the township, east from Horton's Creek. He was the father of sons named Isaac, Asa and Perry. The latter moved to the West. Asa died at Hopbottom, in 1871. Isaac settled on the farm south of the homestead, but sold to Reuben Tewksbury, a son of Sargent Tewksbury, of Brooklyn, and moved to Hopbottom, where he died. He was the father of sons named Edmund G., Curtis, Rufus, Ephraim and Lyman. George L. and Isaac S. Tewksbury, sons of Jonathan, of Brooklyn, settled in the neighborhood of Tarbell's Pond. The former died on the farm he had improved, but the latter returned to Brooklyn.

In 1835 Jesse Silvius located on the west side of Tarbell's Pond, and lived there until his death, in the fall of 1886. He was the father of sons named Oscar, John and George. Of other early and prominent settlers in the neighborhood of this body of water, special sketches are given.

Lorenzo Sweet.—Amos Sweet, with his wife and children—Captain Asahel, Stephen, Oney, Polly and Nancy—came from Attleborough, Mass., in the fall of 1795, to Nicholson (now Harford), and joined the Nine Partners' settlement. He built a blacksmith-shop the same fall. Amos Sweet had six sons and two daughters. Amos, Jr., Elias and John, remained in Massachusetts until the fall of 1797, when Elias and John came to what is now Harford. Amos, Jr., a blacksmith, remained in Attleborough. The earliest religious meetings for the purpose of reading the Scriptures were frequently held at the house of Amos Sweet as early as the latter part of 1795, and a recent writer says they were continued for twenty-five years. In 1868 Captain Asahel Sweet was living at over ninety years of age. He married in 1801, and settled on a farm in Harford, where he spent his life. He died in 1872, at over ninety-four years, and had been cared for by a daughter for some twenty years.

Elias Sweet, a son of Amos, married Abigail Foster, resided in Harford, where Jackson Tingley now lives, and had children—Captain Elias, Joseph, Alfred, Hannah, wife of Saxa Seymour, was a merchant at Harford; Eliza, wife of a Mr. Capron, of Ohio; Arta, Abigail, wife of Ira Belcher, of Gibson. The others settled in Harford, except those whose settlement is mentioned.

Of these, Captain Elias (1794–1833) was father of Lorenzo Sweet, and married Sylvia Wright (1792–1848), a daughter of Samuel and Azuba (Gibbs) Wright, the grandparents of Dr. Samuel Wright, herein mentioned.

This Samuel Wright was a soldier of the Revolution, settled in Lathrop after his sons came here, and died in 1835.

Captain Elias Sweet owned a farm at Oakley, in Harford township, and a saw-mill there in connection with Daniel Oakley, which he managed until 1833, when he was accidentally drowned in the mill-pond. He was captain of an artillery company for several years. Their children are Lorenzo, the eldest; William Henry resided and died in Harford; George A. resides in New Milford township; Elenora, wife of Washington Wilmarth, died in Harford; Alfred was accidentally killed in the mill-yard; Eliza, wife of Hother Reynolds, of Brooklyn; Elias, of New Milford; and Andrus Sweet, who went West and has not been since heard from. Lorenzo was twenty years old when his father was drowned. He assisted his mother in the management of the farm and mill until he attained his majority, and, when twenty-two years old, bought out the interest of his father's estate. His mother subsequently married Daniel Piper, and moved to Harford. Lorenzo, at sixteen, had begun learning the trade of a carpenter, and at that age had closed his school-boy days, which had been at such times in the year as he could be of little service as a worker at home.

He continued the management of the farm and saw-mill, and engaged in lumbering for seventeen years, when he sold his property at Oakley to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and the same year, 1851, bought his present farm in Lathrop, one hundred and twenty-three acres, of the widow of Dr. Rose, formerly the Noah Pratt place. This has been his homestead since, the house being built by Pratt and repaired by himself in 1863. Mr.

Sweet is a careful, industrious business man. He has served as treasurer of the township for seventeen years, and assessor, and has held the office of school director and been otherwise officially identified with the community.

He married, in 1841, Lydia M. Squires, who was born July 17, 1823, a devoted wife and mother, and a member of the Methodist Church. Her father, William Squires (1788–1865), married Betsey Brown (1795–1864), and came from Westfield, Vt., in the fall of 1816, to a farm afterwards owned by A. Sterling, near the north line of Lathrop (then Waterford), on the first road east of Horton's Creek. About 1826 he removed to the Colonel Phelps place, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They were buried in the Hillsdale cemetery. Their son succeeded to the homestead, which is situated near the junction of the outlet of Tarbell's Pond and Horton's Creek. He was an active Presbyterian and a constant attendant at the Brooklyn Centre Presbyterian Church for nearly forty years.

Their children are Sarah, widow of Dr. Samuel Wright, for many years a physician of Lathrop, whose sketch is in this volume; Louisa was the first wife of Jesse Silvius, of Lathrop; John, of Scranton; Lydia M. (Mrs. Sweet); Lucy Mary, wife of Asahel Lord, resides in Wilkes-Barre; Susan E., wife of G. W. Tiffany, of Hopbottom; Reuben S., on the homestead; Henry, principal of the Pittsburgh High School for many years, and a merchant in that city; Parley P. Squires, a farmer in Lenox.

Betsey Brown was the daughter of Isaac and Lydia (Ingalls) Brown, who were also early settlers in Lathrop from Vermont, and Isaac Brown was a soldier of the Revolution, and died at the age of ninety-eight years.



Lorenzo Sweet

The children of Lorenzo and Lydia M. Sweet are Angelia, wife of John Bisbee, of New Milford; Almon E., of Jetmore, Hodgman County, Kansas, a contractor and farmer; Levy D., a carpenter at Wichita, Kansas; George A. Sweet, a carpenter on a part of the homestead; and Arta L. died young.

Southwest from this locality, now called Lakeside, Jacob Decker settled in 1842, coming from Luzerne County. He removed to Wisconsin in 1866, but of his nine children James lives in Springville, Job at Factoryville, Elijah W. and Henry on part of the homestead, the remaining part being owned by Ira

B. Miller. The oldest son, Joseph, and the remainder of the family moved to the West, except three daughters, who were married in this county.

In the northeastern part of the township Isaac Brown was an early settler, but died more than forty years ago. He was the father of Eden Brown, of Lathrop, and John Brown, of Lenox. The former had a son named Carter, who removed to Winona, Minn., and another son, William Jenas, lives on the homestead. He is the father of David L. Brown, of Montrose.

West from this place Ezra S. Brown and Daniel Wood purchased a tract of land in 1832, which had previously been owned by George Harding. Brown was a carpenter by trade, and had come to Lathrop as early as 1821. He is now a resident of Hopbottom, more than eighty years old. Descendants of the Wood family also remain in the township. South, Joseph Gardner made some improvements and still resides in that locality, aged eighty-seven years. He is the father of sons named John, Eliphalet and Washington.

In the same district Silas Robinson, from Vermont, settled at a later period. He was the father of William Robinson, of Bronson's Corners, and Thomas Robinson, of Factoryville. Thomas J. Robinson, a brother of Silas, lived in the upper part of the same district, where his descendants still own the farm.

JOHN JOHNSON.—Among those who have carved out a home for themselves, cleared off the forest and erected fine farm buildings surrounded with cultivated fields, probably there is no one in the township of this generation of men and women that deserve more special mention than John Johnson and his wife, Julia Ann Sutton Johnson, whom he married in 1845. He was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., November 18, 1822, and removed with his parents, Benjamin A. and Zeluma Lindsley Johnson, to Sussex County, in that State, where they settled, near Branchville. This was the home of his grandparents, his grandfather's name being John Johnson. At Branchville his father was engaged for some fourteen years in a woolen manufactory. In 1835 the family removed to Bridgewater, this county, afterwards resided in Jessup, and subsequently settled on a farm near the line of Springville and Lathrop, in the former township, where the parents spent the remainder of their days and were buried in the cemetery there. The mother was a devoted Christian woman, a member of the Presbyterian Church at Montrose, and afterwards united with the Presbyterian Church at Brooklyn. Their children were carefully trained in all that makes true manhood, and early taught industry, economy, and how to become useful men and women and good citizens. The other children are Benjamin A., of Dimock; William, of Lathrop; Albert Dennison, of Springville; Phebe, deceased, was the wife of C. Shelp, of Jessup; Mary Ann, deceased, was the wife of Benjamin Risley, of Dimock; Susannah, deceased, was the wife of Philander Strickland, of Springville; Betsey is the wife of Giles Osborne, of Lathrop; Amanda, the wife of Tyler Waldie, a constable of Brooklyn; and Theodore, a farmer, resides in Springville. For two years after his marriage Mr. Johnson resided in Jessup, where he bought land, cleared twelve acres, and then his property was sold from under him, leaving him with nothing. In the spring of 1848 he settled on a woodland tract of one hundred acres, bought of the Pierpont estate, on the western line of Lathrop, where, the same season, he cut away the forest trees and the next season erected a small frame house, and began clearing his land and preparing its soil for crops. After nine years, when he had made considerable improvements, his house was destroyed by fire. Nothing daunted, he fitted up his corn-house, moved in the family and used it as a domicile until he had erected another, which was the homestead until it was supplanted, in 1886, by his present fine and commodious residence. At the time his house was burned he had little means to build another, and some of his kind neighbors, by subscription, raised money and gave him to build the second one. Knowing the motive of his friends and highly appreciating their kindness, he retained the list of helpers, and, twelve years afterwards, reimbursed all of them with interest and principal. He subsequently, in 1864, in 1868, in 1871 and in 1872, added to his original purchase three hundred and thirty-four acres more of land adjoining, bought from the Drinker estate and others. Part of this he sold, leaving his present farm two hundred and eighty acres. He bought, in 1882, a property in Park Place, Scranton City, which he also owns, in 1887. He has cleared much of his land himself, erected spacious out-buildings, substantial fences, and all his surroundings show thrift, industry and the work of an intelligent agriculturist. Mr. Johnson may well be patterned after by the rising generation for persevering industry, integrity and an honest purpose in all the relations of life. His home is the welcome place for the itinerant minister and the stranger, and his liberality to every good cause equal to his means to bestow.

Their children are two sons and two daughters, all married and have homes of their own,—Manning Benoni, a farmer in Springville; Miles Hubert, a farmer in East Bridgewater; Helen Lillia, wife of Isaac J. Kinney, of Lathrop; and Flora Ida, wife of George Thayer, of Park Place, Scranton. Mrs. Johnson attended the Harford Academy in girlhood, then conducted by Rev. Lyman Richardson, and was a teacher for five terms before her marriage. She has been a member of the Union Methodist Class in the neighborhood for thirty years, was one of the organizers of the Union Ladies' Aid Society on January 2, 1887, and is a woman devoted to her family, the church and every good work. Her mother, Betsey Tuttle Sutton (1796–1882), a native of Wethersfield, Vt., was a devoted member of the Methodist Church at Spring-

ville from 1810 until her death, a period of seventy-two years. Her father, Samuel Sutton (1796–1875), was a farmer in Springville, and was a native of Milford, Pa., whose parents were Samuel and Susannah (Strickland) Sutton, residents also of Springvillle. Her mother, Betsey Tuttle, was a daughter of Ezra Tuttle, who came to Springville from Wethersfield, Vt., in 1801, with his family of six children, and settled near Lynn. He drove in from Vermont two cows and three horses. He was a carpenter and millwright, built the first frame house in the township, and, with his sons, cleared two hundred and fifty acres of land. He also constructed a large part of the Wilkes-Barre and Montrose turnpike. He bought his land under the Connecticut title, but afterwards had to pay five hundred dollars to secure a legal title from Henry Drinker, the Pennsylvania claimant. He died in 1826. His children were Abiathar, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church over fifty years, died at over ninety; Benoni, died young; Sylva, a Mrs. Carrier, of Bridgewater; Sabrina, married a Mr. McKenzie, of the same township; Betsey, a Mr. Sutton; Achsah, a Mr. Strickland, of Springville; and Myron Tuttle, who died West, the first child born in the township. Mrs. Johnson's father, Samuel Sutton, had one brother, Sylvester, who died in the West, and one sister, Phebe, the wife of Charles Thomas and mother of Professor S. S. Thomas, a teacher of wide repute in the county; and another, Sally, wife of George Watson, who lived West. The children of Samuel and Betsey Sutton are Terressa A, was the wife of Rev. Welcome Smith, a Methodist minister of New York; Manning Roach, a justice of the peace and surveyor, of Newcomb, E-sex County, N. Y.; Henrietta, wife of Miles Prichard, of Springville; Julia Ann, born July 9 1824, wife of John Johnson, our subject; Samuel E., of Springville; Sabrina, wife of L. F. Rosengrant, died in Springville; Phebe, wife of Joseph Oakley, died in Springville; Eliza, wife of E. W. Tiffany, near Tunkhannock.

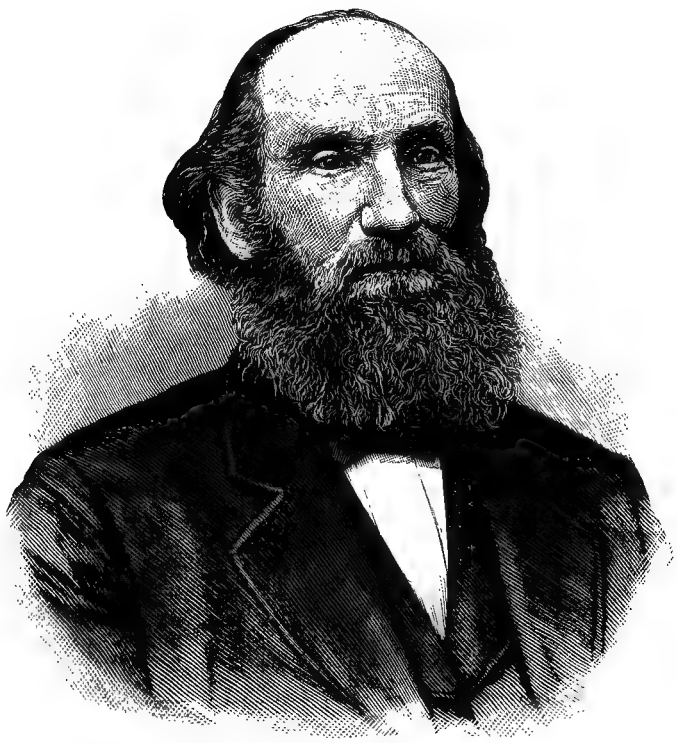


John Johnson

LYMAN SAUNDERS.—The progenitor of the family here was Joshua, who removed with his family from Rhode Island in 1801, and settled at Mack's Corners. He sold to Elisha Mack in 1811, and in 1817 moved to Ohio with Orlando Bagley and sons, but returned after a time to Brooklyn, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Mrs. Joshua Saunders is

mentioned by Dr. Peck, in his history of early Methodism, as one of the first class of four in the vicinity. His children were Thomas, Lyman, Nathan (killed while assisting Captain Amos Bailey clear his land in 1804, by the falling of the limb of a tree), Aaron, Sheffield, Falla (wife of Jesse Bagley, who built a hotel in Brooklyn and kept it for several years), and Martha and Eliza (who married and remained in Rhode Island). Of these, Aaron (1798–1862) was only three years old when the family came here. He married Polly Crandall, who died about 1850. She was a daughter of Caleb Crandall, settler here from Rhode Island as early as 1812. After their marriage they settled where William Ainey now resides, where he cleared a large part of the farm. In 1836 he removed to the farm where his son Lyman now resides, situated on Lord Pond or Briar Lake. Both himself and wife were buried in the Brooklyn cemetery.

Their children are Joseph, a miller at Hopbottom; Eleanor, wife of Chauncey Scott; Lathrop; Lyman, born in Lathrop October 8, 1826; Warren died a young man; Lurama, wife of Henry M. Williams, of Brooklyn; Benjamin, a blacksmith in Boooklyn; Harriet, wife of A. J. Chamberlin; Martin, of Hopbottom; James, a blacksmith at Bisbee's Corners, Lathrop; Lucy, wife of Jerry Stanton, of Waverly, Pa.; and Sarah died young. By his second marriage, to the Widow Hawley, Aaron Saunders had children,—Judson, of Kansas, and Ida Saunders, of Nicholson. Lyman Saunders, son of Aaron, had to depend upon his own resources for a start in life, and in boyhood became inured to labor on the farm. In 1852 he married Phebe Williams, who was born in Lawrence, Otsego County, N. Y., June 14, 1830, and who was a teacher for three terms before her marriage. Lyman was ten years old when his parents settled on his present farm, and he himself, by his own industry, paid for this one hundred and four acres of land, upon which he built his residence in 1853. His principal business has been general farming and sheep-raising, which he has followed successfully. He has been a life-long Democrat, was a warm supporter of the Union cause during the War of the Rebellion, and although not himself drafted, he bought a substitute for the army, paying therefor seven hundred dollars. He has served as supervisor of Lathrop for fourteen years, postmaster for thirteen years, and has been a school director. They have children,—Charles S. died in 1855, aged about two years; Alpha L., wife of



Lyman Saunders

Charles McKinney, of East Bridgewater; Everett J., farmer on the turnpike in Lathrop; Annie G. and Harry D. Saunders at home.

Mrs. Saunders' father, Flavel M. Williams (1800–80), married, in 1826, Lodema Downing (1799–1875), and left Brooklyn, Conn., for Lawrence, Otsego County, N. Y., where they remained until 1834, when they came to Brooklyn, this county, and subsequently settled at Lakeside, in Lathrop, where they died. They were buried at Hillsdale, in Lathrop. Her grandfather was Thomas Williams, a soldier of the War of 1812. Flavel Williams' children are Seymour, a member of the Board of Trade of Chicago, born in 1828, died in 1881; Phebe (Mrs. Lyman Saunders); Betsey, born in 1835, wife of Worden Rockwell, of Lathrop; Dyer, who owns the old homestead at Lakeside. Caleb Crandall, the maternal grandfather of Lyman Saunders, resided in what was then Brooklyn, was married four times, and reared children as follows: Polly, Asa, Eliza (drowned in the Hopbottom Creek), Nancy (wife of Thomas Wilmot, of Harford). By his second wife, George, Henry, James and two daughters; by his third wife, Sarah (wife of Myron Reynolds, of New Milford), Caleb, Elizabeth (wife of Rufus Conrad, of Lenox), and Joshua Crandall.

ZOPHAR R. S. MACKEY, who had come to Clifford in 1824 with his father, George W. Mackey, from Rensselaerville, N. Y., settled in Lathrop from Clifford in 1856, and purchased one hundred and fifty acres, containing a small log house, into which he moved his family. He was a war Democrat until 1876, and a Greenbacker thereafter until his death, in 1884. He had a family of ten children,—Francis, Joshua D., Geo. S., Jared, John B., Mina M., Nellie, Nelson, Manly and Frank. The sons are Greenbackers. George Searle at one time cast the only temperance vote in the township. He was secretary of the first Greenback club, and active in starting the *National Record*, a Greenback organ.

In 1848 the following were the taxables of the newly-organized township of Lathrop:

John Ainey, John Blanchard, Jeremiah Bailey, Edon Brown, Ezra S. Brown, George N. Benjamin, Harlow Button, Seth Bisbee, Oliver G. Bowman, William Cherry, Amos Cook, Ebenezer Coke, William Driggs, David Davis, Jacob Decker, George Decker, William Felton, Christian Felton, Wanton Green, Charles Griffis, Joseph Gardner, James Haynes, Cyrus Haynes, Stephen Hazleton, Jr., Marquis Inkly, Benjamin Johnson, John Johnson, Horace Jayne, Ebenezer Jayne, Justus M. Lee, Elisha L. Lathrop, Lyman Lathrop, Samuel Lindsley, John Lindsley, Elisha Lord, John Lord, Charles Lord, John Lord, Jr., Joshua Lord, Josiah Lord, Julius Lord, Mary Lord, Drew Lord, Parker Miles, William Miles, Daniel Miles, Joshua Millard, Alfred Pratt, Noah Pratt, Francis Perkins, Chris. Perkins, Rufus Phillips, Timothy Quick, Silas A. Robinson, William Robinson, Thomas Robinson, Hiram Rockwell, Jane Rose, Rufus Rose, John Shaefer, Elihu B. Smith, Gilbert N. Smith, Elihu Smith, Richard Smith, David G. Smith, Martin Silsbury, William Sweet, William B. Sweet, Balzer Steel, John Steel, John Squiers, William Squiers, Richard Selden, Daniel Searle, Jesse Silvius, Aaron Saunders, Joseph Saunders, Lyman Saunders, George W. Tiffany, George L. Tewksbury, Isaac S. Tewksbury, Reuben Tewksbury, Russell Tewksbury, Clarissa Tewksbury, Edmund G. Tewksbury, Curtis L. Tewksbury, Elijah Welch, Jr., Stephen S. Welch, Flavel M. Williams, Ira Waterman, Charles Waterman, David N. Waterman, Anthony Wright, Horace Wright, Leister Wright, Ora Wright, Francillo Wright, Daniel Wood, John Wood, Woodbury Wilbur, Daniel Westbrook, Ferdinand Whipple.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.—Agriculture and its kindred pursuits constitute the chief employment of the people of Lathrop, and there has been but little mercantile business outside the limits of Hopbottom. At Bronson's Corners, John N. Gardner had a small store, in a building which has been removed; and higher up the turnpike, H. N. Tiffany is now trading in a room of the Elisha Lord house. Near by he erected a small building, called "Concert Hall," in which festive and public gatherings are held. The school-house at Bronson's Corners, being centrally located, has been much used for public occasions, and there the annual township meetings are held. In this neighborhood was established the Lathrop post-office, on the 8th of May, 1848, with Francis Perkins as postmaster. He was succeeded by Christopher S. Perkins, in 1849, and in 1852 the office was discontinued. May 19, 1858, the office was re-established, and Edmund G. Tewksbury was appointed postmaster. Since that time the successive appointees have been, 1861, John N. Gardner; 1862, Elisha N. Lord; 1866, Ezra S. Brown; 1867, Elzinia Brown; 1872, R. O. Silvius; 1878, Mina M. Mackey; Sept. 1868, William H. Knapp; and since 1883, Benoni T. Strickland. A tri-weekly mail is supplied.

At Lakeside near the mouth of Tarbell Pond, Enoch Lord improved a power for a saw-mill in 1820, which still does good service, the mill having been rebuilt several times. Among other operators have been George L. Tewksbury, W. Waterman, Brownson and Newton, and the present, James Mack. It does a good local business. Lower down the stream was the William Squier's saw-mill, operated by water-power, and later a steam saw-mill by R. S. Squiers did good service, but both have been abandoned. Below this point, on Horton's Creek,—Daniel Searle had a saw mill which cut up the greater part of a tract of thirteen hundred acres of fine pine timber. For a time R. S. Searle, at that time but a young man, had charge of the mills, and made heavy shipments down the Tunkhannock and the Susquehanna, by means of rafts, some of which were taken as far as Baltimore before they were broken up. The mill was sold to W. H. Osborn, and later to T. Waterman, but the dam has been removed, and the land it occupied is now used for farming purposes. Higher up the stream Joseph Gardner had a mill, which has also been abandoned as have, also, been some operated on Martin Creek.

A recent industry, and one which promises to be of much benefit to the township, is the quarrying of flagstones in the ridges along Horton's and Martin Creeks. In the former, especially, are found large stones of very superior quality, and paying quarries have been opened on the farms of R. S. Squiers and William Osborn, from which unusually fine stone has been shipped. In all five quarries are in operation, and more than fifty men are employed.

The apply jelly factory of the Mackey Bros. is an important industry, whose usefulness will be greatly extended in the near future. The Lathrop First Methodist Episcopal Church was incorporated Nov. 22, 1870, on the petition of Sidney Osborn, S. C. Osborn, J. F. Gray, Humphrey Lord, Jedediah Safford, William Johnson, R. O. Silvius, D. N. Waterman, John Waterman, L. P. Mack, John T. Shipley and Jesse Silvius, with the latter, James Mack, B. T. Strickland and John Miller as trustees. These took charge of the church edifice, which was then being built at Lakeside, and which was dedicated February 16, 1871.

A lot of land on the east shore of the lake, was secured from the Strickland farm, on which was built a plain house, with sittings for several hundred people. The outlay was $2,600, of which amount $1000 was unsecured on the day of dedication, lent with the generous help of friends, from Wyoming County, $1,100 was raised that day, and the house was consecrated free from debt, and has since been a comfortable place of worship. Previous meetings were held in Lakeside and Hillsdale school-houses, the appointments being connected with the old Brooklyn circuit; and it is said, that these gatherings were sometimes the occasion of decided opposition to religious worship. An earnest interest in spiritual matters produced by several revivals, not only changed this feeling, but wrought upon the sympathy of the community to help provide a permanent place of worship. Among the earlier Methodists were numbers belonging to the Silvius, Miller, Mack, Osborn, Tewksbury, Decker and Thayre families. In 1887 the church had about thirty members, constituting a class of which James Baker was the leader. The appointment belongs to West Nicholson circuit, the Rev. I. F. Towner being the preacher in charge. Jesse Silvius was class leader from 1869 to 1876, followed by G. L. Thayer, J. B. Williams and Jas. Baker. A Sunday-school was organized in 1869, with Sidney Osborn first superintendent, followed by Geo. Searle Mackey, and many others. The Lathrop Six Principle Baptist Church, is the name of a sect holding its meetings in the Decker School-house. For a time covenant meetings were held once a month, and stated preaching every two weeks; but in recent years, the services have been held with less frequency, and are now only of occasional occurrence. Most of those formerly belonging here removed, and the organization has only a nominal existence. Henry Decker and H. Jacques were resident ministers. Others who preached in Lathrop were Elders D. T. Ross, A. A. Maryott and John M. Salisbury.

HILLSDALE CEMETERY, opposite the school-house district bearing this name, has a pleasant location and contains one acre of land, secured from the farm of Alfred Pratt. This attractive place of the dead owes its existence to the efforts of Mrs. Lake Bronson, who exerted herself to solicit funds to improve it, in 1859. A substantial stone-wall surrounding it, and rows of fine maple trees add to the attractions of the place. It is said, that Mrs. Eli Pratt was the first person interred in this ground. There are now many mementoes to the dead some of them being handsome monuments. The cemetery is well kept and is in charge of trustees P. S. Bronson, William Robinson and H. W. Tiffany.

An account of the Lathrop Cemetery, near Hopbottom, may be read in the sketch of that village.

CHAPTER XLV.

HOPBOTTOM BOROUGH.

THIS thriving borough is a station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, in the township of Lathrop, one mile from its northeastern corner. It is solely the creation of the railroad, and whatever prosperity the place has had was produced by that thoroughfare. The location is not as favorable for village purposes as those of some other towns in the county, as the valley at this point is narrow and can be reached from the east and the west only by passing over high hills, on roads which are kept in repair with some difficulty. A natural advantage is the water-power of Martin's Creek, afforded at this point, which has been well utilized. Until the building of the railroad, in 1850–51, this section was a comparative wilderness. There was no improved highway, and on the east side of the creek but a small clearing had been made by Orson Case, the first permanent settler, but who does not appear to have had any title to the lands on which he lived, and which was a part of a large tract belonging to Major Post, of Montrose. West of the creek was a small tenant farm belonging to Jeremiah Blanchard, a non-resident of the county. When the railroad was located, James G. and Marcus Case, sons of Orson, contracted with the Post family for what is now the most of the village site, and soon after sub-divided the lands. Sales of smaller tracts were made to Wm. B. Adams, Alfred Jeffres, Truman and Elisha Bell and David Wilmarth, most of whom occupied their purchases. The Bells donated lands for station purposes and trains occasionally stopped after 1852, but it was not until 1863 that a substantial depot building was provided by the company. Prior to that time an old frame, which had been a corn-house, accommodated the public, and Anson B. Merrill was the first station agent, being also the store-keeper and the postmaster. After the increase of railroad business the name of the station was changed to Foster, the name of the post-office also being changed to that title in 1875. In a short time the village and post-office reclaimed the name of Hopbottom, but the name of the station has since been continued as Foster.

The shipments from the station are very heavy, the aggregate business being greater than that of any other station on this road in the county. The average passenger traffic is about five hundred dollars per month. In 1883 the present neat and commodious station-house replaced the first depot building, and, at an earlier period, Foster became an important water station on the road. C. G. Merrill is remembered as one of the early agents, but, since 1864, that position has been very acceptably filled by O. D. Roberts, whose enterprise has helped to promote the business of the place. Albert Titus has here been in the employ of the railroad company since 1851, and is one of the pioneers of the village.

Amos B. Merrill, a son of Amos Merrill, a pioneer in Brooklyn, was a permanent settler next to the Case family. He reared sons named Jonathan, Andrew, Daniel, Leander, Ansel and James, some of whom have continued in Hopbottom.

Lyman Kellum, a carpenter by trade, came from Brooklyn in 1852, his family being the third to take up its permanent residence here. He became a justice of the peace of Lathrop, engaged in the lumber business, and, in 1878, opened a part of the present Foster House. He died in 1880, having reared sons names Charles H., of Hopbottom, Samuel and William, of Scranton.

ELISHA AND TRUMAN BELL.—The Bell family in New England date back to 1637, when Abraham Bell is noticed in the New Haven records. John Bell (1701–76), an early settler of Southington, Conn., married, in 1727, Rachel (1703–68), a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Clark) Woodruff, by whom he had children,—Elizabeth, Ruth, Elinah, Huldah, John, Rachel, Solomon, Hezekiah, Elisha (1743–1835) and Rebecca Bell. Of these children, Elisha married in Southington, in 1876, Thankful Bartholomew (1746–87), and had the following children: Rachel, Margurette, Luthena, Elias, Ruth and Rollin Bell (1786–1863). He sold his farm of fifty acres in Southington, where he had lived, and gave a deed to William Henson, dated February 8, 1787, and he was dismissed from the Congregational Church records there by letter dated March 31, 1805, to Nicholson, Luzerne County, Pa. He came to Lenox (part of Nicholson), this county, with his family, in 1794, and by his second wife had two children born here,—Sterling and Calvin; the latter was drafted in the War of 1812, and went as far as Danville. Rollin was also drafted in that war, but not called to serve. Of these children, Elias went to Ohio, thence to Indiana, where he died; Sterling resided and died in Clifford; Calvin succeeded to the homestead, which was located in the interior of the township, and was in turn succeeded in the ownership of the property by his son William, who resides on it in 1887.

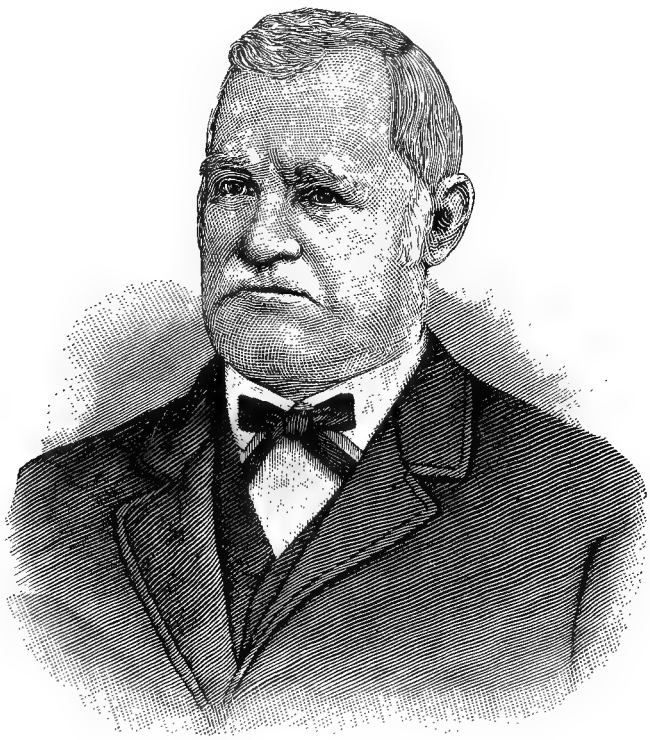
Rollin married Anna Millard (1788–1869), a daughter of Solomon Millard, one of the foremost and enterprising early settlers of Lenox, who was in the township prior to 1797, and served in the Revolutionary War. He owned a farm of two hundred and sixty acres on the Tuckhannock, most of which he cleared. The homestead is now the property of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Kent, of Brooklyn. He was a large real estate owner, a man of broad views, gave his children practical ideas by his own example, and as good an education as the home schools afforded. He was upright in his dealings, honest in his purposes and free from all ostentation. His wife was a member of the Baptist Church, and a worthy helpmeet in their mutual life-work. Their children are Solomon (1810–44), a carpenter resided in Harford; Elisha, born March 14, 1812; Worthy (1814–54) was a farmer in Lenox; Sarah, 1816, first the wife of Daniel Roberts, whose son is Oscar D. Roberts, depot-master at Hopbottom, and the present wife of Charles Kent, before mentioned; Truman, born December 7, 1818; Ira D., 1823, a farmer in Lathrop; and Stephen Bell, a farmer in Hopbottom Borough, whose only children are Mrs. Arthur Robinson, of Lathrop, and Mrs. Irwin W. Wright, of Hop Bottom.

ELISHA BELL became inured to farm-work in his boyhood, and early learned that economy and industry are essential characteristics to him who would attain financial success. He remained at home until the age of twenty, and in 1832 married Icy B. Miller (1814–56), a daughter of Samuel and Icy (Bender) Miller, early settlers of Clifford, who bore him children,—Alonzo E.; Polly Ann, died in 1855, aged twenty; Philander; Clarinda Rosina, died in 1842, aged two years; Charles H. died in 1864, aged twenty-two; Solomon W.; and Samuel Galusha Bell. All the surviving sons are farmers in Lenox—Philander and Samuel G. on the homestead.

At the time of his marriage he bought a woodland tract of land—two hundred and fifty acres—and set about making a home for himself. He cleared one hundred and fifty acres of this land himself, erected farm-buildings thereon and farmed it there until 1854, when he settled at Hopbottom, where he has been a merchant from 1854 to 1866, with his brother Truman as partner (E. & T. Bell) for ten years of the time. The brothers bought a saw-mill a mile or two below Hopbottom, on Martin's Creek, in 1856, of which he has been sole owner since 1857, and run it, shipping his lumber to Scranton, until 1886, when he sold it. Mr. Bell has been a very active business-man, has dealt largely in real estate and been the owner at times of several farms. The judicious management of his business has gained him a competence, and he can happily see his sons settled in life on farms donated by their father.

The political alliance of the family is with the Democratic party. He has never sought any official preferment, nor has he shrunk from duty when placed upon him by his townsmen, and has served as assessor and school director. The family are identified with the Universalist Church, and Mr. Bell was a large con-

tributor to the present church edifice at Hopbottom. For his second wife he married, in 1870, Mrs. Richard Hughes, *née* Martha M. Tanner, who was born October 4, 1830, and is a daughter of Seneca F. Tanner (1808-79) and Louisa F. Payne (born 1806), who resided for a time in Harford, and afterwards in Lenox. Louisa F. Payne was a daughter of Amos (1765–1862) and Susan (Moss) Payne (1772-1852), settlers of Lenox in 1812 from Connecticut; the former served in the War of the Revolution. Seneca F. Tanner was a son of Clark S. and Sabra Tanner. Richard Hughes, born in Lancashire, England, in 1823, married Martha M. Tanner in 1845, by whom he had children—Seneca Freeman, an engineer on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, resides at Hampden, N. J.; Sarah Ann, wife of Samuel Kellum, of Scranton; Richard Hayden, an engineer in Franklin, this county. The father served in the Confederate army, was a musician, and was last heard of in the hospital. The other children of Seneca F. and Louisa F. Tanner, are Mordecai C., of Harford; Cyrus F., of Lenox; Seneca Riley died in 1864, aged twenty-three years, (these three sons all served in the late Rebellion), and Amos Tanner, a carpenter, residing in Lenox.



Elisha Bell

TRUMAN BELL was born on the homestead in Lenox December 7, 1818, the fourth son of Rollin and Anna Bell. In common with the other children, he obtained a liberal education in the home district school, and by attending one term at the Harford Academy. He thoroughly learned farming, and remained with his father until 1844, when he married Harriet Peck (1821–55), a daughter of Captain Freeman and Eunice (Otis) Peck, who settled in Harford in 1806. This Freeman Peck was one of the first members of the Universalist Church upon its organization at Brooklyn, in 1826. Mr. Bell's only child by this marriage is Eunice E., the wife of William E. Carpenter, of Binghamton. After his marriage he settled on eighty acres of the homestead, given him by his father, only being required to pay the right of soil to William Hartley, who had title from the State, at one dollar per acre. He cleared seventy acres of this land, added other land to it, erected farm buildings and resided there until 1856, when he removed to Hopbottom and was the partner of his brother Elisha (E. & T. Bell) in mercantile business for twelve years, when they sold out the business to Johnson & Reese. They had bought the Case sawmill in 1865, on Martin's Creek, of which Mr. Bell became sole owner in 1867. Since this date he has been engaged in lumbering and managing his real

estate. Industrious, judicious and prompt in business matters, he has the confidence of all who know him, and he is the trusted counselor of his neighbors, and has been frequently of service to them in conveyancing of a local nature. He served as justice of the peace of Lenox, assessor, school director and supervisor, and as a member of the Board of School Directors—during the war assisted in raising the bounty-money for soldiers. During his residence in Hopbottom he has been burgess two years; member of the Borough Council five years; school director thirteen years; and assessor, both of the borough of Hopbottom and township of Lathrop, for several years. Himself and wife are members of the Universalist Church, and he assisted, by liberal contribution, in the building of the present church edifice in the borough. In 1858 he married his second wife, Fannie M. Kellum, who was born November 21, 1839, by whom he has children,—Jennie Eliza, wife of Charles H. Hoover, of Binghamton, and Luther P. Bell. His father, Lyman W. Kellum (1812-80), a native of Bridgewater, resided in Brooklyn until 1852, when he settled at Hopbottom, where he built the "Foster House," now managed by his widow and children. Her mother, Sally Ann Williams, born 1817, is a daughter of Captain Stephen Williams, an early settler in Brooklyn from Connecticut.

W. M. Tingley, a descendant of one of the oldest families of Brooklyn, became connected with the interests of the village in 1854, and is still an honored citizen of the place. He reared a number of sons, who, like their father, are remarkably tall men, their average height being nearly six feet two inches. In 1864 Emanuel Carpenter became a resident of Hopbottom, and engaged in the staging business, but all his sons became successful railroad men. The population of the village increased slowly until in more recent years, when it became more permanent and a better class of residences were erected. In 1887 there were three hundred and fifty inhabitants, a good school-house, two churches, six stores, two public-houses and other interests noted below. The first building in Hopbottom which had a noteworthy size was a part of the present "Exchange Hotel," which was erected in 1853 by David Wilmarth. It was enlarged by him from time to time, and he kept it until 1885, when Asa Day became the landlord. Opposite from it, on the south side of the railroad, the popular "Foster House" was opened in 1878 by Lyman Kellum, which has been kept by his family



Truman Bell

since his death, in 1880. Under the management of his son Charles H., it has lately been much improved. The second good business building at Hopbottom was a large store-house, erected near the depot, in 1862, by S. W. Breed & Co., of Brooklyn. As soon as completed it was occupied by Truman & Elisha Bell, general merchants. The first goods were sold in the place by Amos B. Merrill, who had a store in a small building on the site of the present drug-store as early as 1852. Two years later he sold to Elisha Bell and W. M. Tingley, and in 1857 the latter disposed of his interest to Truman Bell. In 1862 the Bell Brothers occupied the Breed building, and four years later sold out to Cyrus Johnson and George W. Rees. In 1870 Rees alone engaged in trade, continuing until his death, in July, 1883. This building was destroyed by fire January 1, 1886, while occupied by Otley & Schoonmaker as a drug-store.

In 1866 E. M. Tiffany & Co. engaged in merchandising at the stand where, since 1872, E. M. Tiffany alone has been in trade, and where for many years has been kept the Hopbottom post-office. In 1867 Nelson M. Finn commenced trading in the village, occupying his present business house since 1875. A little later the Hall Brothers came from New Hampshire and began trading in a small way, but, in 1870, occupied the store built by them on the corner of Centre and Main Streets. In 1886 they sold to George P. Tiffany, of Brooklyn, and William A. and Clark B. Hall returned to New Hampshire, George L. Hall going to the West. They were very successful merchants. In 1872 James Jeffres and John H. Tiffany built a store, in which they engaged in trade. A number of others have occupied this building for trading purposes, George W. Strupler merchandising there since 1883. In 1874 Alfred Jeffres erected another business house, in which his son Frank opened a furniture-store. Lyman Blakeslee became the owner, and in 1882 J. S. Wright occupied it as a hardware and grocery-store. Since June 1, 1885, I. W. Wright has merchandised at that stand. A tin-shop has been carried on at Hopbottom by J. S. Wright since 1872, it being the oldest continuous mechanic-shop in the place. In 1875 J. P. A. Tingley opened a drug-store in the improved Merrill stand, which is now owned by Saddlemire & Schoonmaker.

The Hopbottom post-office was established March 15, 1852, with Amos B. Merrill as the postmaster. His successors have been, in 1861, J. M. Nicholson; 1865, John H. Chapman; 1866, John H. Tiffany. March 19, 1875, the name of the office was changed to Foster, and soon after discontinued. It was re-established, with the name of Hopbottom, March 8, 1876, and Thomas J. Miles appointed postmaster. In 1880 Nelson M. Finn became the postmaster, and was succeeded in the fall of 1885 by the present postmaster, E. M. Tiffany. Since August, 1882, this post-office has been a postal money-order office. Two mails per day are supplied.

Edson M. Tiffany.—In the fall of 1794 Thomas Tiffany, wife and children,—Lorinda, Alfred (1781–1860), Thomas, Pelatiah, Tingley, Dalton and Lewis—came from Attleboro', Mass., and joined the "Nine Partners'" settlement, in what is now Harford (formerly Nicholson) township. They came from the Delaware to the Susquehanna at the rate of ten miles per day, over a road cut out without being worked. This Thomas Tiffany was commissioned justice of the peace in 1799, which he resigned some three years afterwards. He died in 1835, aged seventy-eight years, and was buried in the village cemetery at Harford. Thomas Tiffany's children born here were Betsey, Millie, Preston and Orville. His eldest son, Alfred, was thirteen years old when the family came here. He married first, in 1806, at Salem, Pa., Lucy Miller (1784–1816), a native of Glastonbury, Conn., by whom he had six children,—Cynthia (1806–48), wife of Eli B. Goodrich, of Brooklyn; Anson M. (1808–81), resided in Brooklyn; Clarissa, 1809, widow of Walter Follett, of Binghamton; Nelson (1811–55), of Brooklyn; Lucy Emeline (1813–71), wife of Jonas Adams, of Harford; Alfred Judson (December 28, 1815—March 25, 1876), father of Edson M. By his second wife, Fanny Mack (1798–1850), a native of Lyme, Conn., whom he married in 1818, he had thirteen children,—Lydia Amanda, 1818, wife of Elias N. Carpenter, of Harford; Joseph Lord (1820–26); Charles Horace, 1821, resided in Brooklyn; Hannah Eliza (1823–72), wife of Stephen E. Carpenter, of Harford; Fanny Mary (1825–79), wife of Jackson Tingley, Harford; Edwin Mack, 1828, resides in Bridgewater; Betsey Norris (1830–73), married Horace Makeel Rice, of Binghamton; William Henry, 1832, of Brooklyn; Sarah Matilda (1834–78), wife of George J. Benjamin, died in Chicago; Marvin Lee, 1836, of Hopbottom; Franklin Elliot, 1838, resides at Nicholson; Harriet Adelaide, 1842, wife of Homer Tingley, of New Milford; and Newell Wesley Tiffany, 1844, resides in Binghamton.

Fanny Mack was a daughter of Elisha and Lydia (Lord) Mack, settlers from Lyme, Conn., in Brooklyn in 1810. He had sons—Elisha, Marvin and Enoch—and daughters—Lydia, Eliza, Matilda and Fanny Mack. Alfred Tiffany's third wife, Patience Vance (1794–1869), was a native of Windsor, N. Y., and died without issue. He settled, and resided until his death, on a farm near Kingsley's Station, in Brooklyn, on the Old State Road, owned in 1887 by his grandson, Edson Tiffany. Alfred Judson, youngest son of Alfred and Lucy Miller Tiffany, married, in 1840, Lucy Eliza Loomis, who was born in Coventry, Conn., October 18, 1818. She is the youngest daughter of Eldad (1785–1829) and Fanny Jeffers (1790–1882) Loomis, who settled in Harford from Coventry, in 1824, and whose paternal ancestor, Joseph Loomis (1590–1658), settled in Windsor, Conn., from London, England, in 1638, she being the eighth generation from him in regular line. For a time after his marriage Alfred Jud-

son Tiffany resided in Harford, but in 1851 removed to the old homestead in Brooklyn, where he spent the remainder of his life, a farmer, and where his widow, now Mrs. Gilbert N. Smith, resides in 1887.

He was a man highly respected by all who knew him, had an honest purpose in life's work, of correct habits and high moral sentiment, and, with his wife, members of the Universalist Church, of Brooklyn, to the support of which they contributed. He was officially identified with the township as supervisor and judge of election. Their children are Edson M., born in Harford, January 19, 1841, and Henry J. (May 27, 1849—November 10, 1862). After the death of her husband, Mrs. Tiffany married Gilbert N. Smith, of Lathrop. Edson M. Tiffany, only surviving child of Alfred J. Tiffany, was educated at the Montrose Academy under Professor Stoddard, and at Harford Academy under Rev. Lyman Richardson, where he was graduated in the English branches. He subsequently attended Eastman's Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and was graduated in the class of 1864. During the late Rebellion he was drafted for the three years' quota, but commuted, remained on the home farm and for seven winter terms was a teacher, five of which were at the home district school. In 1866 he purchased the store of C. B. Hall, at Hopbottom, where he has been engaged in a general mercantile business since, a period of twenty-one years. J. H. Tiffany was his partner until 1873, under the firm-name of E. M. Tiffany & Co. From 1866 to 1873 he was assistant postmaster at Hopbottom, and in 1885 he was commissioned postmaster, which office he now holds, with the post-office located in one corner of his store. He was elected, and served for three years, as the first burgess after the erection of the borough of Hopbottom, has served as judge of elections, and he has been a member of the Town Council since the close of his service as burgess. In the fall of 1884 he was a candidate, and received the nomination, for member of the State Legislature on the Democratic ticket; ran largely ahead of his ticket, but his party being in the minority, he failed of election. Mr. Tiffany and wife are members of the Universalist Church, and for nineteen years, save one, he has been the superintendent of its Sunday-school. He built his fine and spacious residence, situate on the west side of Martin's Creek, in 1881. He married, in 1871, Mary E. Miles, who was born November 2, 1845. Their only child is Grace Pearl Tiffany, who was born January 17, 1875. Mrs. Tiffany was a teacher for twelve terms before her marriage, and was graduated at Maplewood Musical Seminary, East Haddam, Conn., in the class of 1869, under Professor D. S. Babcock, and was an instructor of music for several years.

Her parents are Jasper and Ursula (Black) Miles, of Spring Hill, Bradford County, where she was born. Her father died in 1852, in Dimock, at the age of forty years, was the son of Thomas Miles, of Dimock, whose wife, Polly Vose, was of Scotch origin. Her mother, born in 1819, was a daughter of James Black, of Spring Hill, Bradford County, formerly from Vermont, and resides at Wilcox, Elk County. The children of Jasper and Ursula Miles are Burton E., a farmer at Wilcox; Alonzo W., a clerk for Edson M. Tiffany; Mary E.; and Thomas J. Miles, a druggist in Kansas.

MARVIN LEE TIFFANY, fifth son of Alfred and Fanny (Mack) Tiffany, was born on the homestead, near Kingsley's Station, in Brooklyn township, March 23, 1836. His early education was obtained at the home district school and at Harford Academy, from which he was graduated in the class of '53, at the age of seventeen. He at once thereafter went from home, and, with that self-reliance characteristic of those who are successful in life's work, determined to carve out a home and competence for himself. For three years he worked in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's wood-shops at Scranton, and in the construction of bridges on the road. In July, 1856, he began as brakesman for the same company, and served in that capacity on the first passenger train run on the southern division; and from December of that year until 1859 he was a fireman on the main line. Being promoted, he served as engineer, and ran a locomotive on the road for the following six years; was an engineer for the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad between Ashley and Mountain Top, 1866–67 (one year), and served as engineer for one year for Parrish, Thomas & Co., at Sugar Notch, and from 1868 to 1871 as braker-boss for the same firm. For eight years following 1871 he was superintendent of collieries numbers 6, 8, 9 and 10, at Ashley and Sugar Notch, for the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. In 1878 he had bought a farm known as the "Blanchard Place," of one hundred acres, situate on Martin's Creek, near Hopbottom, since included in the borough limits, upon which he settled in the fall of 1879. Here he engaged in general farming, and has dealt quite largely in farm products, cream and butter, buying and shipping to Scranton and Wilkes-Barre. His farm is one of the old land-marks in the valley, attractive and productive. He remodeled his residence, and in 1886 built a creamery on his farm for the purpose of facilitating and enlarging his cream and butter business.

Mr. Tiffany is a thrifty, thorough-going business man. He was one of the prime movers in the erection of the borough of Hopbottom, and president of its first council, and he has served as a member of its council since—as assessor one year, as judge of elections, as school director, and is president of the School Board in 1887. During the late Rebellion, in 1864, Mr. Tiffany furnished a substitute for three years, for service in the army, although he himself was not drafted. He married, in 1860, Lucy Ann Roper, who was born in Harford November 25, 1839. They have an adopted daughter, Flora Lathrop Tiffany, born in



C. L. Tiffany

Franklin May 4, 1874. Her father, John J. Roper, born in 1813, came from Rutland, Mass., in 1832, with his older brothers, William, of Gibson, and Alvin, of Bridgewater, and until 1837 resided in Gibson, from that time until 1855 in Harford, and since the latter date he has been a resident of Brooklyn. He married first, in 1834, Lucia Cutter Roper (1817–52), a native of Sterling, Mass., who came here with her parents and settled in Gibson, her father being Joseph Roper. Their children are Joseph Fausen, served nine months in the late Rebellion, died in 1866 at the age of twenty-eight, at Hopbottom; Ruth Amelia, wife of Albert Titus, of Hopbottom; Lucy Ann (Mrs. M. L. Tiffany); John Murray, served in the late Civil War nearly three years and a resident of Parker, Dakota; Sarah Helen, wife of Everton B. Potter, of Gibson; Emma Louise, wife of Thomas Cassedy, of Ashley, Luzerne County; and Alvin Everett, of Washington Territory. For his second wife he married, in 1855, Eliza (born in 1819), a daughter of Justice Kent, who settled in Brooklyn in 1811, by whom he had a daughter who died young, and two sons, Albert and Harry Roper. John J. Roper had three other brothers, and one sister, Mrs. Candace Perry, of New Milford.

On the flats above the village lived Dr. Samuel Wright, a botanic physician, as the first medical practitioner in this locality. In 1866 Dr. W. N. Green became a resident physician, dying in the village in 1886. From 1877 until March, 1887, Dr. Rufus Thayre practiced at Hopbottom, when he moved to Montrose. Dr. Perry Schoonmaker came in 1884, and Dr. Abner Johnstone in 1886, both continuing in practice.

In 1851 the Case Brothers got in operation a sawmill on Martin Creek, in the lower part of the village, which became the property of Truman Bell, and has been extensively operated by him ever since. In 1866 another power on the same stream was improved, in the upper part of the village, by W. M. Tingley, who erected a good flouring mill, having three runs of stones, which was set in motion in 1867. The water was conveyed to the mill through a trunk ten rods long, and at first a breast wheel was used. Later a wheel of the turbine pattern has been provided, and the mill has been otherwise improved until it has become a fine property. George Coray became the owner in 1871, and after his death, in 1884, his son, G. E. Coray, operated the mills until



M. L. Tiffany

January, 1887, when he sold to O. D. Roberts and Truman Bell, the proprietors in March, 1887.

Below this mill Preston Whiting had a small repair shop, operated by water-power, taken from the bulk-head of the mill, but operated it a short time only.

In the lower part of the village F. P. Conrad and Moses Caldwell erected large mechanic shops, which were burned in 1883, but were rebuilt on a more extensive scale the following year, and a steam engine was supplied to furnish power by the lessees of the shop,—Nash, Grant & Brown. The firm discontinued work after a short period, and the machinery has been removed. In the spring of 1887 the shops were unoccupied. A mile below the village, on Martin Creek, Lyman Kellum built a saw-mill in 1854, which he sold to Elisha Bell in 1856. The latter operated it thirty years, when he sold to Morris Tingley. Nearer the village William Miles operated saw and feed-mills, which have been discontinued, but on the brook beyond the hill Daniel Miles has in operation a small feed mill.

The "Foster Creamery" was built in 1884 by O. D. Roberts and L. M. Peters, to operate on the cream-gathering system. After one year's operation by this firm, A. W. Kent & Co. became the operators. In 1887 the creamery was sold to the American Dairy Co. It is a well-arranged factory, and has had a large patronage.

In the spring of 1887 M. L. Tiffany erected and equipped a fine creamery on his farm, a short distance above the upper part of the borough, which will also be operated on the cream-gathering system. A large patronage has been assured, and it will prove an important factor in the business of the village. The shipment of flag-stones is an important industry at Hopbottom, which is increasing each year.

Societies.—The village has had a number of societies, which flourished for a period, then declined and all have passed out of existence. The oldest of these was *Lathrop Lodge, No. 555, I. O. G. T.*, which was organized March 9, 1868, and which disbanded April 28, 1877. In this period there was an aggregate membership of four hundred and sixteen, and at the time the meetings were discontinued it had thirty-eight members in good standing, most of whom belonged to the Wright, Tiffany and Bell families. The meetings were held in Good Templars' Hall, which had been prepared for the lodge by Elisha Bell, and were occasions of great interest. Another effort to promote the cause of temperance was made Jan. 13, 1880, when the *Hopbottom Temperance Union* was organized in Dr. Thorpe's private school-room, when the following officers were chosen: N. M. Finn, president; G. W. Tiffany, financial secretary; O. D. Roberts, treasurer; and J. S. Wright, secretary. More than sixty members were enrolled, and the organization was kept up about two years.

Valley Council, No. 286, O. U. A. M., was organized at Hopbottom in 1872, and continued its meetings about six years. More than sixty members belonged, but it ceased to prosper, and it was decided to close up its affairs and surrender the charter.

The Incorporation.—Hopbottom became a borough April 8, 1881, with the following bounds: Beginning at a stake on the northeast corner, thence along the Lenox line south 14½° east 220 rods south 20½° west 167 rods to an oak tree south 59° east 152 rods, on the west 7° east 282 rods to a stone, on the north 85° east 160 rods to the place of beginning. Within these bounds were three miles 249 perches of streets and two hundred and fifty-two inhabitants. There were lands, not surveyed into lots, owned by M. L. Tiffany, Elisha Bell, Truman Bell and H. G. Wright. May 23, 1881, E. Carpenter was appointed street commissioner, and the streets were named as follows: From M. L. Tiffany's to the line near the Universalist Church as River Street; from the bridge, over the creek to the railroad, as Main Street; from the bridge, over the creek, above H. Quick's, as High Street; from grist-mill to line beyond Mrs. Cantlin as Centre Street; from near E. Carpenter's to line above Truman Bell as Forest Street; from D. Wilmarth to line above W. B. Adams as Front Street; from Truman Bell to O. D. Roberts' as Prospect Street; from below the railroad station as Railroad Street.

The first officers of the borough were: Burgess, E. M. Tiffany; Councilmen, Truman Bell, William B. Adams, M. L. Tiffany, I. T. Wilmarth, James Bisbee, O. D Roberts, who qualified April 28, 1881.

J. P A. Tingley was appointed clerk and was re-elected each year until 1885. E. M. Tiffany was elected burgess in 1882 and 1883. In the former year J. P. A. Tingley was elected justice of the peace for five years, and in 1884 A. W. Miles elected justice. The same year Truman Bell was elected burgess and has been re-elected to the present time, with the exception of 1886, when G. E. Coray became the burgess, and W. M. Tingley, clerk.

In 1887 the officers were as follows: Burgess, Truman Bell; Councilmen, E. M. Tiffany (president), B. A. Gardner, G. W. Strupler, Charles H. Kellum, M. L. Tiffany. A. J. Chamberlain; Justices, W. M. Tingley, George W. Tiffany; Clerk, W. M. Tingley; Assessor, Truman Bell; Constable, C. Carpenter; Collector, Charles Fish; Judge of Election, D. S. Quick; Inspectors, J. C. Merrill, W. H. Sayre; Overseer of the Poor, H. S. Quick.

Since the incorporation of the village the streets have been improved and other benefits have been derived which are directly traceable to these corporate privileges. The ordinances were drafted by Wm. B. Adams and I. T. Wilmarth.

Schools and Churches.—The first school-house in the borough stood on the hillside southwest of the Methodist Church, and was built in 1858. It was used until the present fine edifice took its place, in 1879. It is a two-room frame, but when first used

had but one school, of which George Gere was the teacher. In 1880 S. S. Thomas became the principal of the two schools, now opened, and continued until 1884. The following year R. T. Trible became the principal, but in the fall of 1886 S. S. Thomas was again called to assume charge of the schools, being the present principal. The schools have more than ninety pupils enrolled, giving an average attendance of eighty pupils. Of these, twenty pupils attend from Lathrop, their tuition being paid by the township board, and ten are from outside sources. Eight months of school per year are maintained.

In 1887 the School Board was composed of M. L. Tiffany, W. S. Saxon, J. C. Merrill, H. S. Quick, J. S. Hettes, N. M. Finn and B. A. Gardner, the two last-named having received an equal number of votes.

The Hopbottom M. E. Church is the outgrowth of an early Methodist appointment at Anthony Wright's, on Martin Creek, a mile above the village. Here meetings were statedly held, in connection with other appointments on Brooklyn Circuit, and this relation has since been sustained, Hopbottom Church being a part of Brooklyn Circuit. In 1849 a Methodist Sunday-school was organized in the kitchen of Anthony Wright, which was superintended by Mrs. Sarah B., the wife of Dr. Samuel Wright, and which created such an interest that it was determined to make it permament. Accordingly, Anthony Wright set aside an acre of ground, in the spring of 1850, on which a small frame building was moved, which was fitted up as a place of worship, and more especially as a place where those desiring to attend the Sabbath-school might find room. The ground was also consecrated to the dead, and now forms a part of the Lathrop cemetery. In this building the Martin Creek Sabbath-school was held about twenty years, and was attended by scholars living many miles around, the enrollment some seasons being sixty or more. Joseph Lines, Jr., came from Brooklyn and superintended the school several years. Henry Caswell was also one of the superintendents, in the old building. After the completion of the Methodist Church at Hopbottom, the Sabbath-school was transferred to that place, and has since been there continued, among the superintendents being T. J. Miles and the present, Mrs. Emma Titus. The school is continued the year around, and has fifty attendants.

The church edifice at Hopbottom was erected in the summer and fall of 1870, under the direction of a building committee composed of William P. Crandall, Emanuel Carpenter and Dr. Samuel Wright. The house is an attractive frame, thirty-five by fifty feet, with a belfry, in which is a five hundred pound bell, costing thirty-two hundred dollars.

"On the day of dedication, December 15, 1870, eighteen hundred dollars were to be provided for, after the infant society had done all it felt able to do, but under the benign influence of the occasion, the entire sum was pledged and the new church auspiciously began its history."

The church was built by contract by Anson Merrill and Loomis Wright, and while the latter was working on the belfry he fell from the building, but fortunately sustained no serious injury.

On the 17th of August, 1871, the church became an incorporated body, on the petition of Samuel Wright, P. H. Whitney, Cyrus M. Jackson, Wm. Squiers, Wm. P. Crandall, Stephen S. Gavitt, H. G. Wright, Abraham Severson, W. K. Reynolds, C. W. Wright, Emanuel Carpenter and J. S. Wright.

In 1886 the church had a season of reviving influence, which greatly augmented its membership. The number belonging in March, 1887, was fifty-five, forming a class led by Dr. P. Schoonmaker and A. W. Miles.

The First Universalist Church of Hopbottom was organized February 27, 1870, with thirty-two members, of whom the following sustained an official relation: Elders Freeman T. Powers, I. D. Bell, Gilbert N. Smith, Deacons A. B. Merrill, Lyman W. Kellum, Clerk H. B. Wood and Steward Albert Titus. August 19, 1870, the church became an incorporated body, with the above officers and E. K. Howe as incorporators. On the 28th of December, 1870, the fine church edifice erected the preceding fall, at a cost of five thousand six hundred dollars, was dedicated by the Susquehanna Association of Universalists, which held its meeting at this place at that time. It is a frame structure, thirty-six by fifty-six feet, with slated roof, and has a spire nearly one hundred feet high. In this is a bell of eight hundred pounds weight. The windows have lately been supplied with stained glass, and the church building throughout is very inviting. Prior to its occupancy the meetings were held in the school-house and in Good Templars' Hall, and the Rev. A. O. Warren, of Montrose, was the minister, continuing to preach until after the church was built. In 1871 the Rev. H. Boughton became the minister, serving two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. A. O. Warren, who was the minister until 1878. The Rev. J. M. Getchell came next for one year, followed by the Rev. M. L. Hewitt, for two years, and the Rev. J. M. Clark, for one year. For a period of several years there was no regular minister, but occasional preaching was supplied by the ministers of the Brooklyn and Montrose churches. Since 1884 the minister has been the Rev. O. R. Beardsley, who also serves the Nicholson Church. In 1886 the church received an addition to its membership of more than thirty persons, twenty-five joining on one occasion. In 1887 the church book contained the names of ninety-one persons, and the officers were: Elders, Elisha Bell, O. D. Roberts, Luther Bell; Deacons, James Merrill, Albert Titus; Clerk and Steward, Truman Bell.

A vigorous Sabbath-school is maintained in the church. It has an average membership of sixty, and

has had E. M. Tiffany as its superintendent since the organization of the society, with the exception of one year. It is one of the largest in the association.

The Lathrop Cemetery is the place of interment for the people of Hopbottom and the surrounding country. It is a well-located tract of land of a little more than two acres on Martin Creek, on the Brooklyn township line. It first comprised one acre, which was donated for burial purposes by Anthony Wright in November, 1850, and by him placed in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, which held it in trust until it passed under the control of the Lathrop Cemetery Association, organized in June, 1886. This association elected as its first trustees S. S. Underhill, J. S. Wright, Orlando Wright, Jonathan Squiers and Dr. S. Wright. The cemetery has since been enlarged and inclosed with a substantial stone wall, and several neat monuments have been erected. It is becoming more attractive each year. In 1887 the board controlling it in behalf of the association was composed of W. P. Crandall, M. J. Titus, G. W. Tiffany, Charles Brewster and Jonathan Squiers.

CHAPTER XLVI.

LENOX TOWNSHIP.

LENOX was the second township erected after the formation of the county. At the January, 1813, term of court Peter Rynearson and others presented a petition asking that a view be ordered of that portion of old Nicholson township which had fallen within the new county, and praying that it be erected into a separate township, to be called Hillsborough. Such viewers were appointed and, at the April sessions, the same year, two of them, Isaac Rynearson and H. Tiffany, Jr., presented the following report:

"We do report that we have layed off that part of Nicholson belonging to Susquehanna County, and a part of Harford township as follows: Beginning where the county line crosses Martin's Creek, it being the southeast corner of that part of Bridgewater belonging to Susquehanna County, then running east on the county line seven miles to the township of Clifford, thence north five miles and three-quarters, thence west six miles and one-quarter to Martin's Creek, thence down said creek to place of beginning."

The court decreed that a township with the above bounds be erected and that its name be Lenox. Subsequently the northern boundary was somewhat changed, and, in 1813, Lathrop was given all that portion of the territory lying east of Martin's Creek, and the present western boundary of Lenox, along the ridge which forms a natural division between the two townships.

The surface of Lenox consists of deep valleys and high ridges, a few of the latter having areas which give them the appearance of plateaus. Most of them have been cleared up and improved, so that they now constitute the finest farming lands in the township. The sides of many of the ridges are too precipitous and sterile to be profitably tilled, but many of them contain superior flagging stones, the quarrying of which has already become a profitable interest, and is yearly increasing in importance. The valleys are narrow, but contain belts of flat lands of remarkable fertility, which caused their early selection by the pioneers of Lenox. Through them also have been located the principal roads. The earliest of these was but a path, up the Tunkhannock, which, following the flat lands, crossed and re-crossed the stream very frequently. In 1814 the present road along the west bank of the stream was located and soon after built. In 1821 the Milford and Owego turnpike was completed diagonally through the northeastern part of the township, and soon after the Great Bend turnpike was built, crossing the above road at what was Rynearson's (now Cameron's) Corners. The Lonsdale and Brooklyn turnpike was built in 1849, along the East Branch to Glenwood, thence across the hills to the valley of Martin's Creek. All of these turnpikes have long since become public highways.

The timber growth of Lenox was varied, embracing the beech, birch (black and yellow), basswood (the American lime or linden), butternut, or white walnut; buttonwood, or American plane-tree; chestnut, cherry (black, choke and red), the slippery elm, hemlock, hickory (bitter nut and small-fruited), iron-wood, maple (hard and soft), oak (black and white), pine (white), white poplar, or American aspen; sumach (smooth and poison), tulip-tree, or white-wood; willow, witch-hazel and walnut. Some of these varieties are no longer found, and the most numerous species exist only in limited quantities. But a small portion of the township is in its primitive condition, and the timber supply is being rapidly exhausted. In early times these woods and the ledges of rocks afforded shelter for all kinds of game, bears and wolves, and, as late as 1869, a large wild cat was shot in Lenox. Wild bees were numerous, owing to the great variety of plants and flowers which abounded, and there is an account of one bee-tree being cut which contained two hundred and fifty-six pounds of honey.

The drainage of Lenox is afforded by the Tunkhannock and its tributaries. The main creek flows entirely through the township, entering near the northeast corner and crossing diagonally to a point west of the centre, on the Wyoming line. Just above this place it takes the waters of its principal affluent, the East Branch, which enters from Clifford, about a mile above the southeast corner, and flows southwest. It is a stream of considerable volume and has several fine water-powers. The smaller streams are mainly the outlets of small lakes or ponds, of which the largest is Loomis Lake, in the northwestern part, which discharges its waters through Millard Brook, falling into the Tunkhannock at Glenwood. Its mill-



M. J. Hartley

sites were also utilized. Next east is the Lower Bell Brook, which is made up of many springs, and has a companion in Upper Bell Brook, the outlet of Truesdell's Pond. Round Pond is in the northeastern part of the township, and Robinson Lake is in the highlands in the southeastern part. In the western part are Taylor Pond and small brooks, flowing southward into the Tunkhannock in Wyoming County. These streams are fed by a large number of springs of cool water, which contribute to make the township essentially a dairy section, and that interest affords the principal occupation for the inhabitants.

The Pioneers of Lenox labored under the disadvantages connected with the natural features of the township. The early settlements were disconnected and the means of communication difficult on account of the absence or poorness of the roads.

"People then carried their grain to Wilkes-Barre in canoes, and made most of their purchases there. 'On their way they were accustomed to blow a horn when nearing each habitation, that persons desiring groceries, etc., might come to the bank and deliver their orders, which would be attended to, and purchases made by the obliging neighbor and voyager, who announced his return from Wilkes-Barre with the purchases by another blast of his horn. In returning, the canoe was propelled almost the entire length of the Tunkhannock Creek by pushing.'

"One pound of maple sugar, then worth twelve cents, could be exchanged at Tunkhannock for four shad, so abundant were they then in the Susquehanna. Persons often suffered from hunger, and children were sometimes seen crying for food. The principal articles of diet were corn mush and bread made of corn meal, milk, butter and potatoes; fried doughnuts as a Christmas luxury; pork rarely obtainable, but venison, bear-meat and wild turkeys in their season abundant, as also many varieties of fishes; speckled trout in all the streams, and some of them very large. In spring there was little to eat except porridge made of maple-sap and corn meal, and sometimes Johnny-cake, though the latter, sweetened and shortened, was a dish for guests.

"One woman, the mother of numerous children who sometimes begged her to give them something different from their usual fare (plain Johnny-cake), used to promise them '*Jimmy*-cake.' It differed from their customary bread in name alone, but imagination rendered it a satisfactory dish.

"Corn was chiefly pounded in mortars, some of which were hollowed stumps; others were found in rocks, and supposed to have been excavated by the Indians. Pestles of their manufacture, as also arrow-heads and hatchets, were found in the vicinity of Glenwood.

"In 1798 immense numbers of pigeons encamped along the hills of the Tunkhannock in this section. The circumstance was so remarkable it was remembered and mentioned by Mr. John Doud sixty years after, at the Pioneer Festival at Montrose, in 1858, though he was but a boy when it occurred."[1]

The pigeons were easily captured, and very materially contributed to the maintenance of the early settlers. After some of the obstacles which had beset the pioneers were removed, other impediments to the general settlement of the township appeared in the disinclination of the land-owners to place their lands in the market at inviting prices, and in the disputed titles which attended the sale of some tracts. These circumstances prevented substantial improvements from being made in some localities until within the past forty years. Since that time Lenox has improved rapidly and has assumed its proper position among the other divisions of the county.

It is believed that Isaac Rynearson made the first permanent settlement in what is now Lenox. As early as 1797 he was located on the Tunkhannock, at what is now known as Cameron's Corners, and where he continued to reside until his death, in 1840, at the age of eighty-two years. Being at the crossing of two important turnpikes, his place was very widely known in the days of stage travel, and he himself was prominent in the affairs of the township and the county. Of his five sons, Peter and Abraham moved to the West, Okey and Cornelius died on the homestead, and Aaron improved the Miller farm in West Lenox, living there until his death. He was the father of Isaac and Israel Rynearson. The daughters of the elder Isaac Rynearson were Elsie, who married Peter Lott, of the eastern part of Lenox; Peggy, married to William Knapp, who lived on the Martin Conrad place, near the old home; Anna became the wife of Milton Tiffany, of Harford; and Charity was the wife of Stutely Harding, of West Lenox, who was a son of Benjamin Harding, one of the pioneers of the township. William Knapp began improving his place before 1816, and died on the farm he cleared up. He reared sons named William, Isaac and Peter. But few of the descendants of the Rynearson family remain in the township.

Also, in 1797, an improvement was made by Solomon Millard, lower down the Tunkhannock, where the brook which bears his name falls into that stream. He had a choice location and made substantial improvements, erecting mills, shops and a distillery. His death occurred about 1825, and nine years later his farm became the property of the Grow family, who owned it until recently. He had a large family, the sons being Benajah, who moved to Dundaff; Solomon, who removed to Indiana; Henry, after living on the D. C. Oakley place a number of years, moved to La Salle County, Illinois; Ira lived on the homestead until his removal to Michigan; Stephen, the father of Elder H. J. Millard, is a citizen of New York; John T., after improving the farm on the hill east of Henry's, now occupied by his son John, moved to Black River Falls, Wisconsin; and Jehoiada moved to Michigan. The daughters of Solomon Millard married,—Betsey, Benjamin Tingley, of Harford; Lydia, John Finn, of Lackawanna; Anna, Rollin Bell, of Lenox; and Lois, Ebenezer Jayne, of Wyoming County.

As early as the settlement of Solomon Millard was that made by Mark Hartley, lower down the same glen, the place of original settlement still belonging to his descendants; and many families still bear this name in the township.

M. J. Hartley.—In 1787 John Nicholson, comptroller of Pennsylvania, and the owner of extensive tracts of land in the State, started upon the endeavor to colonize his lands along the Hopbottom Creek, and gathered together a considerable number of thrifty persons for such purpose, during the ensuing five years. Among this number was Mark Hartley, of

[1] Blackman.

Scotch descent, though of Irish birth, and then living at Northumberland, who, in 1792, was induced by Nicholson to join the colony. Accompanied by his wife and son William, then only a few weeks old, a home was made near the southern part of Brooklyn township, and there the family remained during the next five years, being increased by the birth of another son, Mark, in 1795. Between two and three years after this event the family removed to what is now Lenox township, and located near where the east branch of the Tunkhannock joins the main stream, upon property still in the possession of his descendants. Mark Hartley was a stirring and go-ahead farmer, and made a handsome property in addition to affording an example of energy and foresight to his children,—William, who was afterwards one of the most important men of the township; and Mark, Jr., and James. Mark Hartley, the second son, married Elizabeth Jayne and settled on the homestead, and for many years carried on the farm. His children were Samuel, a shoe-maker, who died in the West; Catharine, now Mrs. Stephen Bell, of Hopbottom; William, a farmer, living near Glenwood; Elsie, the wife of Daniel Kentner, a farmer of the township; Jonathan, a farmer, residing at Factoryville; David, a railroad contractor; Mark Jerome; Paulina, died in early youth; Sarah, lives with her brother Silas at Lenoxville; Charles, died in infancy; Silas, a manufacturer and business man of Lenox; and Helen, residing at Nicholson. About 1848 he removed to a farm of four hundred and sixty-eight acres on the hill north of Glenwood, which he had purchased some time before, and where he died October 11, 1869. Mrs. Hartley survived her husband until March 13, 1876. Their son, Mark Jerome Hartley, born on Christmas Day, 1829, obtained the ordinary scholastic advantages, and worked upon his father's farm until after his twenty-third year, when he began the trade of a carpenter at Scranton, receiving for his first year's work sixty dollars. The two years following he worked upon the public works in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., and then returned to his native county to engage in business at Susquehanna, which he carried on about the same length of time. The succeeding five years he spent upon a farm near the Glenwood Tannery, which he had bought of Hon. G. A. Grow, and, disposing thereof, he went back to Susquehanna a few months before joining a construction corps organizing by William D. Jayne for service in the South, under the command of Colonel Greenleaf, of Philadelphia. From the spring of 1865 Mr. Hartley was engaged as boss in the work of rebuilding the bridges and repairing the damages done by Sherman's army on the March to the Sea, etc., until the August following, when he received an honorable discharge from the government service. The next spring he built at Susquehanna, adjoining the First National Bank, in which building he carried on for six years a restaurant and mercantile enterprise. He then sold out and entered the mercantile business at Lenoxville with his brother, the firm being M. J. & S. Hartley, and he was postmaster there in 1872. Shortly after this he bought the property upon which his father had died, and, having erected a pleasant home thereon, he removed to their present residence. He is a very active and enterprising man. He deals in live stock, marketing his animals after being fatted at Scranton. On December 18, 1858, he married Nancy M. (born 1837), the daughter of C. P. (born 1812) and Eliza Houghteling (born 1807) Kinney, of Otsego Co., N. Y. Mr. Kinney was born in that county, the son of Abijah Kinney, a farmer.

A third son of Mark Hartley, Sr., was James, who found a home in the neighborhood of Glenwood, and was the father of sons named Edwin, James and Cyrus. The oldest son, William, married Jerusha Marcy, the daughter of a pioneer lower down the creek, and lived on the homestead until his death, sharing it with his brother, Mark. His sons were Abel, Cyrus, Milo and William, all of whom have deceased.

About midway between Rynearson's and Hartley's, Bryant Robinson, an Irishman, settled some time before 1800 (by some it is claimed as early as 1796), and improved a farm which is now owned by Simon Marcy. Both he and his wife were advanced in years at this time, and died before many years, being buried on the farm. The oldest son, John, lived on part of the homestead until 1837, when he moved to Ohio, most of his family accompanying him. His second son, James, was born at Wilkes-Barre Oct. 16, 1792, from where his father came when he was in his fourth year, and for the past ninety-one years he has resided in the township of Lenox. In 1820 he married Lucy Jayne, who is also living at the age of eighty-five years. A part of the time they lived on the homestead, but for the past fifty years they have resided on a farm a little west of Lenoxville. They reared six sons and four daughters,—Elizabeth, Emeline, Elsie and Mary Jane, the latter being the wife of James R. Johnson, of Nebraska. The sons are Holloway, on the homestead; James M., Daniel B., John Milo, Samuel De Witt and Ellery, all living in the county except James M., who is in McKean County. A third son, Daniel, lived and died near Lenoxville. He was the father of sons named Elias, Daniel S., John William, James, Ambrose I. and Emory, some of whom remained near the place of their nativity.

Isaac Doud was the first settler at Lenoxville, beginning his improvements at that point in 1797. He lived so near the Clifford line that his blacksmith-shop fell into that township when the line was run. He built mills and made other substantial improvements, but left Lenox for Ohio in 1821, going the entire distance with an ox-team. Some of his family remained, among them being Isaac, who settled in Luzerne County; Ebenezer, who settled in Clifford; and John, who lived in the neighborhood of Lenox-

ville until he was more than eighty years old, and died at the home of his son, Thomas Doud, of Clifford.

Michael Halstead was another early settler on the East Branch, where he reared a large family, and had brothers named Isaiah and Joseph, who moved to the West. Another member, James Halstead (commonly called Cooper Jim), became nearly a hundred years old, living last in Sullivan County. His descendants were very numerous. Michael Halstead was the father of sons named William, Michael, Jesse, James, Samuel, Joseph and Elisha, most of whom remained in Lenox.

Below the old Robinson place, on the Tunkhannock, early improvements were made by the Bartlett family, which removed some time after 1813. This farm was afterwards owned by the Dimocks, and later by Loren Wright. Still lower lived the Bells, of whom a special account is given. Other early settlers left the township so many years ago that no account has been preserved.

In 1813 the taxables of that part of Nicholson in Susquehanna County were as follows:

Rollin Bell, Calvin Bell, Elisha Bell, Stuten Bell, Jacob Blake, Abner Bartlett, Ebenezer Bartlett, James Buchanan, Isaac Dowd, John Decker, James Halstead, Michael Halstead, William Hartley, William Knapp, Matthew Laflin, Solomon Millard, Joshua Morgan, John McCord, Stephen Millard, Jacob Quick, Isaac Rynearson, Peter Rynearson, Benjamin Ryder, Bryant Robinson, John Robinson, Henry Wells.

In 1816—

William Buchanan, William Cooper, John Conrad, Benjamin Decker, Isaiah Halstead, Benjamin Harding. Asaph Fuller, Henry Millard, Richard McNamara, Thomas McNamara, Amos Payne, Okey Rynearson, James Robinson, Joseph Ryder, Nathan Tiffany, Samuel Worth, Wilbur Woodbury.

The Ryders lived on the Tunkhannock, on the present Roberts farm, moving from Lenox to Ohio. Benjamin Decker was in the eastern part of the township and reared a large family, the sons being Lewis, Stephen, John, Benjamin, William, Byram, Moses and Aaron.

William Conrad (or Coonrod) was one of the first German settlers of the county. In 1788 he came with his wife and one child, John, not quite three years of age, to the Hopbottom settlement in Brooklyn, building a rude cabin on a farm which was afterwards sold to a man named Tracy. Soon after their arrival their daughter Catharine was born, and was, it is believed, the first native white child born in the southern part of the county. Upon leaving Brooklyn, William Conrad settled in Harford, where he died. His entire family consisted of John, who died in Jackson; Catharine, married to Henry Felton, of Harford; Polly, the wife of Nathan Forsyth, of Harford; George, who lived at South Gibson; William and Jacob, who moved to Bradford County; and Andrew, who settled in the western part of Lenox, and was the father of Charles W., James M., Rufus, Henry W. and J. Oscar Conrad. The Conrads have become a very numerous family in the southern part of the county, having representatives in half a dozen townships.

Asaph Fuller came from Canterbury, Conn., in 1814, and settled on Harford Creek, a mile from Rynearson's. He was a shoemaker by trade and also carried on a small tannery. He became one of the oldest men in Lenox, dying in the fall of 1868, aged ninety-four years. His second wife survives him, living on the homestead at the age of eighty-seven years. By this union seven children attained mature years, namely: Theodore, living on the homestead; James, a citizen of Gibson; and daughters married as follows: Julia, Henry Sperbeck; Emeline, Luther Walter; Susan, Erastus Guard; Diantha, John A. Whitney; and Lydia J., George Belcher.

On the farm next above, Richard McNamara, an Irisman, settled at the same time, and here reared sons named Thomas, Luke, Ephraim and Lewis. The farm is now occupied by his grandson, Richard D. McNamara.

Higher up and near the Harford line, Captain Amos Payne made some pioneer improvements, and reared sons named Charles, Daniel and William, all of whom were large, tall men. East from this place, and across the ridge, Lyman Follett lived on the place now occupied by his son Albert. His mother, whose maiden-name was Lincoln, is also living on the homestead, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Nathan S. Tiffany, son of Daniel Tiffany and Mary Woodcock, of Hartford, Conn., was born March 20, 1785, and married Nancy Pellett, of Canterbury, Conn., and moved to Lenox in 1815. He purchased one hundred and seventy-five acres of land of John Conrad, since known as the "Squire Chandler farm." He was an energetic man of considerable prominence in the township, and held a number of township offices. He left a large family,—Emulous, located in Harford; Louise Marie was the wife of Russell Woodward; Emily J., wife of Cyrus B. Woodward; Edwin resides in Susquehanna; Russell in South Gibson; Almira was the wife of John B. Walker; Horace N. resides in Lathrop. He was a prominent school-teacher many years, and register and recorder in 1873. He has also been justice of the peace a number of years. Annie E. is the wife of John Steenback, and resides near Susquehanna.

On Sun Hill, Levi Davis, from Connecticut, cleared up a farm which is now occupied by his son, Judson E. Other sons were Francis, Eldridge D. and Henry. In the same neighborhood, on the Clifford line, William Stevens began clearing up a farm at an early day, and lived there to extreme age. He was noted for his adherence to Whig principles, and was for some years the only member of that party in that township.

Some years later Charles Chandler, Jr., came from Gibson and settled west from Stevens. In 1834 he had the only painted house in Lenox. Six years

later he was a member of the State Legislature, and died at Harrisburg, of small-pox, in 1840.

In 1823 Rial Tower, his wife and father, Nathaniel, came from Vermont and settled south of the Baptist Church. The latter was a Revolutionary pensioner, and died in 1836, aged eighty-eight years. Rial Tower and several of his sons became Baptist ministers. He was a man of strong convictions, and early advocated temperance usages. It is claimed that he raised the first barn without liquor in the township, and that some of his neighbors derisively called it the "one thing lacking." A part of this property now belongs to Gordon S. Chase. He died July 29, 1878, aged seventy-eight years, and lies in the graveyard near his old home. His family consisted of sons,—Warner C., William N., Purington R. and Charles M., the three last named being ministers. The daughters married: Sarah E., Stephen Millard, of Lenox; Polly M., Nathan Callender; Emily F., Elias N. Moore; Diantha E., John W. White; and Lucy Z., D. C. Oakley, of Lenox.

Below the Tower place improvements were made by Hazard Powers and Luke D. Bennett, sons-in-law of Darius Tingley, of Harford; and their descendants still live in this locality. Joseph T. Bennett, a son of the above, now lives on the Truman Bell place.

West of Tower's, Hubbard N. Smith, a son of Elijah Smith, of Brooklyn, located at a more recent period, the place having been occupied early by Milton Tiffany, who was married to Anna Rynearson. They reared a large family.

Alson Tiffany (1806–84) was a grandson of Thomas Tiffany, who, with his wife and family, left Attleboro', Mass., in the fall of 1794, and joined the "Nine Partners'" settlement in Nicholson (now Harford), this county. The second son, Thomas, resided about one mile from Kingsley Station, in Harford, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died about 1840, at over sixty years of age. His first wife, Chloe, a daughter of Elkanah Tingley, who was a settler in Harford in 1795, from Attleboro', bore him children,—Alson; Priscilla, the widow of Roswell Barnes, of Gibson; and Milton, who settled in Lenox, but subsequently removed to near Tunkhannock, where he died. By a second marriage, to a Miss Truesdell, he had one child, Chloe, who married William Tripp, of Harford, where both died, leaving a son, Alson Tripp, who served in the late Rebellion, and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. By his third marriage to Esther Williams, he had children,—Thomas Williams Tiffany, who died on the homestead, and Esther, the wife of Alfred Barnard, of Harford, also deceased. The brothers and sisters of Thomas Tiffany were Lorinda and Alfred (older), Pelatiah, Tingley, Dalton, Lewis, Preston, Orvill, Betsey, a Mrs. Norris, of Jackson, and Millie wife of Calvin Corse, of Jackson (younger), the first seven of whom, including Thomas, came from Attleboro'. Alson, eldest son of Thomas and Chloe (Tingley), Tiffany improved his meagre advantages for an education from books, and learned in boyhood that the pioneer of a newly settled country must couple economy with industry, and be judicious in all matters in order to succeed financially. Upon becoming of age, along with his father and brother, he took up a wilderness tract of land in Lenox, six miles from the homestead, in Harford, erected a cabin and for some two years walked to and from the land while cutting off the timber and preparing its virgin soil for crops. In 1830 he erected the present residence, and the same year married Fanny M. Ely, who was born in Brooklyn, August 8, 1811. Her parents, Silas P. (1783–1865) and Mehitabel Church (1786–1847) Ely, Presbyterians, settled in Brooklyn in the spring of 1810, and had children,—Fanny M.; Orrin C., of Michigan; Teressa died at twelve; Jared died at nineteen; Harriet was the wife of Asa Titus, of Lenox, both deceased; George resides on the homestead in Brooklyn; and Sarah, deceased, was the wife of James Peckham, of Brooklyn. Silas P. Ely's father, Gabriel, and uncle Zelophehad came in 1814, and the former was postmaster at Brooklyn in 1815 or 1816. The first school in the vicinity was kept in one of the rooms of Mr. Tiffany's new house as soon as it was completed, the teacher being Permelia Seeley. He spent his life a farmer on this place of one hundred and twenty acres, cleared most of it himself, and erected good out-buildings. He did not obtain the title of his land, which had been claimed by the agent of Dr. Rose, and after his death by the agent of one Collins until 1852, when, in the interest of all the settlers, it was bid off in Philadelphia for fifty cents per acre by one Ward, who gave the deed to each. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Tiffany united with the Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, where the latter has always remained a member. He believing his field of labor to be in his own neighborhood, united with the Free-Will Baptist Church, at Loomis Lake, where, for eighteen years prior to his death, he was the moving spirit in its support and in its religious work. From youth he was a temperance man, was one of the first to abstain from keeping liquor for the beverage of the early settlers at their logging bees, and ever by his words and influence advocated total abstinence. He gave his children the best advantages his means afforded for obtaining an education in the home schools and at Harford Academy, and was always interested in everything that tended to make society better and elevate moral sentiment in the community. He was formerly a Whig and later a Republican, but never sought official place. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion his heart was fired with patriotism, and although fifty-six years of age, he, on February 21, 1862, enlisted at Glenwood, in Company A, Captain Dorshimer, and went to the front in the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry. His age and poor health barred him from much active service, however, and

after serving in the hospital until spring, he was honorably discharged in April, 1863, at Camp Convalescent, Va., for disability, and returned home. The golden wedding of this worthy couple was celebrated at their home, on the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage, where they were made happy by the greetings of their children and many friends. The widow, a woman devoted to her family and to her church, survives in 1887, and is cared for by her son, Franklin M., who succeeded to the ownership of the homestead upon the death of his father. The children are Teressa M., born 1832, first the wife of Warner C. Tower, and after his death married Hubbard N. Smith, of Lenox; Chloe (1834–79), wife of John M. Hobbs, died at Uniondale; Orrin C., 1837, enlisted at Scranton, March 30, 1864, private Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Provost Guards, was killed instantly by the explosion of a shell near Petersburg, June 18, 1864, (he was a bright member of society, a church-going young man), and with the heart of a true patriot bid farewell to dear friends and hastened to defend his country's rights, saying, as he left his home and friends, "I am no better to die than thousands who have already fallen;" Jennie J., 1840, died at nearly twenty-four; Harriet Melissa, 1842, wife of Rev. Nelson J. Hawley, of Florida, a Methodist Episcopal minister, who went into the service of the war from Susquehanna County, commanded a company and remained for three years; Jared M., 1845, superintendent Kingsley Section, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, resides at Kingsley Station; Cynthia C., 1848, and Ella A., died young; Franklin Monroe, 1853; and Ambrose E. Tiffany, a contractor and builder at Clifford, Pa.

Franklin Monroe Tiffany married, in 1874, Elva A. Jerald, who was born in Abington, Lackawanna County, February 26, 1852, the youngest child of Ray G. Jerald (1803–81) and his wife, Dorcas Remington Jerald (1807–82), who came from Rhode Island to Abington, and thence to Lenox, where they settled and died. Their children are three,—Harry Bernard, Lenna Gertrude and Vanna Belle Tiffany.

Lower down this road Charles Titus, from Connecticut, cleared up a farm and lived there until his death. This place is now the home of his youngest and only surviving son, Albert J. Titus. On the farm occupied by Byron McDonald, his father, Allen McDonald, settled at a later day and reared a large family. In the later years of his life he lived on the D. N. Hardy place, where he set out a fine vineyard, which, unfortunately, has been taken up, thus removing the only industry of the kind in Lenox. On the Alfred Jeffers farm, on the same road, Erastus Ely made a beginning and for a short time had a small store, the first in this part of the township, at the lake which bears his name. Luther Loomis settled, as is elsewhere related; and in the western part, south from the lake, lived Jacob Blake, on a farm on which lived Warren M. Tingley, after 1841, until his removal to Hopbottom, where he still resides. Squire Tingley and the six sons he reared had an average height of six feet two inches. The family descended from the Tingleys of Harford, whose posterity have become very numerous in the county.

Asa Dimock was a pioneer in Herrick, settling in that township in 1807. Eleven years later he and his son Thomas moved to Dundaff, where he resided until 1827, when he moved to a farm on the Tunkhannock, in Lenox, where he died late in 1833. His son Shubael also lived on this place, but removed to Wisconsin; Asa, another son, remained in Herrick. The elder Dimock was one of the first commissioners of the county and was prominent in all public affairs, being well adapted for a leader in that period.

"At this time the township was strongly Democratic in politics. During one of the campaigns in which Andrew Jackson was a candidate for the Presidency, the Lenox election was held at his house, when he gave notice that he had a keg of whiskey which he would open for those in attendance after the election, provided no vote was cast against Jackson. Either all the voters were Democrats, or the temptation was too strong for their principles, for Jackson received every vote, and the whiskey was opened. [1]

"The township continued strongly Democratic until the excitement occasioned by the 'Kansas-Nebraska Bill.' In the fall of 1856 a majority of votes against the Democratic ticket was cast for the first time. A banner was presented to Lenox by the ladies of Montrose, as a prize to the township which gave the greatest increase of Republican votes at the November election over the election of the previous month."

In 1813 there were but twenty houses in Lenox, and only three hundred and forty acres of improved land. In 1833 the houses numbered eighty, and the acres of improved land had been increased to one thousand.

In 1834 Mrs. Elizabeth Grow and some of the members of her family were added to the population of Lenox. She came from Windham County, Conn., with other immigrants, bringing with her the oldest son, Edwin, Galusha A. (at that time ten years old) and the youngest of her family of six children, a daughter. The oldest child, a married daughter, accompanied her mother to meet her husband, who had bought a farm near Dundaff, in Luzerne County. In a few years Frederick and Samuel, the other two children, came to join their mother. The children had been scattered among relatives after the death of their father, until Mrs. Grow's residence at Lenox; but here they were all eventually gathered in one family, and remained such for years after attaining their majority and engaging in business. The mother died in 1864, and is remembered by her neighbors as

[1] Miss Blackman.

a woman of uncommon worth, and deserving of more than an ordinary tribute. She bought the Solomon Millard farm of four hundred and forty acres for one thousand three hundred dollars, as the land was in a poor state of cultivation, but, with the assistance of her sons, she soon increased its fertility, until it was as productive as any in the township. The first season her stock consisted of a cow and a yoke of oxen, which were used by Edwin and Galusha to put in a field of oats and a few acres of corn.

"The pigeons that year rested on Elk Hill,[1] and were very destructive to the farmers' oats and corn. As Galusha was then too young to work, he was assigned a post upon the ridge of a barn, which then stood between the corn-field and the oats, that he might, with two small sticks, rattle upon the roof and scare off the pigeons. So he spent the days, after the corn came up, till it was too large for the pigeons to disturb. He was obliged to be up early in the morning, and to carry his dinner with him, as the pigeons were so numerous they would destroy a whole field in a very short time. Imagination sees the embryo Speaker of Congress perched on that barn-roof no less happy and no less dignified—since his post was one of essential service—than in the palmy days when he occupied the third seat in the nation."

She soon after opened a country store which she placed in the charge of her sons, and the business established is still carried on by her grandson, Fred. F. Grow. The oldest son, Edwin, still remains in the township; Frederick has deceased; Samuel removed to Binghamton; and of Galusha A., who became distinguished both in the State and the nation, a special sketch is here given,—

GALUSHA A. GROW was born in Ashford (now Eastford), Windham County, Conn., May, 1834. During the winter of 1836, '37 and '38 Galusha was at school in the old school-house, which has since been converted into a neat chapel for the use of Mrs. F. P. Grow's Sabbath-school. Here, when he was not yet fourteen years old, he took an active part in the debating society, for which he prepared himself on his walks twice a day to and from foddering cattle, about one mile from the house. Assisting his brother in the small country store originally established by Mrs. Grow's energy, on the present site of the Glenwood post-office, and accompanying him in the spring in rafting lumber down the Susquehanna to Port Deposit, Md., Galusha found occupation for seasons when not in school until he entered Franklin Academy, at Harford, in the spring of 1838. He and his younger sister Elizabeth (afterwards the wife of Hon. J. Everett Streeter) then had rooms a mile from the academy, at Mrs. Farrar's, where they boarded themselves; but the winter following, his sister not being with him, he roomed in the institution, and boarded, as one of a club, with Mrs. Walker, mother of the late Governor of Virginia. Preston Richardson was then principal, but at his death, soon after, the Rev. Willard Richardson succeeded him, and was Mr. Grow's teacher until he left, in 1840, for Amherst College. His first political speech was made in his senior year at Amherst, in 1844. He graduated with high honors in his class, and with the reputation of being a ready debater and a fine extemporaneous speaker. He commenced studying law with Hon. F. B. Streeter in the winter of 1845, and was



GALUSHA A. GROW.

admitted to the bar of Susquehanna County April 19, 1847. He was law partner of Hon. David Wilmot at Towanda, 1848–49; but his health then demanding a resort to out-door pursuits, he spent some time in surveying, peeling bark, working on the farm, etc. In the fall of 1850 he received the unanimous nomination for the State Legislature by the Democratic Convention of the county, which he declined.

The same season the Honorable David Wilmot withdrew as a candidate for Congress in the Twelfth District, with the understanding that the Free-soil party would support Mr. Grow, hitherto unknown outside of the county. The result was the election of Mr. Grow, just one week after his nomination, by a majority of twelve hundred and sixty-four over the

[1] "*The Volunteer* of that season had a paragraph respecting the eastern part of the county: 'Nine miles in length and two in width—every foot of which, and almost every tree and branch of which, are occupied by pigeons.'"

The beech-nuts were the attraction.—*Blackman.*

Republican candidate, John C. Adams, of Bradford. He took his seat December, 1851, at the time but twenty-six years old—the youngest member of Congress. In 1852 his majority was seven thousand five hundred, and at the next election the vote was unanimous, owing to his opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. From the date of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise Mr. Grow severed his connection with the Democratic party; still he continued to represent the Wilmot District until the 4th of March, 1863. His defeat at the election the previous fall was owing to the Congressional apportionment which united Susquehanna County with Luzerne, thus giving a preponderating Democratic vote.

The entry of Galusha A. Grow into political life was at an eventful period in the history of the country. Grave questions of half a century's agitation had culminated and demanded conclusive settlement; new industrial questions had assumed prominence, all of which finally disrupted the old political parties. Mr. Grow took his stand from the first on the side of freedom and the interests of the laboring classes, and adhered to it steadfastly to the end. His unwavering devotion throughout his whole Congressional career to the passage of the Homestead Bill has endeared his name to the hearts of the people everywhere. "Land for the landless" was not with him a political catchword with which to win votes. It was a deep, well-settled conviction, and he followed it with an earnestness worthy both of him and it, until he saw it adopted as one of the principles of a national party. And finally, under the sanction of that party, he saw this, his early conviction, become a fixed fact established by law, and bearing his own signature as Speaker of the House of Representatives. His opposition to human bondage was a natural sequence to his devotion to free homesteads. He has always remembered the people, the great masses, who are most deeply interested in wise legislation and in sound, wholesome government. Always a ready champion of justice and humanity, with a sympathy deep as human suffering, a courage that hurled defiance in the face of Southern bravadoes, and an eloquence that charmed the nation, in the entire record of his public career there cannot be found a blot or stain. In all his public and official acts he manifested and lived up to the same rule of purity, honor and honesty that characterized his private life. His name will be recorded in history among those who have zealously struggled to benefit and improve the condition of all races of men.

Mr. Grow's "maiden speech" in Congress was made on the Homestead Bill, and was reported as among the ablest speeches in its behalf—a measure he persistently brought forward every Congress for ten years, when he had at last the satisfaction of signing the law as Speaker of the House of Representatives. For ten years, early and late, during every session, he was its steady, consistent and unyielding champion. He made five set speeches in the House in its advocacy. Under his leadership four bills at four different sessions of Congress passed the House, before it was finally adopted by both Houses so as to become a law. To the fact of his long continuance in Congress, to his parliamentary skill and knowledge, to his persistent and unyielding devotion to all questions upon which he holds well-matured opinions, is the country, to a great degree, if not wholly, indebted for the final success of the homestead policy in the legislation of the country, and the Republican party for one of its fundamental doctrines. His passage-at-arms with Keitt, of South Carolina (a timely and appropriate answer to former Southern insolence), during the attempt in Congress to admit Kansas as a slave State, is yet fresh in the minds of many. He exhibited equal, if not greater, courage in his letter of reply to a challenge of L. O'B. Branch, member of Congress from North Carolina, for words spoken in debate in the House, on the proposition of the Senate for increasing the rates of postage.

July 4, 1861, he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and at the close of his term received a *unanimous vote* of thanks, which was the first unanimous vote given to any Speaker in many years. In 1868 he was chairman of the State Central Republican Committee during the campaign which resulted in the election of General Grant. No man of Susquehanna County has ever been so widely known to statesmen at home and abroad.

Early in Mr. Grow's Congressional career the New York *Evening Post*, referring to him, said: "Mr. Grow is a young man, enthusiastic in his attachment to principle, bold in giving utterance to truth in presence of its friends or foes, felicitous in address, possessed of a clear, logical mind, a vivid imagination and that sympathy which Wirt describes as the requisite of every true orator."

His twelve years of Congressional service extended through a most important period of the republic. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, election of Banks Speaker, the Kansas troubles, Lecompton Bill, the Homestead Bill, the Pacific Railroad, etc., as well as the Fremont and Lincoln campaigns, and the first two years of the Rebellion. He served on the Committee on Indian Affairs and on Territories, and was chairman of the latter when the Republicans had a majority in the House, during the Speakership of Banks and Pennington, which embraced the period of all the Kansas troubles. Through his whole Congressional service he opposed strongly and persistently any and all disposition of the public lands, except in homesteads for actual settlers. He introduced and advocated a proposition to prevent any sales of the public lands except to actual settlers, which was defeated by Democratic votes. Had it been adopted, it would have prevented non-residents acquiring title to any of the public domain. The

land policy, adopted as part of the creed of the Republican party (and which has been zealously advocated in Congress by Mr. Grow), was one of the most potent influences in securing to that party the majority in all the new States and the Territories. In all the exciting discussions of public affairs since 1850 he has taken an active and influential part, especially in those relating to the extension or perpetuity of slavery. In 1859 he was mainly instrumental in defeating the attempt of the Senate to increase the rates of postage from three to five and ten cents, and double old rates on printed matter. Mr. Greeley, in an article at the close of that Congress, said: "Mr. Grow, this session, has evinced a fertility of resource, a command of parliamentary tactics, a promptitude in seizing an opportunity, a wisdom in act and a brevity of speech, such as have rarely been exhibited on that floor. The passage of the Homestead Bill under his leadership would of itself have sufficed to confer honorable distinction. So the Senate's attempt to force the House to raise the rates of postage was met by Mr. Grow in a manner and spirit that at once decided the contest. We rejoice that Mr. Grow is to be a member of the next House."

Mr. Grow left Congress March 4, 1863, in feeble health, with a nervous system almost prostrated from the severe labor and long strain of his twelve years' service in Congress, during the most exciting and eventful period in the history of the country. In 1864 and 1865 he was lumbering at Newton, Luzerne County; and in 1866 and 1867 he was in business in the oil region in Venango County. In 1878 he purchased four hundred acres of bituminous coal lands at Brady's Bend, in Clarion County, on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Mr. Grow has devoted most of his time of late to the development of these lands, and he is now a large producer of bituminous coal for Buffalo and Canada markets.

In order to regain health, he spent the summer of 1871 on the Pacific Coast, in California, Oregon and Washington Territory. In the fall of that year he went to Texas, where he remained as president of the Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company until the spring of 1875. During the four years he was in Texas he neither voted nor took any part in politics, his time being wholly occupied with railroad construction and management. But on his return to his old home in Pennsylvania, he entered actively into the canvass for the election of Hartranft, in the fall of 1875, and for Hayes, in the Presidential election of 1876. In 1878 he was urged for the nomination of Governor by a large and influential portion of the Republican newspaper press of the State, and was the choice of the delegates from a majority of the Republican counties of the State.

Into the political canvass of 1879 he entered with all his accustomed zeal and power, beginning in Maine, in August, and continuing almost without interruption, speaking in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, till the election in November. Since then he has taken an active part in the canvass at every State and national election. In the fall of 1879 he declined the mission to Russia, tendered by President Hayes. He was a candidate for United States Senator in 1881. Members of the Legislature from twenty-eight of the thirty-nine Republican counties in the State were for him, and the Republican newspaper press was largely in his favor. After a long contest John I. Mitchell was elected as a compromise canddiate.

The language of the New York *Tribune* in 1875, commenting on the representative men of the country, said: "Mr. Grow represents a class of public men that has almost become extinct—men of strong moral sense and convictions, unselfish purposes, and a patriotism which overrules all considerations of personal interest or partisan expediency. The long struggle between freedom and slavery naturally carried him to the front in the Republican party. And when the war brought the controversy to a close he withdrew from the arena of active politics (with greatly impaired health), and has ever since devoted himself to the care of his private business." Mr. Grew has always retained his home at Glenwood, in Lenox, and has never cast a vote outside of the county.

A cane recently (1887) came to Montrose, for Mr. Grow, with the following inscription:

"GALUSHA A. GROW, Speaker of Congress, 1860–3.
Grown on the first homestead in the U. S.
Presented by the first *Homesteader*.
DANIEL FREEMAN, Beatrice, Neb."

GRISWOLD ORSMON LOOMIS, of Lenox, Pa., is a lineal descendant in the eighth generation from the progenitor of the family in New England, Joseph Loomis (1590–1658), who was a woolen-draper in Braintree, Essex County, England, sailed from London in 1638, in the ship "Susan and Ellen," and arrived in Boston July 17th of the same year. He had with him his wife, five sons and three daughters. He settled in Windsor, Conn., in 1639, and his house was situated near the mouth of Farmington River, on the "Island." One son, John (1622–88), resided at Farmington, and later at Windsor; was deacon of the church there, and deputy of the general court in 1666–67, also from 1675 to '87. Deacon John's second son, Thomas (1653–88), resided at Hatfield, Mass., and Thomas' eldest son, Ensign John (1681–1755), resided at Windsor and Lebanon. Timothy (1718–85), third son of Ensign John, resided at Lebanon, and Elisha (1748–20), second son of Timothy, first resided in Lebanon, but subsequently settled in Coventry. His wife was Rebecca Terry, by whom he had children,—Joseph (1771–1841) died in Bridgewater, N. Y.; Medad (1778–1857); Eldad (1785–1829); and Luther (1792–1857) Loomis, who settled in Lenox, from Coventry, about 1826, near the lake that bears his name, the outlet of which is Millard's Brook. Eldad, the

third son of Elisha and Rebecca (Terry) Loomis, married, in 1807, Fanny (1790–1882), a daughter of Nathaniel and Eunice (Fowler) Jeffers, who came from Coventry and settled in Harford in 1822. He was drafted, near the close of the War of 1812, and went as far as New London. He resided in Coventry and managed his farm, tannery and shoe-shop until 1824, when, with his family, he came to this county and settled on a tract of woodland about one mile west of Harford village, and at once began clearing off the forest and completing a comfortable home for his family. He died five years afterwards, and his eldest son, Dr. Elisha N., succeeded him in the ownership of the property, which is, in 1887, owned by the latter's heirs. The widowed mother continued her residence there the remainder of her life, and received from the government a pension for her husband's service in the war. She survived her husband fifty-three years, and lived to see many of her great-grandchildren. Eldad Loomis and his wife were people upholding high moral sentiment, and reared their children to principles of integrity and honesty of purpose in life's work. Dr. Elisha N. (1809–74) practiced as an eclectic physician in Harford and vicinity during his active life, and was a man highly respected, both in his profession and in social life. Griswold Orsmon, born in Coventry, October 14, 1812; Emily E. (1815–72) was the wife of Alanson Aldrich, of Harford; and Lucy E., born in 1818, first wife of Alfred Judson Tiffany, of Brooklyn, and after his death, in 1876, married Gilbert N. Smith, and resides on the Tiffany homestead, near Kingsley Station, in Brooklyn.

Griswold O. Loomis, during his boyhood, resided with his uncle Luther, in Coventry, and had the usual opportunities for obtaining an education, which he well improved. He did not accompany the family to this county in 1824, but two years later, then a boy of fourteen, came with his father, who had visited the old home in Connecticut that year. Upon reaching their new home in Harford he at once applied himself to the farm-work, and did his part in paying off the indebtedness of the family. The premature death of his father, when Griswold was only seventeen years old, left him to depend entirely upon himself for a start in life, for his elder brother, Dr. Elisha, had chosen to remain on the homestead and take care of the family. About 1830 he took up a woodland tract of land in Lenox, on the line between that township and Harford; built a shanty, and, as he had leisure from other work, cleared many acres, walking to and



G. O. Loomis

from the home in Harford, a distance of four miles. After work in this way for some two years, he resolved to build him a house, and during a part of the years 1832, '33 and '34, in order to save money for this purpose, he worked for Elkanah Tingley, of Harford, for eight months, at ten dollars per month; for one Weston in a saw-mill, at Dundaff, for a time, and earned thirty dollars; took a job of David Compton, below Honesdale, sawing lumber at fifty cents per thousand feet, earning one hundred dollars; worked for Captain Asahel Sweet one summer, and for Compton again in the winter of 1834, earning two hundred dollars. In the spring and summer of the latter year he returned to his farm, now ninety-one acres, and built his present residence, a fine structure, for the time it was erected, which he some thirty years ago remodeled. In that same year (1834) he married Alzina Titus (1814–52), a daughter of Leonard Titus, of Harford. This Leonard Titus was the son of Ezekiel Titus, one of the nine partners who first came to Harford in the spring of 1790.

Leonard Titus' wife was the daughter of Nathan Maxon, who settled in Harford in 1800 from Rhode Island. She lived to a great age, and was a woman of remarkable ambition. The other children of Leonard Titus were Sylvenus (died in Lenox), Charles, Huldah, Sarah and Anna, all reside on the Titus homestead in Harford. By this marriage Mr. Loomis had children,—Sidney E., born 1835, married Maria West, and after her death Emma Oakley, and resides in Lenox; Polly E., 1838, wife of Otis J. Bailey, of Harford; Ellen Louisa, 1842, married first Orange P. Whitney, who served in the late Rebellion, and died in Salisbury prison, N. C.; and second Jeremiah B. Avery, of Springville; Sarah Catharine, died young; Isabell E. (1850–64); and Edith A., 1852, wife of John Howell, of Harford. About 1848 a new and perplexing question arose with Mr. Loomis in common with a large number of the settlers of Lenox. Dr. Rose claimed the ownership of their lands. Wm. Jessup, acting as his agent, came on to survey them; but his right to do this was disputed by the settlers, and while the matter was under consideration Dr. Rose died. A new claimant, in the person of one Collins, represented by Agent Moss, opened the subject with the settlers, but died before the matter was adjusted. Finally the lands were advertised to be sold in Philadelphia, and by arrangement with the settlers, being surveyed by Hon. G. A. Grow, they were bid off by a Mr. Ward, and Mr. Loomis obtained his title in February, 1851, paying therefor fifty cents per acre. He had cleared a large part of his farm, fenced it well, and at different times erected good out-buildings. Everything about his place shows the work of an industrious and thrifty farmer. He recites that deer and wolves were plentiful in the vicinity when he first settled on his place, and that he saw at one time as many as seven deer. Mr. Loomis has never sought official place, yet has served his township for thirty-three years as supervisor and poormaster, and for one term as school director and auditor. He is possessed of a strong physique, and has enjoyed a robust constitution. His life-work has been to make a home for himself and family, and his aim has been to live honestly with his neighbors, and be just with all with whom he deals. His integrity, stability and good judgment are impressive characteristics of his nature. His life-work is a striking example of the result of toil and economy, and in great contrast with the opportunities now offered the young man without means.

In 1853 he married for his second wife Mary L. West, who was born at North Madison, Conn., March 8, 1824. Their children by this union are Edward Grow, died young; Nelson Griswold (1861–79); and Laura Eveline, born in 1864, the wife of Elmer E. Tower, on the homestead, the son of Warner Tower, who was the son of Elder Rial Tower, a native of Vermont, who settled in Lenox in 1825. The late Elder Wm. N. Tower, a Baptist minister, and Rev. P. R. Tower, a Methodist clergyman of Osborn Holland, N. Y., and Elder Charles Tower, a Baptist minister at North Hector, N. Y., are sons of Elder Rial Tower.

The parents of Mary L. West were Samuel B. C. and Harriet (Bailey) West, who settled in Lenox in 1839. Their children are Amy, wife of Silas Ellis, of Carbondale; Levi, of Factoryville; Mary L.; Susannah, deceased; Thomas, of Brooklyn; Maria, wife of Sidney E. Loomis, of Lenox; Samuel, of Travis City, Mich.; William F., of Middletown, Conn.; Elvira, wife of William F. Coney, of Ware, Mass.; Harriet, wife of H. H. Burns, of Travis City, Mich.; Ella, first the wife of Ward York, and second the wife of Stephen York, of Lenox; Marco Basarius, of Travis City, Mich. Of these sons, William F., served in the late Rebellion for nine months, and Samuel was in Sherman's army in its March to the Sea. The parents lived and died in Lenox. The grandfather was Elder Samuel West, a Baptist minister in Connecticut.

LENOX TAXABLES, 1845.—Calvin Ball, Ira Bell, Rollin Bell, Stephen Bell, Truman Bell, Nathan W. Bell, Elisha Bell, Worthy Bell, Luke Bennett, Benjamin Bennett, John Buck, Jr., Hamilton Bonner, Michael Belcher, Richard W. Benjamin, Jonathan W. Baker, Joshua Baker, Reuben Baker, Orrin Baker, Samuel Benjamin, James S. Benjamin, Jesse Benjamin, Jacob Blake, John Brown, Charles Chandler (estate), Riley Case, Orson Case, Elias Cannon, Benedict R. Carr, Amos Carpenter, Othnelio Carpenter, Hiram Carpenter, Washington Carpenter, John Conrad, William Conrad, Levi Chamberlain, Rufus D. Clark, John Caden, Isaac M. Doud, John Doud, John Doud, Jr., Daniel Doud, Levi Davis, John Decker, Benjamin Decker, Shubael Dimock, Asaph Fuller, Elisha P. Farnham, Gideon Foot, Nathan B. Foot, Simeon Foot, Jacob Felton, George Felton, Jason Fargo, Grow Brothers, Galusha A. Grow, Orlando Griggs, William Gorman, Edward Gardner, William Gardner, William Grant, Levi Gleason, Orlando Glover, Eliab Gilbert, Ezekiel Glover, Peleg C. Hopkins, James Halstead, William Halstead, Jr., Elisha Halstead, Hannah Halstead, Samuel Halstead, Samuel L. Halstead, Abijah Hinkley, Benjamin Hinkley, John Hoppe, Chapman Harding, Harvey Hale, George Howell, Thomas Harkins, William Hartley, Mark Hartley, Samuel Hartley, William Hartley (2d), James Hartley, John Howard, James Howard, Lucius Hartshorn, James Ireland, Bunnell Johnson, Obediah Johnson, Alfred Jeffres, Daniel Kentner, William

Knapp (estate), Isaac R. Knapp, Herbert Leach, William C. Lake, Griswold O. Loomis, Luther Loomis, Solomon Lott, Peter Lott, E. McNamara, Lewis McNamara, Stephen Masters, John T. Millard, Andrew Millard, Stephen S. Millard, Abiathar Millard, John Millard, Sterling B. Maxon, Henry Mauzer, Ashbel Munson, Adam Miller, Henry S. Millard, John Marcy, George Nixon, Martin Newman, George Newbury, William Odle, William Payne, Daniel Payne, William Price, Warren Price, William Price, Jr., George Price, Charles C. Potter, John D. Pickering, Nathaniel Pickering, Phineas Pease, Harry Pease, Amasa Pease, Hazard Powers, James Robinson, James S. Robinson, Daniel Robinson, Aaron Rynearson, Isaac Rynearson, Cornelius Rynearson, Okey Rynearson, Sarah Roberts, Clinton Roberts, William Reese, John Reese, Jonathan A. Rose, Orville Ranson, Elijah Scott, Alva Scott, Otis C. Severance, Asa Smead, Nelson Smead, Francis Sherdon, George Sweet, George Snyder, James Snyder, William Stevens, Hiram Stevens, Jenks Sprague, Elihu Sprague, Leonard Searle, Zerah Scott, Joseph S. Scott, Chauncey Scott, Nathaniel Smith, Naaman Tingley, John Truesdell, Samuel Truesdell, Milton Tiffany, Rial Tower, Seneca F. Tanner, Isaac Truesdell, William Thomas, Silvenus Titus, Noah Titus, Charles B. Titus, Baker Titus, Asa Titus, Benjamin C. Tourgee, Alfred Tourgee, W. B. Tourgee, John A. Tourgee, Lewis Tourgee, Lucius Utley, Joseph Wilson, Jason S. Wilson, Frederick Wilson, Charles Wilson, John B. Wescott, Asahel Wescott, Daniel H. Wade, S. O. Williams, Samuel Wright, Loren Wright, David Whitney, Reuben Whitney, Samuel West, Levi West, Jonathan H. Weyner, Matthew Wilsey, Isaac Woodruff, Samuel Woodruff, Ira Wilbur, Gilbert Wickwire, Russell Wickwire, Jehiel Wickwire, Josiah Whiting, Alfred Whiting, John T. Whiting, George Wood, John Yarns, Nathan Yarns.

HAMLETS AND BUSINESS INTERESTS.—The oldest business point in the present township of Lenox was at Rynearson's, or what is now known as Cameron's Corners, in the northeastern part of the township, where the Owego and Great Bend turnpikes cross each other. These circumstances, and its location in the oldest settlement, gave the place an importance, fifty years ago, which has not been continued to the present. The post-office is the only remaining evidence of its former business. This was established September 29, 1826, with the name of *Lenox*, and Peter Rynearson was appointed postmaster. The following year he was succeeded by William Jackson, who opened a store in a building Rynearson had put up, on the northeast corner, and which also served as a tavern. This store was continued several years, but upon the removal of Jackson, in 1830, Okey Rynearson became the postmaster, and kept it in his tavern, where it was continued a number of years. In 1836 Freeman P. Clinton became the postmaster; in 1838, Daniel Payne; and on the 7th of March, 1844, Charles Smith. He kept it but a short time, being succeeded, April 29, 1844, by Orville Tiffany, who kept the office at his house, where is now Centreville, but was succeeded, June 24, 1844, by Charles W. Conrad, who again kept the office at the Corners. Since that time the changes have been as follows: 1845, Daniel H. Wade; 1854, Daniel Payne; 1863, Isaac Halstead; 1864, John Cameron; 1866, Hiram White. Discontinued April 24, 1867, and re-established May 19, 1874, John Halstead postmaster; 1875, George W. Mapes. Discontinued June 23, 1875, and re-established September 14th, the same year, with George W. Mapes postmaster. Since 1881 the office has been kept by Thomas Cameron. At present a daily mail is supplied.

After Okey Rynearson there came, as tavern-keepers, Charles and William Smith, and in the best days of staging, Daniel H. Wade. At this time, from 1845 on, until the building of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, this house had a large patronage, and the little hamlet bore a busy appearance. When the decline came, Wade sought to dispose of his property, but, not being able to make a profitable sale, put it up in a lottery, selling, it is said, four thousand dollars' worth of tickets. The property passed into the hands of relatives, named Williams, and the tavern was kept some time by a man named Stephens, but was finally purchased by John Cameron, an Irishman, who last kept the public-house at this place. The original building was burned down, as was also the one which was put up on its site; and this once famous landmark has altogether disappeared, except the foundation walls, which have been left standing. Other fires have removed the buildings of the hamlet until but a few houses and shops remain, and no business of note is done. For many years Dan Payne had a shoemaker's shop, and Alonzo Payne was the blacksmith. That trade was also carried on by C. W. Conrad and Benjamin Bennett.

Below the Corners, on the Tunkhannock, William Hartly had an early saw-mill, which was swept away by a freshet, when owned by Solomon Taylor. It was rebuilt by George Belcher, and long operated by him; but has ceased to be useful. On the same stream, above the Corners, and near the township line, Corbett Pickering had a lumber-mill, which is still operated as the property of Erastus Holmes. In the northeastern part of the township, on Harford Brook, was the mill of the McNamara family, which has gone down. East from this, on the Bonner farm, were found surface indications of coal, which led to prospecting for that mineral, with unsuccessful results. A drift was worked by Almon Clinton, Ira Carpenter and Levi Peck; but, after digging about eighty feet, the project was abandoned.

LENOXVILLE is a pleasantly-located hamlet on the East Branch, in the southeastern part of the township. It has several dozen buildings, a church, three stores, mills and shops. The first improvement of a business nature was made here as early as 1806, when Isaac Doud built a small grist-mill, the first in these parts, and which proved a great convenience to Lenox and Clifford. After 1820 John Doud was the owner. The completion of the Brooklyn and Lonsdale turnpike through this place, in 1849, first directed attention to the locality as a business centre and, in 1851, Skidmore D. and Adney C. Tompkins built the framework of the present large mill, to accommodate this increasing business. Before it was completed a freshet swept away the dam and demolished one corner of the mill. From these owners the property passed to Decker Brothers, Decker & Lee, Decker & Halstead (who supplied the mill with new machinery and made extensive repairs, building also the present saw-mill)

Morse & Richmond, and, since 1884, Silas B. Hartley has been the owner. The grist-mill has three runs of stones, and the saw-mill has a cutting capacity of ten thousand feet of lumber per day.

Before 1850 Daniel Baker had in operation a turning-shop, on the site of the present saw-mill, where he manufactured hoe and shovel-handles. It was kept up but a few years. Above the mill Hiram White started a foundry, at an earlier day, which was operated on repairs and common castings until his death in 1885, since which time it has been idle. Near by O. C. Severance put up large mechanic shops, in which many wagons were made. These are now carried on in a more limited manner by Nathan C. Halstead. Lower down the stream Martin Doud and others have operated small saw-mills, which are still in existence, though run but a few months each year.

The first merchandising in Lenoxville was done by Abraham Churchill in 1850. He used one room of his present dwelling, and continued in trade three years, having Daniel Baker as a partner the last year. In 1853 Decker Brothers opened a store near their mill, in which they merchandised some time, being followed by Miller & Bolton. In this building Silas B. Hartley has been continously in trade since 1870. Lower down the turnpike Alfred Marcy opened the second extensive business stand, after the war, and J. C. Decker is now there in trade. At a later period. Adam Miller built another store-house, but died before he could occupy it. In this place William Miller and O. C. Severance have traded, the latter being still in business.

Lenoxville post-office was established January 28, 1851, with Skidmore D. Tompkins as first postmaster. His successors have been: 1853, A. C.Tompkins; 1854, Abraham Churchill; 1866, Hiram White; 1869, Abraham Churchill; 1872, M. J. Hartley; 1873, Silas B. Hartley; 1885, Mary E. Johnson. The office has a daily mail.

At Lenoxville, Dr. J. Harding has been the first resident physician, locating in 1884. Many of the buildings in the hamlet, have been erected within recent years, the old residence of William Johnson Ashbel Munson being regarded as land-marks of the time when they were the only buildings on the west side of the creek. Munson was a pioneer miller.

GLENWOOD has a delightful location in the southwestern part of the township, above the forks of the East Branch and the Tunkhannock. It is not inappropriately named. The surrounding hills are high, and in most places still wood-covered, making a marked contrast with the flat lands along the stream, forming here a glen nearly a mile long and about one-fourth as wide. The early settlers at this point were the Millard and Hartley families, descendants of the latter still owning the lower part of the glen. At the upper end of the glen was the homestead of the Millards, which became the property of the Grow family in 1834, whose energy and business enterprise has caused the hamlet to spring up. In 1887 Glenwood contained mills, a store and post-office, hotel, shops, chapel and about fifteen residences. Near the centre of the present hamlet Solomon Millard put up his grist-mill prior to 1817, having his saw-mill and distillery on Millard Brook, above his residence. In 1825 Benajah Millard became the owner of the mills, which, three years later, were reported as the property of James Coil. In 1833 Woodbury S. Wilbur owned the mill property, and later it passed into the hands of the Grow Brothers, and was owned in connection with their farms in the upper part of the glen. In 1846 they rebuilt the mills, erecting a large three-story frame, in which were placed three runs of stones. These mills were used until their destruction by fire, February 14, 1885. The work of rebuilding was immediately commenced, and within four weeks the saw-mill, on an enlarged and improved plan, was in operation. The grist-mill was completed the following summer, and is also a fine structure. Both mills are operated as the property of the Grow family, and do a large business.

In a few years after her removal to the Millard farm, in 1834, Mrs. Grow began merchandising on a small scale, occupying a room in her house. The business increasing, a store building was put up opposite the homestead, in which two of her sons, Edwin R. and F. P., engaged in a mercantile business, which has been continued to the present time. In 1875 this building was removed to a lot below the mills and opposite the F. P. Grow mansion, where it was enlarged and well fitted up for its purpose. Since 1881 it has been occupied by F. F. Grow as the successor of Grow Bros. Here is kept the Glenwood post-office, established January 3, 1835, with the name of Millardsville, and Woodbury S. Wilbur as the postmaster. He was succeeded by F. P. Grow in January, 1838, and he, in turn, in 1844, by Edwin R. Grow, who has been postmaster continuously since that period. December 30, 1851, the name of the office was changed to Glenwood, a name which had been applied to the hamlet at an earlier period,

A short distance below the mills the Grow Bros. built the Glenwood Hotel, in 1850. It was a large building with accommodations for one hundred guests, and had a fine patronage of summer boarders, who were attracted to the place by the comfort and rest the hostelry afforded, as well as by the bracing air and natural scenery of the locality. At that time fine trout abounded in the brooks, and the flora of the hills was large and varied. The Grow Bros. sold the hotel to A. F. Snover, who kept it successfully many years, when he was succeeded by V. Cafferty. This fine structure was completely destroyed by fire March 18, 1870, and no hotel was rebuilt on its site. Near by a farm-house now stands. The present public-house was originally a residence, which was enlarged and improved for hotel purposes by A. F. Snover after the destruction of the above house, and

was kept by him until 1883. He was succeeded by G. W. Hinckley, and within a year by the present, James Doran. It is a large frame building. The first public-house in this place was kept by Benajah Millard, a short time only, after 1825. In 1831 and the following few years Charles H. Miller kept a tavern which had a very unique sign, on which was the admonition "Live and let live." A part of this building was used in the construction of the F. P. Grow mansion.

In 1842 Charles W. Conrad began blacksmithing in the building which had been used by Miller as a barn, while he kept the tavern, having first only an ordinary shop, and often taking his pay in produce. But his business increased to such an extent that, in the course of years, he had the most extensive establishment of the kind in the county. A large portion of the work done was making mule-shoes for use on western mail-routes, on contracts secured him by Geo. H. Giddings, a native of the county, who was interested in the staging business. Steam-power was employed, and improved machinery was used in carrying on the shops, the business requiring an investment of no less than six thousand dollars, when the entire plant was destroyed by fire on the night of June 28, 1869. In the fall of the same year the shops were rebuilt on a larger scale than before the fire, and a portion of the steam-power was used to operate a shingle-mill. This establishment was also destroyed by fire, burning down in the winter of 1875. A smaller shop was erected upon the ruins of the building, in which Mr. Conrad worked until 1879. The present occupant is Richard Wescott. Another mechanic at Glenwood, whose occupation has been carried on for a long term of years, is L. M. Hardy, who has had a shoemaker's shop for more than three decades.

Nearly a mile above the mills, on the Tunkhannock, an extensive tannery, costing sixty thousand dollars, was built, in 1850, by Schultz, Eaton & Co. In 1857 it was destroyed by fire, but rebuilt the same year. It had a capacity to turn out forty thousand sides of sole leather per year, and besides bringing a large number of people into the township, offered a good market for the hemlock bark in this section, and produced a free circulation of money. The tannery employed steam-power and the plant embraced a number of tenements and a store, which was kept by the tannery-owners.

"Asa Eaton, one of the original firm, united seemingly diverse tastes, the one inducing him in 1856 to erect a church, and the other in 1858 to provide a race-course for his own and others' enjoyment. Fast horses were his recreation, and before the 'course' was laid out he had cleared the highway for the distance of a mile (between the tannery and the hotel), of every stone or unevenness that could retard a horse's speed or lessen the comforts of a rider. In the fall of 1861 he conceived the idea of assembling the fast horses and fine riders of the county to try the race-course on his beautiful flat by the margin of the Tunkhannock. The occasion was also dignified by the inauguration of the Glenwood Fair, which was under the management of an agricultural society of which F. P. Grow was president and Asa Eaton treasurer. The fair was held in October three years in succession, when it was superseded by the one at Nicholson, five miles below." [1]

Mr. Eaton lived at the tannery until his removal to Orange County, N. Y. His love for fast horses never led him to sacrifice his honor, and it is said that, finding the privileges of the race-course abused in his new home, he sold his horses and vowed that he should not have anything to do with a business which was tainted with the least suspicion of unfair dealing. In the course of years the tannery passed into the hands of Black, Burhans & Clearwater, and Burhans retiring, the firm was composed of the two other members several years. Later, W. H. Osterhout became the owner, and A. A. Clearwater was the resident agent and manager. In the summer of 1882 work was suspended and the machinery removed to Clearfield County. Some of the buildings were removed and others fell into decay. Very few of the employees remained in the locality. The abandoned store building still stands, as also does the Union Church, both having been repaired by new owners.

The Good Templars had several active organizations in the township, and there was also a division of the Sons of Temperance, all of which have suspended their meetings.

CENTREVILLE is a hamlet of half a dozen houses, where the Owego turnpike crosses Bell Brook, in the northern central part of the township. On this stream was the Truesdell mill, as early as 1825, and later the mill of Henry S. Millard. L. W. Read became the owner, and, later, Alonzo Payne tore down the old grist-mill and erected a saw-mill on that site. Horace Whiting is the present owner and operates it. A shingle-mill, in this locality, was sold to H. Marcy. Just below the turnpike, on a site higher up the stream, Vincent Truesdell had a shop in which were turned chair-stuff and spinning-wheels. The property was sold to Orville Tiffany, who built a saw-mill on the west side of the stream, but which was later changed to a small feed-mill, and is still operated as such. Above the bridge, Orville Tiffany built a public-house, which had a good patronage in the days of stage travel. But, an earlier house of entertainment was at the foot of the hill, which is now known as the D. C. Oakley place. This was kept by Henry Millard, and was a well-known stopping-place, from the fact that the stage horses were there changed. The Tiffany tavern was afterwards kept by William O. Gardner, who also operated the mills. William Spencer was a later owner of the property and keeper of the inn, which, about this

[1] Miss Blackman.

time, obtained an unenviable name. The contention which followed his residence here is still remembered. Some time after, William Burton opened a small store in the corner building, still standing, though unoccupied. In 1883 John W. Talman began trading in the Tiffany building, which had long been a residence, and still continues; and on the opposite side of the stream, Forest Whiting opened another store, in a new building, in the fall of 1886.

Near this place is the fine Baptist Church, and on the road below, at the farm-house of Archibald Hill, the first postmaster, the *West Lenox* post-office was established May 24, 1866. He was succeeded January 27, 1881, by E. P. Bailey. On the 1st of October, 1881, Alonzo A. Payne became the postmaster, and since April 6, 1882, Mary Coleman has held the office at her residence, nearly midway between Centreville and Loomis Lake.

At the latter place the Loomis family had a sawmill, which has gone down, and in this neighborhood a number of buildings were put up, giving it the appearance of a hamlet. There are a good schoolhouse, Free-Will Baptist Church and a dozen residences in the immediate locality. A store was kept here for a brief period in a building put up for this purpose by Niles Carpenter. It is now a residence. Mechanic shops have also been maintained; but the nearness of the hamlet to Hopbottom has prevented it from becoming a business point.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.—Miss Blackman states that the first school in the vicinity of Glenwood, and probably in all Lenox, was taught about 1804 by Miss Molly Post, in a barn belonging to John Marcy, whose farm was partly in Susquehanna County, though his residence was just below the line, in Luzerne (now Wyoming) County. The barn was soon needed to store the hay of that season, and then a large tree was selected as a shelter for the scholars and teacher till the close of the term.

It was in one of her schools that a boy showed his intelligent comprehension of the word "bed." On being told to spell it, he began: "B-ah, e-ah, d-ah," and, being unable to pronounce it, his teacher, thinking to aid him, asked what he slept on, when he replied, "Now I know! *sheepskin*." She is also authority for the statement that the first winter school in Lenox was taught by a man who was unable to prove a sum in addition. Upon his being dismissed for his incompetency, another was employed to complete the term, who had to secure the help of one of his pupils to write out his bill for teaching, being unskilled to do such work himself. Later teachers were more competent to instruct the young, and the schools of Lenox, and the buildings in which they are kept, compare favorably with those of other townships.

The first religious meetings were held in private houses, barns, and, for many years, in the schoolhouses.

The First Baptist Church in Lenox is the oldest organized religious body in the township, and was constituted a separate organization December 15, 1830, with the following members: Levi Mack, Betsey Mack, Henry S. Millard, Sarah Wilmarth, Russell Tingley, Joanna Tourgee, Elizabeth Robinson, John Robinson, Nathaniel Tower, Lucy Tower, Rial Tower, Betsey Tower and Lydia Harding. The following summer several more persons joined by letter, but it does not appear that any were admitted by baptism until 1837, when seven persons were received in that manner, among them Freeman Tingley, the only surviving deacon, serving since 1840. The first deacons of the church were John Robinson and Zerah Scott, who were chosen in June, 1831, and were also selected as delegates to the Abington Association, of which body the church became a member and has since retained that connection. On the 14th of September, 1831, the Rev. Levi Mack was ordained to the ministry and served as pastor of the church until September 20, 1833. Previous to this the Rev. Charles Miller, of Clifford, had preached, and Levi Mack had also been the minister as a licentiate before his ordination. February 15, 1838, Rev. Rial Tower became one of the deacons of the church, having served as clerk and treasurer up to this time. In October of the same year he was licensed to preach, and ministered to the congregation, frequently exchanging pulpits with Elder Miller, of Clifford. On the 22d of August, 1844, he was ordained, and continued as pastor until June, 1862. At that time Elder Benjamin Miller was called for—half his time—and, with the assistance of Elder Rial Tower, served the church until April, 1864, when Elder Rial Tower again became the pastor and so continued for several years.

In April, 1866, the church called Elder James Van Patten to the pastorate, but from 1867 to 1868 the pulpit was supplied. In June of the latter year the Rev. J. C. Sherman began a two years' ministry, and from 1870 to 1871 the Rev. Newell Callendar was the pastor. In April, 1872, the Rev. D. Pease here entered upon a ministry which continued until January, 1878. For a period the pulpit was supplied by the association, Elder David Halstead and others preaching until the fall of 1882. In December of that year the Rev. O. W. Cook began a series of meetings which awakened much interest, and which led to his being ordained, March 13, 1883, as the pastor of the church. He continued until November, 1884, but since March, 1885, the pastor has been the Rev. William A. Miller, preaching every two weeks. In addition to the three ministers named above, ordained in this church and serving as its pastor, two other members were ordained to the ministry,—W. N. Tower, October 24, 1861, and H. J. Millard, December 8, 1870. Each of these had been licensed to preach about four years before his ordination, and both rendered efficient service to the church before assuming charge of other work. In all, nearly one hundred and eighty persons have been

connected with the church since its organization, forty-five being members in March, 1887. The clerks have been Rial Tower, Hugh Mead, W. C. Tower, A. H. Adams, C. M. Tower, Ira Millard, W. N. Tower, D. C. Oakley and Lucy Z. T. Oakley.

The first meetings were held in the old school-house, near the Henry T. Millard place, and later in the school-house farther down the road. In April, 1863, the building of a church was agitated, but it was not until December, 10, 1863, that work on the building was commenced, the first blows being struck by Elders B. Miller and Newell Callender. Progress was slowly made, as the society was weak and the prosecution of the war claimed the attention of the members, so that the church was not dedicated until 1866. It was a frame building, with belfry, of attractive appearance, and was well furnished at the time it was destroyed by an incendiary fire, August 29, 1875. Within two weeks it was decided to rebuild the church, but again a long period elapsed before the building was ready for occupancy. It was not formally dedicated until October 4, 1882, when it was consecrated, free from debt, and stands to-day a memorial to the faithful members who completed it with so much effort that its accomplishment was often deemed impossible. The edifice has an eligible location on the edge of a belt of woods overshadowing the vale, and is an inviting place of worship, as well as an ornament to the neighborhood in which it stands. It is supplied with a bell, and is neatly furnished. The property is valued at twenty-five hundred dollars, and is controlled by the church as a body, incorporated April 16, 1866, with Trustees Freeman Tingley, Rial Tower, Henry S. Coutant, Asa H. Decker, Warner C. Tower, D. C. Oakley, Charles M. Tower, Elias M. Moore, and Amos H. Adams. Nearly opposite is the cemetery, located on the land of Henry Millard, and opened to the public long before the building of the church. It has been well kept, and contains some fine memorials to the many dead there interred. Here repose two of the ministers of the church—Elders Rial and William M. Tower,—and many of the pioneers of this part of the township.

The West Lenox Free-Will Baptist Church is a frame meeting-house, with a capacity for several hundred persons, standing on the west shore of Loomis Lake. The building was commenced soon after the breaking out of the late war, but was not completed for several years. It has recently been reseated and improved internally. Since Aug. 18, 1873, it has been controlled by an incorporated body, whose trustees at that time were O. W. Loomis, O. G. Carpenter, Alson Tiffany, J. L. Whiting, William Gorman and W. P. Gardner. Some of these serve on the present board, and have been active members of the church. Prior to the building of the meeting-house the meetings were held in the school-house at Loomis Lake, and among the members were Elder Dariel Pease and family, William D. Miller and family, William Gorman and family, Warren M. Tingley and family, J. L. Whiting, Isaac Knapp, Otis Bailey and their wives, Mrs. Lydia Gardner and Alson Tiffany. In 1867 the church received an addition of fourteen members, and among these joining about this time were O. W. Loomis, Henry Coleman, L. D. Wilmarth, Josiah Whiting, Howard Sinsibaugh and their wives, and Mrs. S. A. Miller.

Elder Pease ministered to the church a number of years, and among others who preached in the church were Elders John Green, Asa Lord, C. M. Prescott, W. A. Sargent, Othniel Phelps, A. H. Fish, Raleigh Carpenter and S. B. York. The church is at present without a regular pastor and the membership is small, not exceeding twenty. William D. Miller and William Gorman were early deacons. Those offices are at present filled by John L. Whiting and Henry Coleman, and L. D. Wilmarth is the church clerk.

The Lenoxville Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1866. It is a frame building, thirty-five by fifty feet, and has a spire, but no bell. The church is plainly furnished, but recent repairs have made it inviting. The society controlling it became an incorporated body Jan. 18, 1868, with the following trustees: S. F. Wright, E. V. Decker, M. J. Decker, E. J. Brundage, Abraham Churchill and P. Van Etten. But twenty years before the building of the church a class of Methodists was organized at this place, which had Hiram White as its leader, and which embraced, among other members, Francis Hull, John Carmichael, L. N. Beagle, J. T. Rood, Abraham Churchill and Joseph Allen. The meetings were held in the old school-house, near the mill, and later in the new school-house, on the west side of the creek. The preachers came from the Dundaff and Herrick Circuits; but since 1886 the church has been a part of the Clifford Circuit, to an account of which the reader is referred to a list of ministers who have preached in later years. The present membership of the church is small, numbering but fourteen, with Abraham Churchill as their leader. He is also on the board of trustees, having as associate members Alvah Johnson, M. S. Roberts, William White, A. Harris and N. C. Halstead.

The Glenwood Methodist Episcopal Church became an incorporated body in August, 1882, on the petition of C. W. Conrad, J. T. Bennett, L. M. Hardy, A. A. Clearwater, B. E. Miles, D. N. Hardy, W. C. Clearwater, D. O. Farnam and J. W. Height. About this time the Union Church, at Glenwood Tannery, which had been erected in 1856 by Asa Eaton, was secured by the society, and repaired so as to become a comfortable place of worship. In this building was organized, in 1875, a class of Methodists, which had among its first members G. N. Hardy, D. G. Black, James Clearwater, D. N. Hardy, Alonzo Miles, Benjamin Miles, James Conrad, Mary P. Conrad and, in most cases, the wives of the foregoing. The Rev. J. L. Race was the first regular minister of the church,

whose membership was now much augmented by a revival held under his direction, so that at one time there were nearly forty members. The closing of the tannery and other local causes has reduced the membership to eighteen persons, who belong to the Nicholson and South Gibson Circuit, the Rev. C. M. Surdam being the pastor. Other ministers since the organization of the class have been the Revs. S. J. Austin, J. H. Weston and F. A. King. The church property is valued at six hundred dollars, and is in charge of Trustees C. W. Conrad, P. P. Squiers, John Buck, D. W. Wright, J. T. Bennett, Cyrus Hoppe and D. N. Hardy. Within a year the services of the Methodists have been alternately held in the above church and in the Glenwood chapel, a house for religious meetings in the hamlet of Glenwood. A part of this building was originally a school-house, which was used as early as 1835, but, upon being abandoned, was taken by Fred. P. Grow, and enlarged by the addition of twenty feet and otherwise improved, to make a chapel for the use of a Sunday-school, which was organized by Mrs. Fred. P. Grow in 1860, and has since been conducted by her. She began the school with five scholars, who met in her room, while she was a boarder at the Glenwood Hotel. But the school rapidly increased in numbers and interest until larger accommodations were demanded and more teachers required. At one time there were more than one hundred attendants, but at present the number does not exceed fifty, who are instructed with unabated interest. The school was established in the face of considerable opposition and prejudice, but has since been recognized as a desirable moral force, and commands the support of the community.[1] A former teacher in this school, Miss Carrie Hartley, was for two years a missionary in Madura, India. In the past few years the chapel has been improved by the addition of a spire, in which has been placed a fine bell, the gift of Thomas Dixon, of Scranton. William E. Dodge, of New York, presented valuable maps, and other friends have contributed to make the chapel more attractive. In addition to the meetings of the Methodists, Presbyterian services are occasionally held in the chapel, but no congregation has been organized.

In other parts of the township Sabbath-schools were organized at an early day, one being conducted successfully by Obadiah Mills and family at his private house, while others were held in school-houses, and after the building of churches were transferred to these places.

In addition to the cemetery at the Baptist Church, near Centreville, there is a place of interment east of Loomis Lake, on the old Carpenter farm, which is kept up by the Titus, Loomis and Carpenter families, and is in good condition. In the northwestern part of the township a burial-place was started many years ago, in which were interred many members of the Tourgee and Gardner families. This ground was not appropriately selected, and is not receiving the care the resting-places of the dead deserve at the hands of the community in which they are located.

[1] A man who had been greatly opposed to having his children attend the school, became convinced at last of the benefit they had derived from it. Aroused to a sense of gratitude, before leaving the place he resorted to Mrs. G. to express it, which he did by saying, "It's the d——*dest best* Sunday-school I ever see!"—*Blackman.*

CHAPTER XLVII.

HARFORD TOWNSHIP.

NICHOLSON township was incorporated in August, 1795. It was then thirteen miles by twenty. The east line was on the boundary between Wayne and Susquehanna; the north line was in part the north line of Harford. The section east of Harford was incorporated into a township called Clifford in 1886 (the northern portion of which became Gibson in 1813), and the section west of Martin's Creek having also been incorporated, "the inhabitants of Nine Partners, at a special meeting, chose a committee to petition the Court for a township, situate and lying between Martin's Creek and Clifford, extending six miles from north to south. This petition was presented and the grant made nisi in November, 1807, and confirmed in January, 1808. Hosea Tiffany suggested Hartford as the name; Laban Capron said strike out the 't,' which was immediately agreed to by all." Harford township is in the southeast central part of the county. It is bounded on the north by New Milford, on the east by Gibson, on the south by Lenox, and on the west by Brooklyn. Martin's Creek, which forms the western boundary, drains the western part of the township, receiving the waters of East Martin's Creek, which is the outlet of the upper, middle and lower lakes in the northwestern part of the township. The outlets of Tyler and Tingley Lakes unite in the village and form a little creek that flows into Partners' Creek, which flows south into the Tunkhannock. Butler Creek is the outlet of Butler Lake, in the centre of Jackson township. It flows southwest through Burrowes' Hollow in Gibson; thence southward through the eastern part of Harford, uniting with Partners' Creek, near the south line of the township. The surface of Harford is broken into hills and valleys, and the land is well strewn with stones, but the soil is fertile, and the mountain air and spring water are pure. The township was originally timbered with beech, maple, hemlock and pine.

[1] NINE PARTNERS.—In the fall and winter of 1789

[1] Caleb Richardson, son of one of the original Nine Partners, wrote a history of the settlement, which he left to his grandson, Rev. Adam Miller, and Miss Blackman has followed this history substantially.

several young men, afterwards its first settlers, were deliberating together in Attleborough, Mass., on the subject of emigrating from the place of their nativity. Most of them were unmarried and unsettled, but several were married and proprietors of small farms. The difficulty of obtaining near home and from their own resources an adequate supply of land, urged them to seek ampler room in some new region and on cheaper soil. A company of nine concluded to enter upon the adventure in the spring. They were Hosea Tiffany, Caleb Richardson, Ezekiel Titus, Robert Follet, John Carpenter, Moses Thacher, Daniel Carpenter, Samuel Thacher and Josiah Carpenter. Messrs. Tiffany, Titus and Follet were married. Mr. Tiffany only was over thirty years of age; the others were mostly under twenty-five. They left Attleborough by two different routes on the 27th and 29th of April, 1790, to meet at West Stockbridge; thence they proceeded *via* Kinderhook to Albany, N. Y. Information was sought of the surveyor-general. He suggested Canajoharie, Herkimer and German Flats as inviting fields, or, if not suited there, Cherry Valley, or some towns soon to be surveyed west of the Unadilla. Reports of the sickliness of the otherwise most attractive portion of the Mohawk Valley induced them to turn aside from the river at Canajoharie and proceed to Cherry Valley. Here they were strongly inclined to settle. But, visiting William Cooper at the outlet of Otsego Lake, they were invited to pass down the Susquehanna in a boat with him in a few days, free of expense, to view lands of which he had the agency, lying about one hundred miles south. To this southerly movement consent was given the more readily in hope of finding the climate warmer, as a settler at Cherry Valley had stated that during five years of his residence there, not a month had passed without frost. Passing down the river, they arrived at the Great Bend May 16th. Here they found a few families, with whom they remained the next day, which was the Sabbath, and attended worship. On Monday, with Mr. Cooper, surveyor and others, they proceeded into the wilderness in a southern direction. On Tuesday, the 19th, they reached the Beaver Meadow, and having found a good spring, they erected a bark cabin and encamped. This was the first dwelling erected and occupied by a white man. (The first log house was afterwards built under the hill, between the house of Captain Asahel Sweet and the village.) The emigrants found snow, on their way from Massachusetts, one and a half feet deep, and on their arrival in Pennsylvania the trees were in full leaf, and the ground covered nearly everywhere with leeks or wild onions. The Nine Partners' settlement is in a valley having the appearance of being sheltered, and probably before the forests were cleared it was more sheltered than now. It is certain that the pioneers here supposed they were locating in a much warmer country than the Mohawk Valley. They, doubtless, lived long enough to be undeceived. After some days had been spent in viewing the vicinity, a tract four miles long and one mile wide was purchased for £1198. By a subsequent arrangement with Mr. Drinker, the landholder, their joint obligation for the wholesale purchase was canceled, and each individual became responsible for his own possessions. The corner of the tract was near the spring mentioned; thence a line ran northwest one mile, and thence four miles northeast, The centre of a parallelogram with these sides would fall a short distance southwest of the Congregational Church in Harford village. The writings were drawn and signed on a hemlock stump, May 22, 1790.

At that time Northern Pennsylvania and the adjacent parts of New York presented, with little exception, the solitude of an immense wilderness. Between Harmony and the mouth of Snake Creek about a dozen families had located but a year or two previous. Another small settlement, styled "the Irish settlement," had been made at Hopbottom (now Brooklyn), and another fifteen or twenty miles south, at Thornbottom, below the present county line. From neither of these could our adventurers expect an adequate supply of provisions, if they should continue through the summer.

Wilkes-Barre and a "French settlement" on the Susquehanna, below Towanda, were the nearest places on which they could depend; and to reach these, a wilderness of forty or fifty miles must be traversed, without beasts of burden and without even a path. These considerations determined their return to Attleborough to secure their harvests. From the diary of Caleb Richardson, Jr., we learn that the following agreement was made in the spring of 1790, after the return of the purchasers to Massachusetts:—

"To run a centre line lengthwise, which should be one hundred and sixty rods from the exterior lines; then beginning at the northeast end and going upon the centre line one hundred and fifty rods, would make two lots of one hundred and fifty acres each; and to proceed until they should have *sixteen* lots—eight on each side of the centre line—the remainder at the southwest end to remain as public property to the company. Then, to apportion each man's share, it was agreed to make sixteen paper tickets to represent and designate the sixteen lots, and to let each man draw for himself two lots, and upon going back in the fall and viewing the land, each man to make his choice of the two he had drawn. Then, for adjusting the remaining eight lots, it was agreed that he who, in the candid judgment of the company, had the poorest lot of the eight already chosen, should have his choice out of the remaining eight lots, and to proceed in this way until the whole should be disposed of." This was eventually done to general satisfaction. In the fall of the same year, nearly all returned, accompanied by several others. They brought with them an ox-team, tools, clothing, provisions, etc. Having labored awhile, they left again,

late in the season. The spring of 1791 found most of them on their land, clearing and cultivating. In the fall they returned to Attleborough. About that time the settlement became extensively known by the name of "Nine Partners," from the fact that the original purchase was made by nine partners, though only eight returned to share the first division. On the 2d of February, 1792, Hosea Tiffany and wife, with their children, Hosea, Amos and Nancy, and Robert Follett, wife and daughter, Lucy, left Attleborough with ox-teams and reached the settlement the first week in March. In this company were the first white women who visited this place. A considerable number of persons were on the ground, without families, during the season. Among these was Joseph Stearns, who occupied what was afterwards known as the John Tyler farm. He was from Tolland County, Conn., and returned there in the fall for his family, and on the way back to Nine Partners he stopped at Mt. Pleasant, and remained there, but his sons Otis and Ira afterwards became residents of Harford and Gibson. Ira Stearns died in Harford December, 1870, in the eightieth year of his age.

The supply of provisions raised was insufficient for all; consequently the settlers resorted to the French settlement, Wilkes-Barre and Binghamton (then Chenango Point) to mill. The stump at the door, excavated so as to form a mortar, was often the most convenient mill. The settlers here, as elsewhere, were often uncomfortably straitened in their necessary amount of food, but an abundance of deer and fish tided them over many hard places and proved to be manna in the wilderness to them. Caleb Richardson, in his account of the settlement, says, "That the middle of the centre line was not only the middle of the first purchase, but is now near the centre of Harford a short distance southwest from the graveyard. In coming upon their lands in the fall for the purpose of chopping, a number of others accompanied them from their native town, with a view of purchasing. Those of the first purchase came with a team attached to a wagon, which is said to have been the first wagon that ever passed over the road from Mt. Pleasant to Harford. While running the centre line they came to a quagmire, difficult to cross, and Follett called it a pulk, a name that it still retains, as well as the creek that issues from it. Several new beginnings were made that fall, and most of those that began then returned the next spring."

About this time the settlement became known as "Nine Partners," a name which was retained until Harford was incorporated. There was a great deal of travel between this place and Attleborough, and the place became extensively known by that name. "In the early settlement there was the greatest degree of cordiality and good understanding among the settlers; their interests and employment being similar, there was nothing to create discord; there was no great road near them and no newspaper circulating among them. They knew but little of politics. They built their own cabins and in the fall of the year visited one another in the evenings with undissembled friendship." "To be sure, their tables, perhaps, were mostly flat stones, their provisions mostly roast potatoes, and no one could much exceed his neighbor in furniture; there was no round-about road nor fences to get over to go home; all that was necessary was a brand of fire and to notice marked trees."

Hosea Tiffany and John Tyler had the two central lots, where the village of Harford is now located principally upon the Tyler lot. [1] Hosea Tiffany was the oldest of the "Nine Partners." He came with his family in 1792. He was one of the county commissioners in Luzerne before the county was set off. He was also appointed justice of the peace in 1799, which commission expired when the new county was erected in 1812. His first log cabin stood on the ground now occupied by the Congregational Church, and his garden was the present grave-yard. He afterwards lived where C. S. Johnson now lives, and his son Amos kept a public-house there. An amusing story is told of him as justice of the peace. He had married a couple who, becoming dissatisfied, came to him to be unmarried. He invited them outside, and taking his ax and putting his foot on the log said, "Let the one that wants to be unmarried *first*, lay the head *there*." He married Nancy Wilmarth. Their children were Nancy, wife of Captain Asahel Sweet. Hosea Tiffany, Jr., was county commissioner two terms; he married Polly Sweet, and lived on a farm below the village. His son, William C., succeeded him on the homestead and was justice of the peace two or three terms. His daughter, Mrs. Martha Carpenter, resides there now. Amos Tiffany lived with his father and commenced tavern-keeping as early as 1817. About the time the Philadelphia and Great Bend turnpike was built, he built the Gow House. His son Vernon, the only one of his children now living, resides in North Harford. Angeline, one of the daughters, was the wife of Otis Grenell. Joshua K. Adams married Peddy, the youngest daughter of Hosea Tiffany. He came to Harford in 1811, and was a cabinet-maker and undertaker. His first shop was near his father-in-law's. This burned down and he moved where Barnard now lives, which was a part of the Hosea Tiffany homestead. Here he erected another shop, and was the village cabinet-maker, making chairs, tables, etc. He had worked for Jacob Blake, an old settler here, who died without children, before erecting the latter shop. He had six daughters by his first wife. Polly, wife of David Hine and Sarah lived in the place. His second wife was Minerva,

[1] There were a number of Tiffany brothers,—Captain John, who settled in Mount Pleasant, Wayne County; Zachariah and Ezra settled in New York; Noah, Hosea and Thomas in Susquehanna County. They were all Revolutionary soldiers. Their sister Patty married a man by the name of Wilmarth, who died, and she came with her children to Nine Partners. Caleb Richardson, Sr.'s, wife Esther was also a sister, and Dexter Stanley's mother was another sister.

daughter of Ezra Follet. They had four sons,—Alva, Loris, J. B. and Edwin,—who were all in the late war. One of Alva's sons, Samuel K., lives in Salem, Wayne County.

Edwin Tingley Tiffany.—The New England homestead of this family was at Attleborough, Massachusetts, where John Tiffany died in 1788, and his wife, Deliverance Parmenter, died in 1798, at the age of eighty one years. One son, Thomas Tiffany (1756–1835), married Melatiah Tingley (1762–1835), a sister of Elkanah Tingley (1760–1838), the first settler of the Tingley family in Harford from Attleborough in 1795, and the



Edwin T. Tiffany

daughter of Thomas and Martha Tingley. In the fall of 1794 this Thomas Tiffany, with his wife and children,—Lorinda, Alfred (1781–1860), Thomas (1784–1848). Pelatiah, Tingley (1788–1866), Dalton and Lewis,—came from Attleborough and joined the Nine Partners' settlement. He had other children born here,—Betsey, Millie, Preston and Orvill. The eldest, Lorinda, married Noah Potter, of Gibson; Alfred settled near Kingsley's Station, where he resided until his death, (his son Judson succeeded him, and his grandson, Edson M., is a merchant at Hopbottom, whose sketch is in this volume); Thomas resided north of the Nine Partners' settlement, the property being owned in 1887 by his grandson, George W. Tiffany; Pelatiah resided in Brooklyn and died at the Center; Dalton resided adjoining the homestead in Harford; Lewis resided adjoining his brother Thomas in Harford; Millie became the wife of Calvin Corse, of Jackson; Betsey, the wife of Nathaniel Norris, of the same township; Preston resided on Meshoppen Creek in Dimock; and Orvill lived and died in Nicholson township, Wyoming County. Thomas Tiffany, Sr. upon settling in Harford, located on a lot in the southwest corner of the Nine Partners' settlement, which included the Beaver Meadow, where Dalton Tiffany's sons now own. He spent the remainder of his life on that farm; was commissioned a justice of the peace in 1799.

Both himself and his wife were laid to rest in the old cemetery at Harford village. His fourth son,

Tingley Tiffany settled on a woodland tract of one hundred acres, one and one-half miles north of the Nine Partners' settlement, cleared most of it and made it his homestead. He went as a substitute for another man to the War of 1812, and belonged to Col. Fred. Bailey's regiment. He belonged to the old Whig party, and was an Anti-Mason. He was a public-spirited man, took a deep interest in all matters pertaining to education and gave liberally to the support of the church and charities. He married, January 1, 1818, Achsah Carpenter (1798–1868), a daughter of Obadiah and Mercy (Tyler) Carpenter, who had settled in Harford in 1795, also from Attleborough. This Achsah Carpenter was a devoted wife and mother, a Christian woman and a member of the Congregational Church at Harford. Their children are Edwin Tingley, born June 17, 1821; Cynthia A., born in 1826, wife of E. Wells Butler, of Griggsville, Ill., and Achsah Melissa (1829–1880), died unmarried.

Edwin Tingley Tiffany spent his boyhood on the home farm, attended the home district school, and was further educated at Franklin Academy under the eminent educator, Rev. Lyman Richardson. For a dozen or more terms he was a teacher in Harford and adjoining townships, in which capacity he was known as a good disciplinarian, a thorough instructor and a careful student. He also has done a large amount of land surveying in the vicinity. In 1845 he married Margaret Hardenbrook, who was born in Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., March 11, 1822. For eleven years following he farmed the homestead, teaching a part of the time during the winter seasons. In 1856 he began as a clerk in the store of Penuel Carpenter, where the residence of Dr. Blakslee is now located, and in the fall of 1860 bought out Mr. Carpenter, ran in debt for his goods and began mercantile business on his own account. He afterwards bought out Cyrus S. Johnston, and removed his business across the street, where he continued trade until January, 1866, when he sold to Jones, Babcock & Tanner. The same year he built his present store, which he opened with goods the following 1st day of March, and successfully conducted general merchandising until 1883, when he disposed of his business to his sons, who continue in trade. Mr. Tiffany has been closely identified with the political and business history of the township and village for many years, and one of the strong supports of the church, and of the educational interests in the vicinity. Altogether he served twenty-one years as postmaster at Harford, being first commissioned by President Lincoln. He was displaced by Johnson and reinstated by President Grant, and served until displaced by Postmaster-General Vilas. He voted for Henry Clay in 1844, was one of the foremost in the organization of the Republican party in 1855–56 in Harford, and voted for General Fremont, and was a warm supporter of President Lincoln and his administration throughout the war. He has served his township as town clerk, treasurer and school director, and was one of the early members of the Harford Agricultural Society, of which he has served as secretary, treasurer and one term as its president. In 1855 he united with the Congregational Church, which he has served as deacon for many years, and for fifteen years past he has superintended the Sunday-school connected therewith. His children are Henry Judd, 1847, married Maggie A. Gillespie; Clara Melissa, 1849; and Amherst Lee Tiffany, born in 1851, married Ida M. Crandall and has one san, Ralph Douglass Tiffany, 1881.

John Tyler built a log house up in the lot on the farm now owned by Mrs. Jones. He came from Attleboro', Mass., where he was born in 1746. He was one of the first deacons in the Harford Church, and served in the same capacity after his removal to Ararat. He was an agent of Henry Drinker in the disposal of lands on the Tunkhannock and Lackawanna Rivers. His wife, Mercy (Thacher) Tyler, was known far and near by her untiring and unselfish efforts in behalf of the sick. She was a skillful practitioner in the specialties which she adopted. Deacon John Tyler died in Ararat in 1822, aged seventy-seven, and his wife died in January, 1835, aged eighty-three. Their sons were John, Job, Joab and Jabez. Their daughters were Mercy, Mary, Polly, Nannie and Achsah. John was a farmer and lived where widow Hotchkiss now lives. Of his three children, Clara was the wife of Wm. M. Clark, of Syracuse, N. Y. (she is a talented lady and has traced the pedigree of a number of old families very carefully); John W. died at Cazenovia; Harriet A. was the wife of Rev. Willard Richardson. Job Tyler married Sallie Thacher and settled in New Milford. Joab Tyler married Nabby Seymour and retained the homestead, which embraced the ground now occupied by the village. He was elected a deacon in the church and eventually took his father's place in civil and religious affairs. He was public-spirited and contributed towards churches and schools and built miles of turnpike road. He died at Amherst 1869, in his eighty-fourth year. His sons—William S., Wellington and Edward S.—were educated at Amherst College.

William S. Tyler was born at Harford September 2, 1810. He graduated at Amherst College in 1830, and in 1831 became a classical teacher in Amherst Academy. He afterward graduated at Andover Theological Seminary and was licensed to preach in 1836; but, being elected professor of the Latin and Greek languages and literature in Amherst College about that time, he was not ordained till twenty-two years later. He has published "The Germania and Agricola of Tacitus," "The Histories of Tacitus," "Prize Essay on Prayer for Colleges," "Plato's Apology and Crito," "Life of Dr. Henry Lobdell," "Theology of the Greek Poets," "History of Amherst College," "Demosthenes De Corona," "The Olynthiacs and Philippics of Demosthenes," besides contributions to papers. He is undoubtedly the ablest

scholar that Susquehanna County has ever produced. Edward S., his brother, had charge of a school in New York for a number of years. Jabez Tyler, of the original family, lived on Mount Ararat, in Ararat township. He had two wives—Harriet Wadsworth, and Mary Kingsbury. Royal and Harriet were children by his first wife; Williston K., who died in the army. Denison and Julius were the second. Mercy Tyler was the wife of Obadiah Carpenter, a farmer in Harford. Their children were Asa, Penuel, Amherst, Obadiah L. Mary Tyler was the wife of Cyril Carpenter, of Greenfield, Lackawanna County. Tyler Carpenter, one of their sons, lived and died in Harford. Polly, wife of John Carpenter, lived on the farm now occupied by Harry Van Buskirk. Nannie Tyler was the wife of Thomas Sweet; Charlotte, their daughter, was the wife of Rev. Lyman Richardson. Achsah Tyler was the wife of Rev. Whiting Griswold. Their son Joab went South and Melissa became the wife of J. C. Gunn, of Honesdale, Pa. After Mr. Griswold died Achsah became the second wife of Jason Torrey; Rev. David Torrey is their son. Ex-Governor C. C. Carpenter, of Iowa, was a grandson of John Carpenter, Sr., who married Polly Tyler.

Caleb Richardson, Sr., was one of the "Nine Partners." "He was a soldier in the French War of 1765 and had traversed the Mohawk Valley before any settlements were made upon it, and was with General Bradstreet at the taking of Frontenac. He was a captain in the War of the Revolution, had command and held the fort where the Battery is now, in New York City, while General Washington retreated." After the war he was justice of the peace in his native town. In the spring of 1790 he was one of the nine partners, but did not return to settle. His son came in 1806 and he came in 1808. He was a very capable business man. His wife, Esther, a sister of Hosea Tiffany, died in 1822, aged eighty-three, and he died the year following, aged eighty-three. They had lived together sixty years and are buried in the Harford burying ground.

Caleb Richardson, Jr., was with the "nine partners" when they entered into an agreement with Drinker's agent for the original purchase of land, and not being one of the purchasers, he witnessed the agreement on a hemlock-stump for a writing-desk. He was a justice of the peace and deacon in Attleboro'. He came to Harford in 1806, and took up land outside of the original purchase, about one mile from Harford, and made a clearing on what has since become classic grounds—the site of the old academy and present orphans' school. In 1810 he was elected deacon of the Harford Church, a position which he retained until his death, in 1838, aged seventy-six. In 1837 he wrote the "History of Nine Partners" for his grandson, C. J. Richardson. He had five sons,—[1] Rev. Lyman Richardson, of Harford Academy, whose children were Dr. Edward S., Rev. Willard, N. Maria, E. K., George L. and Lyman E.; Deacon Lee Richardson, died in 1833 (he had five sons,—Dr. William L., of Montrose, Ebenezer, Stephen J., Wellington J. and C. Judson Richardson, of Chicago); Caleb Coy, was the third son; Preston, was an alumnus of Hamilton College (his life-work was principally in connection with the academy); Dr. Braton Richardson, the fifth son, was a physician in Brooklyn, Pa.

Robert Follett, one of the "nine partners," lived where Burt Sherwood now lives. His sons were Robert, Jr., Walter and Lyman. Walter was a blacksmith, a trade which he learned of Freeman Peck. He worked at his trade in Harford, and was coroner in 1836 and sheriff in 1839. He moved to the Arunah Tiffany place, and finally went into a hotel. He died in Binghamton, N. Y., aged nearly eighty; being free-hearted, he saved nothing. Lyman lived in Harford until 1850, when he moved to Lenox, near the southwest corner of Harford, where he lived with his son, Captain Albert C. Follett, and died there, aged seventy-three. His widow is living, aged eighty-six, and has been blind, so that she could not see to read for thirty years, and twelve years so that she cannot discern light; but she says "she is thankful and contented."

Ezekiel Titus (1769–1846) was one in a company of nine young men who left Attleboro', Mass., in the early spring of 1790, seeking a home in a new country, and purchased a tract of land in what is now Harford, four miles long and one mile wide, the following May. Titus, with the rest, returned to Massachusetts, and the same fall, 1790, came back equipped with tools to begin a settlement. He was married to Lois Richardson in 1786, who came to the new home with her children,—Leonard (1787–1870), Richardson (1791–1875), Preston (1793–1862) and Sophia (1795), —in the fall of 1795. One child, Lydia (1798–1868), was born here three years after their arrival. In the division of this land, while these young men were in Massachusetts after their first visit, Ezekiel Titus drew a lot just north of the present location of the orphans' school, where he erected his log house, which was ready to receive his family on their arrival. The mother did not live to see the settlement in a very advanced condition, but died in 1801. The second son, Richardson, lived to be nearly eighty-five, and died unmarried. Preston married Tryphena Whitney, resided in Harford and had four sons and four daughters,—Crawford, was killed at a 4th of July celebration at Montrose; David, depot agent at Nicholson; Otis, resides at Elk Lake; and Edwin Titus, succeeded to his father's homestead; Delila; Clarissa; Nancy; and Lorancy. The eldest daughter, Sophia, married Michael Scheiks, and resided in Ohio, and Lydia became the wife of Oramy Seeley, of Harford, and had children,—Merritt, a farmer and carpenter near Harford; Emeline, widow of Freeman

[1] See Harford Academy.

Peck, resides at Scranton; Olive, wife of Edwin Clinton, of Gibson; Brayton, of Kansas; and Charles Seeley, of Syracuse. Ezekiel Titus' second wife, Betsey Jones, had no issue. By his third wife, Betsey Jeffers, a daughter of Nathaniel Jeffers, he had children,—Ezekiel Prosper, settled in Ohio; Albert, of Hopbottom; and William Ira Titus (adopted as Carpenter), of Harford. His fourth wife was Clarissa, the widow of Jonas Halstead, of Benton, Pa., by whom he had no issue. Leonard, the eldest son of Ezekiel Titus, married Elizabeth Maxon (1787–1870), a daughter of Nathan and Nancy Maxon, who set-



Leonard Titus

tled in Harford from Rhode Island in 1800. She was a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church at Loomis Lake, a woman of great vigor and persevering industry, even in her old age, and at eighty-one spun thirteen or fourteen pounds of wool during the summer, and knit five pairs of socks. In 1819 Ezekiel and Leonard erected the present residence on the property, situate on the road leading from Harford to Kingsley's Station, which has been the home residence of the family since. In this house Ezekiel Titus died, was buried at Harford, and Leonard spent the remainder of his life. Leonard was a quiet and unostentatious citizen, a man of good morals, honorable in his dealings and exemplary in his habits. He never sought any office; was a Democrat in early life, but afterwards a Republican and a supporter of the Union cause during the war. Their children are Sylvenas (1812–78), resided and died in Lenox; Alzina (1815–52), was the wife of Griswold O. Loomis, of Lenox; Huldah (1817); Charles B. (1821); Sarah C. (1823); and Anna M. (1825). The last three reside on the homestead, and contribute the engraving of their father to this work, all being unmarried.

THE THACHER FAMILY.—The name is undoubtedly of French origin. Among the ancient parliamentary writs, as early as Henry VIII. and earlier, it is found spelled Le Thaccher and Le Thachère.

The correct spelling is followed in this sketch. The evidence on this point is abundant and conclusive. Good usage is on the same side. About seventy years ago "t" was interpolated by a portion of the family in Harford. A few in other localities, and at various times have done the same. Ninety per cent. of the family in the United States adhere to the proper form.

There are Thatchers in New England, New Jersey and Canada who are not of the race. This makes the spelling important. The name Thacher is very common in England.

In 1883 it was discovered, in the Hugo manuscript in the British Museum, that a Rev. Peter Thacher was vicar of the parish of Queen Camel, Somerset County, England, from 1574 to 1624. There are strong reasons for believing that he was the father of Rev. Peter Thacher, of Salisbury, Wilts County, England, and of Anthony Thacher.

The first-named son was vicar of the parish of Milton Clevedon six years, then rector of the Church of St. Edmunds, Salisbury, eighteen years, dying in 1640. His son Thomas came to America in 1635 with his uncle, Antony. From these two the Thachers in America are descended.

This son became first minister of Old South Church, Boston. Rev. Thomas Thacher was eminent in piety and intellectual attainments. Died 1678. His son, Rev. Peter Thacher, Milton (near Boston), was the father of Rev. Peter Thacher, Middleborough, Mass., and grandfather of Rev. Peter Thacher, Attleborough, Mass., "faithful and beloved pastor of the Second Congregational Church." His descendants to the present time are proud to trace their lineage to him. Born 1716, died 1785.

To him were born ten children, viz.: Mercy (Tyler), Peter, Thomas, Obadiah, John, Mary, Moses, Samuel, Bethiah (Blanding) and Nathan. The seventh and eighth were two of the "Nine Partners" who came to Harford in 1790. Obadiah and John followed in 1795.

The children of Moses were Rev. Washington Thacher and Sarah. The children of Samuel were Daniel C., Peter, Enos, Samuel, Eliza, Mary (Guile), Betsy and Harriet (Thacher). Children of Obadiah were Elizabeth (Greenwood), Peter, Stephen, Thomas, Rev. Moses, Hannah (Pride), Rev. Tyler Thacher and Philena (Hotchkin). Children of John were Sally (Tyler), Nathan, John, Myra (Stephens), Daniel,



Freeman Tingley

Bethiah (Ellsworth), Rebeccah, Onley, Amanda (Greenwood) and Seth Williston Thacher.

Of the children of Moses, Samuel and Obadiah, eighteen in number, all are dead; none of *their* children reside in Harford.

All the sons of John remained in Harford the greater portion of their lives—three of them all their lives. One still survives, Seth W., aged eighty-two.

Only three grandsons bearing the family name are now in Harford, viz.: Russel R., Ebenezer B. and Azor; only three great-grandsons,—Wallace L., Daniel B. and Emerson.

Of all the Thachers coming into, remaining or finally leaving Harford, but twenty-six persons having the blood in their veins are now residents. Four great-great-grandsons and eight great-great-granddaughters are in this total—the eleventh generation from Rev. Peter Thacher, of Queen Camel, England—all the links in this descent having been established without doubt long years, save the first, and covering a period of three hundred and forty years.

John Thacher was one of the seven members of the Congregational Church, Harford, at the time of its organization. Born 1759, died 1841.

In addition to the three ministers already named, Hannah Thacher Pride and Philena Thacher Hotchkin became missionaries to the Choctaws. Philena and Eliza were teachers. On the roll of the Congregational Church are three Deacon Thachers. Sixty persons bearing the family name stand on its roll, and probably as many more, if we trace the blood into other families. Of the numerous descendants of Rev. Peter Thacher, Attleborough, comprising five generations, few have failed to comply with the claims of God. The promises of Scripture as to faithful service from generation to generation have been abundantly fulfilled. The seed of the godly have followed in their steps.

Two of the Rev. Peter Thachers had the Master's degree. Another branch had a D.D. Thomas Antony Thacher was an honored and beloved professor at Yale, lately deceased. Several judges, mayors, State and national legislators stand in the list. A number were graduates of Harvard College. Oxenbridge Thacher, an attorney of eminence, was author of "The Sentiments of a British-American," appearing at same time with writings of James Otis, 1764. These two men were co-laborers with Samuel Adams, patriot.

The coat of arms of the family bore the motto: "*Cedant arma togæ, concedat laurea linguæ*"—(Let military authority yield to the civil power; let the laurel yield to eloquence.)

Deacon Freeman Tingley.—Elkanah Tingley (1760–1838), son of Thomas and Martha Tingley, came from Attleborough, Mass., with his family in 1795, and located on two hundred acres of land adjoining the Nine Partners' settlement. His first wife, a Miss Aldrich, died in 1790, leaving five children,—Darius (1779–1839), father of Freeman; Patty (1782–1862), wife of Warren Follett; Dolly, 1784, wife of Daniel Chalker, of Choconut, died in Ohio; Benjamin (1785–1849) died in Dundaff; Chloe (1788–1810) married Thomas Tiffany, Jr., of Harford. By his second wife, Keziah Mason (1767–1805), he had five children,—Daniel, 1791, a Baptist deacon, died in Jackson; Anna, 1792, wife of Joseph Yeomans, of Brooklyn; Milton, 1794, resided in Jackson; Charles (1796–1862) resided in Harford; and Mason, born in 1799, a Baptist deacon of Dimock. The last two of these children were born in Harford (then Nicholson). Elkanah erected a log house on his woodland tract, and, with the assistance of his sons, cleared a large part of it and brought its original soil into a good state of cultivation. He supplanted his log house with a frame one in 1808, the present residence of his grandson, Freeman. The property has remained in the family since, a period of ninety-three years. His third wife was a Miss Hall, who died without issue. He was a member of the old Baptist Church of Harford, and it is believed that he was among the organizers of that church. His eldest son, Darius, married Sabra Yeomans, who died in 1858. She was a daughter of Samuel Yeomans, who settled in Brooklyn about 1804, a woman noted for her knowledge of dairying and cheese-making, and a member of the early Methodist class of Brooklyn.

Darius settled on fifty acres of the homestead, in time added thereto other real estate, was a large farmer, dairyman and cheese-maker, and marketed the products of his dairy largely outside the county. He was drafted in the War of 1812 and went with the troops as far as Danville, but, peace being declared, he returned home. He was a deacon in the Harford Baptist Church and remained a member here until the disbandment of the church, in 1841, when he united with the Baptist Church in West Lenox.

His children are Calista, born in 1807, the widow of Luke Bennett, of Lenox, resides in South Gibson; Naaman, 1808, succeeded to a part of the homestead, now resides with his children in Harford; Philena, 1810, was the wife of Hazard Powers, of Gibson; Freeman, born July 20, 1811; Truman, 1813, resides on a farm contiguous to the homestead; Alman, 1814, a farmer in the same neighborhood; Melia, 1817, was the wife of Rufus Russell, died at Tunkhannock; Sabra C., 1819, wife of Timothy Carpenter, of South Gibson; and Sally Charlotte, 1823, was the wife of Joseph Oakley, of Brooklyn.

Freeman Tingley had the usual opportunities, in common with the other children, for an education from books in his boyhood, and continued at school during the winter terms until he reached his majority. At that time his father gave him one hundred and thirty-six acres of wild land, about one mile from the homestead, off which he began clearing the forest and making a home for himself. In 1834 he built a small frame house thereon, and the same year married Julina Tingley, who was born March 24, 1816, in Gib-

son, a daughter of Benjamin and Betsey Millard (1771–1857) Tingley. Her father was the son of Elkanah Tingley, herein noticed, and her mother was the daughter of Solomon Millard, a soldier of the Revolution, a settler of Lenox prior to 1797, and one of the most enterprising men of the county. This Benjamin Tingley was twice married, and reared a large family of children. Freeman Tingley had learned at home that industry and economy are necessary to success, and for twenty years he continued his residence on this place, cleared off some seventy-five acres of the timber with his own hands, tilled the soil and fenced its fields, and made a comfortable home. In this work he was supported by his devoted wife, who did her part well and was ever ready to extend a hearty welcome to their friends and neighbors, and whose hospitality was always commensurate with her means. Shortly after their marriage this couple united with the Baptist Church at West Lenox, and they have brought this influence of a Christian life to bear upon the lives of their children. For many years he was superintendent of the Sunday-school and an earnest worker among the young. Since 1840 Mr. Tingley has been a deacon of this church, and Deacon Tingley is known by all as a man of the highest honor; in his life-work, of correct habits; a supporter of temperance reform and of every worthy work. He was one of the building committee in 1865 and gave his time and money to erect the West Lenox Baptist Church, and, after it was burned, in 1876, he, at the meeting for rebuilding the church, in 1878, accepted the office of treasurer. He has served his township officially as supervisor and school director. In 1854 Deacon Tingley settled on the old homestead of his grandfather, where he has since remodeled the house, erected good outbuildings, and made the place to show, in its various appointments, the work of a thorough-going farmer. Their children are Frederick, born in 1837, is settled on the first homestead of his father, and married Ella Cox, of Harford; Louisa Eveline, 1839, wife of Abram Eaton, a farmer and merchant now residing at Dunnings, Lackawanna County; Cordelia Gertrude (1845–85), was the wife of Oscar R. Pease, of Shultzville, above county; Zelpha Philena, 1848, wife of Joseph Treanor, of La Grace, Dakota; Emily Josephine, 1851, wife of John W. Tallman, of West Lenox; Mason Freeman, 1857, married Ida A. Hillygus, of Vestal Centre, Broome County, N. Y.; and Heber Darius, 1862, married Anna J. Chalker, of Freedom, Ohio, the granddaughter of Daniel and Dolly (Tingley) Chalker, before mentioned. The last two sons farm the present homestead.

Laban Capron and family came in 1794. He was called Major Capron, and was one of the first Board of County Commissioners for Susquehanna County. His sons were Wheaton, Amos and Laban Capron, Jr. Joab, a deaf and dumb man, is a son of Wheaton's. One day when he and his mother were alone in the cottage it took fire. They were in the chamber and the stairway was on fire. He escaped from the window but, being a mere boy, was unable to rescue his mother, and being dumb, he was unable to shout for help; thus was he compelled to see her burned to death without being able to render any assistance. Joab resides with Emerson Capron, a son of Laban, Jr., who lives near Richardson Mills School-house. Orlen Capron, brother of Laban, moved to Ohio. Wing Capron was a Baptist deacon. Laban Capron, Esq., died 1827, aged fifty-six. Dr. Comfort Capron, the first physician at Harford, died in 1800, aged fifty-six. He was the father of Laban and Orlen Capron, and a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. He came in 1794 and appears to have been the second physician in the county. He has been followed at Harford by Drs. Luce and Horace Griswold. "Mrs. Mercy Tyler used to ride on horseback for miles around to visit the sick." One time, when the snow was deep so that she could not ride her horse, four stalwart men bore her on their shoulders to the house of her patient. [1] Dr. Streeter, who practiced here from 1812 for half a century, and died at an advanced age; Dr. E. N. Loomis, an eclectic, lived two miles west of the village; Dr. Clark Dickerman, from 1832 till 1853; Dr. C. C. Edwards; Alonzo M. Tiffany, son of Hosea Tiffany, Jr., died in South Gibson; G. N. Gamble; Kent; H. Pennypacker; Wm. R. Blakeslee; Galbraith; and Lowrie.

Obadiah Carpenter and sons, Obadiah and Elias, came in 1795, and purchased two lots, or three hundred and twenty acres, of the original Nine Partners' purchase, of Mr. Drinker. They built a log house about ten or fifteen rods from the present residence of Elias Carpenter and cleared up a farm. Obadiah Carpenter, Sr., was one of the first deacons in the Congregational Church. Elias had one hundred and sixty acres where they first built, and Obadiah had the other one hundred and sixty acres adjoining.

Elias married Polly Hawley and resided all his life on the homestead. He was assessor and one of the first school directors under the new school law. Payson Kingsbury, Walter Follet and John Blanding were the other directors. The directors at that time examined teachers as to their qualifications and attended to hiring also. Elias N. Carpenter resides on the old homestead. Ira, the oldest son, lived where his daughter Polly, wife of John Tiffany, lives. Obadiah lived where Walter Wilmarth now lives. Amherst Carpenter, one of his sons, was a man of some prominence. He was born and reared upon the farm where he resided all his life. He was public-spirited and filled nearly every office of trust in the township. He was county commissioner in 1853, colonel of militia and brigade inspector. He was one of the original subscribers in the Agricultural Society, and was general superintendent at the annual fairs. He was

[1] See medical chapter.



Jeremiah Evarts

a member of the Congregational Church and sexton for twenty-three years. Penuel Carpenter resided in the village, and was a merchant and cattle-buyer.

Thomas Wilmarth located in the west neighborhood. His children were Thomas, Perry, David, Sewel, Peddie and Sally. Walter Wilmarth, brother of Thomas, had a family,—La Fayette, George and Willard.

Ira Stearns came to Harford early and afterward stopped in Mount Pleasant with his father. He came again, however, and purchased of David Lyon. Samuel Lyon, his brother, resided on the place adjoining. Ira Stearns' wife was Maria Plum. Their children were Edwin, who died in Wilkes-Barre; Charles, who went to Oregon; Alvin, who resides on the homestead; and Oscar, who died in the army; George, Ansel, Maria, Amanda, Mary, Alonzo and Henry.

Captain Eliab Farrar came to Gibson in 1804. He married Jemima Tiffany, daughter of Noah Tiffany and resided a number of years in "Kentuck," near Arunah Tiffany, where he cleared up a place. He removed to Harford about 1817 and bought the Sturdevant place. He died in 1858, aged eighty-five; his wife died in 1874, aged nearly ninety-two. Their children were Lucina, a school-teacher in Susquehanna and Wayne Counties, who died in 1873, aged sixty-seven; Lorin occupies the homestead; his wife was Mary L. Chandler. They have a family of four girls, nearly all of whom have been teachers in the orphan school, and two boys. Emeline, wife of Rev. E. O. Ward, of Bethany; Henrietta, wife of Lorin Eastman; Eliab lives in Bradford; Daniel M., stage proprietor at Harford; Hannah C., wife of R. M. Grenell, of Honesdale, Pennsylvania; Mary C., wife of John Godding; Clarissa, wife of D. P. Roe—were the other children of Eliab Farrar.

Francis Richardson came to Harford from Massachusetts about 1825. He located on a cross-road going towards the turnpike, from the road to North Harford, about two miles from the village. He was the first in that section, and went into a wilderness and cleared up a farm with the assistance of his boys, two of whom had preceded him and erected a log cabin twelve feet by twelve. Into this he moved with his wife and twelve children. They purchased one hundred acres at first and added another one hundred afterward. The children were Mehitable, Lavinia, Lois, Silence, Laura, Richard (lived and died on the homestead). Francis, Thomas, Melloid, John and Joseph were the other sons. Mehitable was the wife of John Tenant; Lavinia, wife of Zerah Very; Lois, wife of Peter Dunn; Laura, wife of George Lindsey, who took the second place owned by Francis Richardson, his father-in-law, and is one of the enterprising farmers of the township. Mr. Joslyn was one of Richardson's first neighbors; he soon returned to Massachussetts. George Tingley resides on that place now. Thomas Tingley was his next neighbor. Peter Thacher resided on the farm now owned by Robert Alexander. Austin Ellsworth lived up by Tingley Lake, where Mr. Savage lives. The first school in the neighborhood was taught by Elenor Farrar in Austin Ellsworth's barn. Noah Fuller also resided near Tingley lake.

Hon. Henry Warren Williams, son of Peter Williams, was born in Harford July 30, 1830. He received his education at the common schools and at Harford Academy and commenced to read law with Little & Chase at Montrose. In May, 1852, he removed to Wellsboro' Tioga County, Pennsylvaina and completed his studies under the direction of Hon. John W. Guernsey, and was admitted to the Tioga County bar January term, 1854. He practiced law at Wellsboro' until 1865, when he was appointed additional law judge of the Fourth Judicial District, at the age of thirty-four. He resigned this position and was elected president judge in 1871, and unanimously re-elected, having the united support of all parties, in 1881. He was one of the seven lawyers appointed by the Governor to draft laws to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution of 1883. He was also a lay delegate to the Pan Presbyterian Council at Edinburgh. He has been on the bench twenty-two years and has the reputation of being one of the ablest and fairest judges in the State. For the last two years there has not been a writ of error taken to the Supreme Court from his district. He is the Republican nominee for justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Judge Mercur, who died in June, 1887.

Harford Village.—Harford village is located in a hollow amid the green hills, once forest-crowned, but now generally cultivated and planted with orchards or made into meadows and pastures. The village contains about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, two churches, four stores, a school, tannery, steam saw-mill, two wagon-shops, a blacksmith-shop, harness-shop, millinery-store, a post-office, with two daily mails and annually has the best Agricultural Fair in Susquehanna County.

Stores.—John Seymour brought the first goods into Harford, in 1809; he sold out to Joab Tyler and Rev. Whiting Griswold, his brother-in-law, whose ill health obliged him to leave the ministry. The store was near the Streeter place. Tyler succeeded this firm, and was alone for a while, followed by Tyler & Seymour. Professor Tyler, son of Joab Tyler, says: "From my earliest recollections, Tyler & Griswold, Tyler, Carpenter & Co., or Tyler, Seymour & Co., used to keep a variety-store in the house on the other side of the brook, next to Dr. Streeter's. And among other good things of every sort which they used to sell there, they kept, of course, a variety of good or bad liquors, wine, brandy, rum, whiskey and I know not what besides." It was John Seymour that was in partnership with Deacon Tyler. Saxa Seymour followed them in business, and was the leading merchant in Harford for many years. B. F

& Abram Eaton, Moxley, Harding & Blanding, are remembered as having been engaged in the mercantile business a short time. Aaron Greenwood built what is now known as the Granger Hall, about 1840, and commenced store-keeping. George G. Pride succeeded him about 1846. Zerah Very and C. S. Johnston purchased Pride's stock of goods and commenced business in 1849. They occupied that building two years, when Mr. Very purchased the property, where he lived the remainder of his life, and fitted up a room, which had been used as a kitchen of the hotel, for a store. Very & Johnston removed their goods there, and did business in partnership until 1855, when Johnston built the store now occupied by his son, C. H. Johnston. In 1865 Johnston sold his goods to Tiffany and his store to Jones, Babcock & Tanner. Jones, Babcock & Tanner did business together until 1870, when Babcock retired; and in 1872 Jones bought out and continued until he died, in 1879. C. H. Johnston has carried on the business since at this stand.

Mr. Very continued alone after Johnston left him in 1855, until 1865, when his sons-in-law, T. J. Carr and H. N. Avery, succeeded him. After two years Mr. Very purchased Avery's interest, which he sold, in 1870, to H. S. Sweet and C. S. Hallstead. Carr finally purchased their interests, and closed out the business in 1877. There was a store as early as 1840 where Dr. Blakeslee resides. The house was built by Russell Tuttle, who was succeeded in the mercantile business by Dexter Sibley and Peter Carpenter. The latter became sole owner, and sold the goods to Edwin T. Tiffany, in 1860. Mr. Tiffany bought Johnston's goods in 1865, and in 1867 built the store which has been occupied by his sons, H. J. and Lee, since 1883. Russell R. Thacher & Son, Daniel B., commenced harness business in 1867. In 1877 they established a grocery business. E. M. Osborne also established a grocery business about the same time.

ZERAH VERY.—His parents, Asa Very (1776–1829) and Chloe Rexford Very (1774–1842), came from Danville, Vt., in 1814, and settled on a farm two miles north of Harford village, on the turnpike leading to New Milford, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They had children as follows: Betsey, wife of Aaron Mogg, of Waverly, Pa.; Russell resided near Fairdale, this county, and there died; Orrin died in Michigan; Olney H. resides at Montrose Depot, aged eighty-three years; Zerah, born August 10, 1805, at Danville, Vt., died at Harford, December 9, 1886; Cyrena, widow of Judson Mulneaux, who was killed in the late Rebellion, resides at Washington, D. C. Lorinda was the wife of Samuel Cornell, of New Milford; Emily died a young woman; and Dr. Loren Very, who practiced medicine in Centreville, Louisiana, where he died. Zerah Very, a merchant at Harford from 1849 until about 1870, was nine years old when his parents came to this county. He attended the home district school in boyhood, and for two winters was a pupil at the Harford district school, where he diligently applied himself and obtained a fair English education, to which he added his practical ideas obtained at home. With such a start, upon reaching his majority he set about making a competence for himself and a home for his family. In 1828 he married Levina Richardson (1807–71), who was born at Rehoboth, Mass., and came here with her parents, Francis (1768–1850) and Mehetabel Puffer (1778–1854) Richardson. From this time until 1849 he engaged in farming on the homestead, and by industry and judicious management he was enabled to begin mercantile business in Harford free of debt. For two years he hired a store opposite the Congregational Church, and in the meantime remodeled and built additions to the property he had bought of Saxa Seymour, across from the present post-office. His store was kept in the front part, and he resided in the rear part of the building. Here he carried on general mercantile business for upwards of twenty years, and was succeeded by his sons-in-law. During the latter years of his life he did very little, except to attend to his own private business and to the farm which he still owned.

Mr. Very was known in the community as a man of strict integrity in all his business relations, possessed of a high sense of honor, a man of honest motives and unostentatious ways. He never sought the emoluments of office nor positions of public trust, yet in every way worthy and qualified, he discharged whatever duty was placed upon him by his fellow-citizens with fidelity. Both himself and wife impressed their children with the value of home, and made it attractive by their presence and familiarity with them.

Their children are Eleanor, born in 1829; Leonora (1832–65), the wife of Thomas J. Carr, died in Harford, leaving children,—Susan L. (wife of Charles S. Edwards, of Scranton), Ida May, Anne E. and Clarence E., who died at six years of age; Eudora, born in 1835, the widow of Hezekiah Avery, of New Milford, who died at Union, N. Y., in 1869, leaving one daughter, Elfrida, the wife of C. D. Brown, of New Milford; and Emmerancy Very (1839), who died at the age of four years.

Mr. Very married Mrs. Cyrena Green, in 1872, for his second wife, who died in 1881. She was a sister of Major Asa Hammond, of New Milford. His third wife, who survives him, was Mrs. Floranda Hartt, a daughter of Richard Richardson, who resides in Harford. The only surviving daughters of Mr. Very succeed to the farm property and the store property in the village.

HENRY M. JONES was born in the township of Harford May 24, 1830, and was the only son who grew to man's estate of Austin (1788–1861) and Polly T. Carpenter (1798–1870) Jones, who were married in 1824, and resided on East Hill. He was educated at Har-



H. M. Jones

ford Academy under the eminent teacher, Rev. Lyman Richardson, and for several terms was a successful teacher in the home district schools. In 1854 he married Marietta I. Blandin, who was born in Honesdale, August 24, 1831, a woman devoted to her family and to the church and charitable works, and who was for one year, 1850, a teacher of music in the Harford Academy. For ten years following his marriage Mr. Jones farmed the homestead and then sold it to David Van Buskirk, and in the fall of 1865 bought the present property in the village limits of Harford, formerly owned by Deacon Joab Tyler, a farm of one hundred and thirty acres. The following spring he purchased the store property, adjoining the village home, of E. T. Tiffany, and managed both his farm and general merchandise store until his death, September 9, 1879. Henry M. Jones was a public-spirited man, and contributed much to the improvements of the village and township. He was a friend to the poor, upon whom they often relied for counsel, was often chosen executor and administrator, and was a citizen highly esteemed by all who knew him or had dealings with him. His quick perception, good judgment and judicious management of business gained him a competence; yet, while he himself was prospered, he also desired the success of others, and he liberally contributed to worthy objects and to the church (Congregational) of which he was an attendant and officer, and his wife a member. He was always deeply interested in educational matters, and a man adhering to the principles of temperance. For one year he served as president of the Harford Agricultural Society. He was sought by his fellow-townsmen for positions of trust, and he served as justice of the peace for several years, and filled nearly all the offices of the township. He was elected on the Republican ticket, and creditably served the people in the State Legislature for the years 1873 and 1874, during which time his vote was always cast for measures tending to promote the welfare of the people and elevate the condition of the laboring class. His genial ways, social disposition, frank and open manner, and his honest purpose and pure motives in life's work were marked characteristics, and his death left a vacant place among the citizens of Harford not easily filled. His children are Mary C., William Henry and Sarah A., died young. The surviving children are Daniel Austin, 1864, and Edward E. Jones, born in 1867. A sketch of his only surviving sister, Sarah Jones, born in 1828, may be found in the chapter on authors.

Austin Jones, a native of Andover, Tolland County, Conn., came to Harford about 1812. About 1825 he settled on East Hill, built the present residence in 1832, and there spent the remainder of his life. He was a reliable and trustworthy citizen, no seeker after political place, unostentatious in his ways, a man of sterling worth in the community, and an influential and working member of the Congregational Church at Harford. He was the eldest of seven sons, one of whom, Dr. Jones, was a prominent citizen of Alabama. Polly T. Carpenter was one of the early zealous Christian women of the church, full of missionary spirit, a woman of decided views, and possessed a superior intellect. She was born in Harford, and was the daughter of John Carpenter, Sr. (1766–1838), one of the Nine Partners in Harford from Attleborough, in the spring of 1790, who was the son of Daniel (1744–1803) and Elizabeth Tyler (1748–1821) Carpenter. Her mother, Polly Tyler (1772–1811), was the daughter of John Tyler, who was born in Attleborough in 1746, and settled in Harford in 1794. Mrs. Henry M. Jones was the daughter of Daniel (1806–70) and Mary A. Davison (1807–86) Blandin, who were among the first settlers of Honesdale, Wayne County. The former was a native of Attleborough, and came with his parents, Spencer and Nancy (Carpenter) Blandin, to Bethany, Pa., in 1816. This Nancy Carpenter was a sister of John Carpenter, Sr., and was born in 1786. Spencer Blandin was a soldier in the War of 1812; Daniel Blandin was agent for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company at Honesdale for twenty-two years, and himself and wife members of the Presbyterian Church there. His wife, Mary A. Davison, was also a native of Attleborough, and her parents were natives of Nova Scotia. Their other children are Emmons T. (1833–58), a surveyor; Albert C. (1835–70), a teacher of the freedmen after the war, died in Charleston, S. C.; Henry W., 1838, resides on the homestead in Honesdale; George D., 1842, also on the homestead.

MANUFACTURING.—About the first manufacturing that was done here, as elsewhere, was that of good old rye whiskey. Almost invariably in these old Yankee settlements in Wayne, Susquehanna and Luzerne the distillery was set up by some good elder and deacon, contemporaneously with the first church and schoolhouse in the place, and Harford is no exception to the general rule; hence we find that Joab Tyler, John Seymour and Saxa Seymour had a distillery near the centre of the village, about where Thacher's store now stands. Samuel Guile also had a distillery about two miles out of the village, where Van Buskirk now lives; but when the temperance reformation awakened the moral sense of the people on this subject, the distilleries were abandoned. The first grist-mill was built by Mr. Halstead, in 1796, in the southern part of the settlement, on the site of the Harding mill. Tyler, Seymour and Carpenter built a grist-mill on the outlet of Tyler and Tingley Lakes, and sold it to Freeman Peck, who moved the old mill and built the present grist-mill, which he sold after a few years to S. B. Guile and Chas. H. Miller. The latter soon purchased Guile's interest. The mill is now owned by John Smith. Rufus Kingsley built a fulling-mill on Martin's Creek in 1810, and the same year Elkanah Tingley built a carding-machine where Daniel Oakley subsequently had a mill. Penuel Carpenter, Harvey Sibley and Dexter Sibley married sisters. They erect-

ed a woolen factory in partnership, and carried on manufacturing a short time. Messrs. Tiffany, Follett and Elias Carpenter erected a saw-mill in 1800, about one hundred rods southeasterly from the grave-yard. The Harding mill and the mill down by Leslie's were the principal saw-mills in early days. Amos Sweet erected a blacksmith-shop in 1795; Freeman Peck worked at blacksmithing many years. Gaius Moss built an upper-leather tannery about 1820. He had about ten vats, and carried on tanning and currying. In 1839 Lysander and Silas B. Guile bought him out. Shortly afterwards Silas bought his brother's interest, sold to Wm. E. Reynolds. Wesley Osterhout also carries on carriage-making.

SILAS BREWSTER GUILE.—Samuel Guile, Jr.—or Guild—(1781–1847), a native of Columbia, Tolland County, Conn., was the sixth generation from John Guild, who came from Scotland in 1630, and first settled at Watertown, Mass., and afterwards, in 1636, colonized, with others, at Dedham. He married Hannah Coleman (1783–1871), a native of Coventry, Conn., and for several years thereafter resided on the homestead at Columbia, where he carried on cloth-dressing. In 1810 he removed to Cov-



S. B. Guile

entry, where he continued his business as a cloth-dresser. During the War of 1812 he was drafted, but had only gone as far as New London, when the war being ended, the troops were dismissed. In 1820 (spring), with his wife and six children, he removed to Harford, traveling the distance with two one-horse wagons. He bought a farm of Austin Jones on East Hill, the property of Franklin Hines in 1887, then largely cleared, and about 1845 sold this farm to his sons-in-law, and removed to Harford village, where both himself and wife lived until their deaths. They were members of the Congregational Church at Harford. They had children,—Sarah, born

and continued the business until 1863, when he turned it over to his son, W. B. Guile, who has since built larger, and has a tannery with forty-five vats, that consumes about eight hundred cords of bark per year. Messrs. Eaton & Co. manufactured scales here a number of years ago. Dr. Wm. R. Blakeslee has recently erected a steam saw-mill with a capacity of about eight or ten thousand feet of boards per day. He employs about five men. Taken with its steam-whistle, it is the liveliest industry in the village. Joseph T. Whiting started wagon-making, and John Sophia learned his trade of him. Sophia succeeded Whitney, and carried on the business for a time and



Millborrow Oakley

in 1803, widow of Amasa Chase, of Great Bend. Rockwell (1805–55) died at Downer's Grove, Ill.; Lois (1807–56) was the wife of Simeon Tucker, of Harford; Silas Brewster, born in Columbia township, Conn., June 1, 1809, died in Harford March 16, 1887; Alvira (1811–79) was the wife of Abel Read, Jr., of New Milford; Lysander (1813–64, died in Salem, Wayne County; Harlan (1815–36) died at home; Temperance, 1817, the widow of Col. John Blanding, resides in Binghamton; Hannah, 1821, wife of Obed G. Coughlin, Harford; Susanna, 1823, widow of the late Stephen W. Breed, of Brook) lyn, resides at Asbury Park with her son, an Episcopalian clergyman; Catherine (1826–81) was the wife of Dr. George M. Gamble, who practiced for a time in Harford. Of these children, Silas B. for many years a farmer and tanner, resided in Harford village. He narrated just before his death that in boyhood he went to New Milford on foot to buy the leather for a pair of shoes, which, after being cut out, were made at home, and of walking the entire distance to Montrose, the nearest place that he could buy a wool hat, and that he had to walk to Harford village, a distance of two and one-half miles, when a boy, to school. In 1831, just after attaining his majority, he married Catherine Chase (1810–48), a daughter of Elder Daniel and Catherine (Filbrook) Chase, of Windsor, N. Y. Elder Chase was a Free-Will Baptist preacher throughout this part of the State, and after his second marriage settled in Wayne County, where he died. Two sons, Amasa and David, were tanners at Great Bend, the former herein mentioned. Catherine Chase was a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church from girlhood, and a devoted wife and mother. The children by this union are Melissa J., born 1831, widow of Dr. J. N. Wilson, of Hollisterville, Wayne Co.; Sarah Catherine (1834–79) was the wife of Charles H. Miller, of Harford, and Winslow Boynton Guile, a tanner at Harford. Mr. Guile, like most of the young men of a half-century ago, had to depend upon his own resources for his start in life, and upon becoming of age he had only a pair of steers. After his marriage for four years he rented his father's farm, and for three years following another farm. In 1838 he bought a sixty-five acre farm near the village, but soon sold it, and in 1839 purchased, with his brother Lysander, the Gaius Moss tannery in Harford, and began business. After two years he bought his brother's interest, and successfully carried it on alone until 1863, when he bought the Waldron farm, resided on it eight years, and returned to his small farm of a few acres in the village. He was succeeded in the tannery by his son, who, after running it for a few years in partnership with Abram Eaton, built one on a larger scale in Harford. Mr. Guile was one of the charter members of the Harford Agricultural Society, and has been officially and as a member identified with it since. He served his township as supervisor, poormaster and school director for several years, and in all his public trusts, his fidelity to principle and honesty of purpose were exemplified and characteristic of his whole life work. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years, and a contributor to the worthy objects in the vicinity demanding support. For his second wife he married, in 1850, Polly W. Tyler, who was born in New Milford November 20, 1820, and is the daughter of Col. Job Tyler (1779–1857) and Sally Thacher Tyler (1781–1860). The former, a native of Attleborough, Mass., came here with his parents, John and Mercy (Thatcher) Tyler, in 1794, and joined the "Nine Partners'" settlement. This Sally Thacher was a daughter of John and Sally Thacher, who settled in Harford in 1795. Col. Job Tyler was a large farmer in New Milford township, and attended the Congregational Church at Harford, where also Mrs. Guile retains her membership. Mercy Thacher's father was the fourteenth in an uninterrupted line of Thachers, who were ministers of the gospel.

Elder Daniel Chase's father, William, was born in 1742, and his father, William, lived in Stratham, N. H., whose wife's name was Phebe Rollins. Catherine Filbrook's mother was a native of Ireland, was stolen from the seashore by a sea captain when only nine years old and brought to America.

Polly W. Tyler's only brother, Jared (1806–77), a farmer, resided in Harford; her only sister, Nancy, born in 1804, was the wife of Francis Moxley, of New Milford.

HARFORD POSTMASTERS.—A post-office was established at Gibson June 29, 1811, with Robert Chandler as postmaster. December 24, 1813, Laban Capron was appointed. The department at Washington say: "This office was originally called Hartford or Gibson, and Laban Capron's appointment was to Harford. Gibson was adopted between 1819 and 1828, but there seems to have been no official action in the matter." Major Capron had the office at his residence, more than a mile west of the present village. April 1, 1825, Saxa Seymour was appointed, and he brought the office into the village. He held the office for twenty-five years and was succeeded in 1850 by George G. Pride. Benjamin F. Eaton was appointed February 11, 1852, and Levi R. Peck December 2, of the same year. His successors have been George W. Seymour, 1853; Silas B. Guile, 1857; Henry C. Moxley, 1861; Edwin T. Tiffany, 1862; Winslow B. Guile, 1867; E. T. Tiffany, 1869; C. H. Miller, 1885. The great western mails in the stage-route days were on the Milford and Owego and Newburg

[1] It appears that Laban Capron superseded Dr. Chandler in 1813, and took the mail down to his place. March 2, 1819, David Tarbox, Jr., was appointed postmaster at Gibson, and I think that he superseded Capron, and that the inhabitants of Harford got their mail at Gibson (Burrow's Hollow) until 1825, when Saxa Seymour was appointed postmaster of Harford. S. B. Guile and Wilson Thacher remember getting their mail at Gibson about this time.

turnpikes. Harford lay between these two great thoroughfares on the Philadelphia and Great Bend turnpikes; consequently it was not on the great mail lines to the West. Gibson and Cameron's were the two points on these routes from which the first mails were obtained after the routes were established.

The first mail-carrier that is remembered was Oney Thacher, about 1826. The route then was from Rynearson's Corners (Lenox) to Harford, thence to New Milford, following the Philadelphia and Great Bend turnpike. Mr. Thacher carried the mail on his back and traveled afoot. He was a very precise man, and counted the number of steps that he had to travel so that he knew when he took a step exactly what part of his journey was being accomplished. He carried the mail once a week until the railroad passsed through Montrose depot; then a daily route was soon after started. Ovid Coughlan was one of the first drivers on this route. A. J. Seaman and others were carriers. The route was changed to New Milford until recently. The mail runs twice a day from Kingsley's Station to Gibson by way of Harford. Daniel M. Farrar is the present mail-carrier.

Oakley post-office, first called West Harford, was established August 5, 1852, with Daniel Oakley as postmaster. March 7, 1854, the name was changed to Oakley. In 1875 Denison K. Oakley was appointed postmaster. This place was named in honor of the Oakleys, who had mills here. At one time it was a station of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, but the cars do not stop there now.

MILLBOURN OAKLEY.—The grandparents of Millbourn came from New England to Dutchess County, N. Y., during the latter part of the last century, and in 1783 removed to Thornbottom now (Nicholson). They had a large family of children, of whom Jotham was eldest, was born in 1770, and was thirteen years old when the family settled in Pennsylvania. When a boy he frequently visited the low-lands and streams of this county as a trapper. In 1793 he married Sarah Millbourn (1768–1839), whose father was an Englishman, and whose mother subsequently married a Mr. Jones, also an Englishman, and settled in Brooklyn, this county. In 1795 Jotham Oakley took up one hundred and thirty acres, a woodland tract adjoining the Nine Partners' settlement in Harford, and built a block-house thereon. He began clearing off the forest, and with genuine pioneer fortitude, both himself and faithful wife, a woman of noted force of character and possessed of great courage, met the incidents, fatigues and hardships consequent upon a settlement in the wilderness unflinchingly, and made a home for themselves and children. This homestead has been in the family since, nearly a century, and is the home of Millbourn Oakley's widow. It was necessary to have salt and meal and flour. To obtain the salt, a trip had to be made to Syracuse, by the old salt-roads leading through long stretches of woods. To get meal or flour at this time, Jotham Oakley used to take a bushel of corn or wheat of his own rasing, and carry it on his back to Wilkes-Barre, where the nearest mill was located. He built the present frame-house in 1806, which took the place of the block-house, made of hewn logs notched together, and this house, without much repairs, has sheltered the family for a period of eighty-one years. He died here in 1841. He came to this place from Thornbottom with only two shillings in money, reared a family of five sons and three daughters, and before his death gave each of his sons a farm. He is said to have bought and used the first spring-wagon (wooden springs), brought into the township. He was drafted in the War of 1812, but his second son, Thomas, volunteered and went in his father's place, going as far as Danville, when peace was made and he returned home.

The children of these worthy pioneers were James (1794–1851), resided and died in Brooklyn; Thomas (1796–1857), also resided and in the same township; Daniel (1798–1874), resided and died in Harford; Betsey (1800–79), was the wife of Sylvenus Wade, and died in Greenbush, Wis., where they were the first settlers; Millbourn (1802–83), succeeded to the homestead; Polly (1805–59), the wife of Daniel Chubbuck, died in Iowa; Cyrus (1807–69), resided and died in Brooklyn; and Sarah W. (born in 1812), is the wife of Virgil Tiffany, of Minnesota, being the only surviving child, in 1887, of this family of children. Millbourn Oakley, the fourth son, spent his entire life of eighty-one years on this place. He was a careful and industrious farmer, added one hundred acres, by purchase, to the original farm, and made a comfortable competence for his children. He was much interested in educational matters and gave his children the opportunity of completing their home education at the Harford Academy. Of his seven children, all were teachers for one or more terms.

Millbourn Oakley was a moral young man, and had marked exemplary habits. He was an attendant at church in boyhood, and was a member of the church at Harford, from 1843 until his death, of which Rev. Adam Miller was pastor for fifty-three years. The old family pew was always well filled until his children scattered and found homes of their own, and the parents became so enfeebled by age that they could not leave their homes. He was one of the founders of the Harford Agricultural Society, and its first vice-president in 1858, and he was also a life-member of the Susquehanna Agricultural Society. He was a lover of fine horses and cattle, and his name is still familiar throughout the county as the raiser and exhibitor of the finest shown at the county fairs. He married, in March, 1825, Nancy Carpenter, who was born in Harford, May 13, 1804, and is living on the homestead in 1887. She was an early pupil of Rev. Lyman Richardson at Harford. Began teaching school at the age of thirteen, and continued her school-work until she was twenty-three. She has been a member of the church for seventy-two years, since she was twelve



D. K. Oakley

years of age, and is a woman of remarkable strength of mind, although for many years she has been infirm in body. A devoted wife and mother, her Christian life has left its impress on the lives of her children. She furnished largely the facts for this sketch. Her father, John Carpenter, Sr. (1766–1838), was one of the Nine Partners, and married, in 1793, Polly Tyler (1772–1811), who bore him children,—John, 1793, lost on Lake Erie; Asahel (1796–1842); Polly T., 1798, wife of Austin Jones, Harford; Jesse, 1801, died in California; Betsey (1803–86), wife of Sterry Tanner, of Harford; and Nancy Carpenter, the youngest, and widow of Millbourn Oakley. John Carpenter married his second wife, Lydia Pattee (1785–1861), in 1813, who died without issue. His parents were Daniel and Elizabeth (Tyler) Carpenter, who had eleven children, and resided in Attleborough, Massachusetts. The children of Millbourn and Nancy Oakley are Lydia J. (1827–61), wife of Erastus Finn, of Benton; Pa.; Williston K. (1830–61), died at home; Eliza, 1831, first, the wife of John C. Webster, and second, of David Salisbury, of Franklin; Daniel C., 1835, a farmer of Lenox; Betsey M., 1836, wife of Watson Jeffers, a farmer of Harford; Samuel H., 1840, a farmer in Harford; and Elvira H. Oakley, married, first, James Hartley, of Lenox, and after his death became the wife of W. A. Browning, a farmer of Fleetville, Pa. These children, with the grandchildren and friends, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of their parents, when they were made happy, and welcomed all with that hospitality and good cheer characteristic of the old home.

D. K. Oakley was born in Harford township, June 18, 1824,—son of Daniel (1798–1874) and Sally H. Carpenter (1802–1870) Oakley, and grandson of Jotham Oakley, of the previous sketch. Daniel Oakley became one of the leading business men of Susquehanna County. His indefatigable energy and honorable, straightforward character were strongly impressed upon his surroundings, and he enjoyed, in a marked degree, the confidence and esteem of his fellows.

He successfully operated the saw-mill on Martin's Creek, at Oakley, over fifty years, and was postmaster at that place twenty-four years. As a young man, he was warmly interested in religion, and at an early age became a member of the Congregational Church at Harford, which connection he retained throughout his life. The cause of education had his unswerving friendship, and the needy were never sent empty away. He gained much pleasure in the knowledge of having been one of those members who called the late beloved Rev. Adam Miller to the Harford Church pastorate, and his trusteeship was always a happiness. His children were Loretta C., died in early womanhood; Denison K.; Maria, the wife of N. T. Hull, a farmer of Candor, Tioga County, N. Y.; Daniel Chauncey, drowned in Oakley Pond 1833; Mary, the wife of J. S. Peckham, a leading farmer of Brooklyn township; and Julia A., the wife of R. L. Gere, also a Brooklyn farmer.

After a liberal education at the district schools and at the Harford University, Denison K. Oakley taught in the schools of his native county for three years, prior to going to Wisconsin, where he also taught school and organized and superintended a Sunday-school at Kaukanna for about three years. Returning to Susquehanna County in 1852, he found the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad had been in operation for some few months through his home property, from Scranton north, and appreciating the opportunity of markets thus opened for the immense forests of the vicinity, he purchased the mill property (which had been in the hands of the railroad company during the building of the road), and began manufacturing and shipping lumber. Scranton was just then beginning to erect its head as a centre of population, and lumber was, of course, in strong demand; hence the product of the Oakley mill was made a part of many of the buildings now forming a section of that city, and Mr. Oakley reaped his legitimate reward. This business he has continued until the present time, in addition to large farming interests in the same locality. Foreseeing that Scranton must, of necessity, become a prosperous and large city, Mr. Oakley, in 1860, invested in land there, and has been engaged in the erection of business blocks and residences not only for himself, but for others by contract; and in 1885 he there took up his residence, still continuing, however, to maintain his milling and farm interests at Oakley Station. He has served as postmaster at Oakley since 1875, and superintended the Sunday-school there for fifteen years. He united with the Congregational Church at Harford in 1839, by election in 1855 served the church as chorister for twenty-eight successive years. Superintended the Sunday-school for six years, and served as deacon of the church from 1866 to 1883, when he was granted dismission and recommended to admission to the Presbyterian Church at Brooklyn.

As a boy, Mr. Oakley evinced strong business aptitude, and was recognized as reliable and energetic, and his career affords a valuable lesson to others in carving out a fortune for themselves. In 1861 he married Emeline, daughter of John and Esther Dimmick Williams, of Herrick township,—a direct descendant of the historic Roger Williams. She died in 1864, leaving no living issue. In September, 1878, Belle L. Trippe became his wife. She was born at Freetown, Cortland County, N. Y.,—the daughter of Septimus (born in Oneida County, N. Y., in 1817) and Minerva Slocum Trippe, and granddaughter of Isaac Trippe (1793–1867), a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., son of William Trippe, a soldier of the Revolution. Her maternal grandfather was Henry Slocum, related to General Slocum, of Union army fame; also to the first settlers at Scranton, which was formerly known as "Slocum's Hollow."

The result of the union of D. K. and Belle L. Oakley is one child,—Clarence D., born December 2, 1884. They both hold membership in the Brooklyn Presbyterian Church, though, on account of their residence at Scranton, they are attendants at the First Presbyterian Church of that city.

WATSON JEFFERS.—Nathaniel Jeffers (1762–1833) married Eunice Fowler, and resided in Coventry, Tolland County, Conn., where he was a farmer and tanner. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, towards its close, being then twenty years old.

In the fall of 1822, with his son, Sebra Jeffers (1793–1870), and three daughters,—Fanny (1790–1882, Betsey (died 1835) and Adeline (died 1865),—he came to Harford, this county, and bought one hundred acres of land of Austin Jones, the homestead of the family since, and in 1887, the property of his grandson, Watson Jeffers. The daughters remained here. Fanny had married Eldad Loomis in 1807, whose family settled in Harford in 1824. Betsey was the wife of Ezekiel Titus, one of the nine partners who settled in Harford in the spring of 1790, and Adeline became the wife of Col. Asa Spicer, also of Harford. Nathaniel and Sebra returned to Coventry the same fall, and the next spring (1823) removed with the remainder of their families to their new home. The other children were Eunice (1803–72), the wife of Ira Carpenter, of Harford, and William, who died on the homestead in 1829. Mrs. Nathaniel Jeffers was a member of the Congregational Church at Harford, and both herself and husband were buried in the cemetery there. Sebra Jeffers, the only surviving son, succeeded to the home property. He had learned to be a tanner with his father, and to do farm-work. During the War of 1812, and before and after that period, he had engaged in driving the old stage-coaches, and during that war carried many loads of soldiers and sailors, who were crossing the country from New England to the lakes to man the vessels of war on Lake Erie and the border waters, and coast defenses. He was a man of pure motives and honest purposes in life, a substantial citizen, and, with his family, attendants of the same church in Harford. He survived his father thirty-seven years, honored and respected by all who knew him. His wife, whom he married in 1817, was Eveline Lyman (1796–1865), a daughter of William Lyman, a ship-carpenter at East Windsor, on the Connecticut River, where she was born. Their children are Henry B. (1818–64), a farmer, died in Iowa; Alfred L., 1819, a farmer, in Lenox, has six children; Laura (1821–40), died unmarried; Mary (1823–57), was the wife of Otis B. Titus, of Harford, and died leaving one son, Alonzo E, adopted as Alonzo E. Tiffany, of Harford; George F. (1826–68), died in Harford, leaving three children; Emily W., 1830, first the wife of Alonzo E. Carpenter, and after his death married D. P. Tiffany, Esq., of Harford; Watson, born where he now resides, October 31, 1831; Charlotte A., 1835, for some time a teacher, is the wife of Henry Squires, a merchant of Pittsburgh; Louisa A., 1839, widow of John Galbraith, a taxidermist of New York, resides in West Hoboken, has one child, William Galbraith; Alpha M. (1841–79), was the wife of Hosea Tiffany, and died at Owatonna, Minn., leaving two children, Watson and Bert. Watson Jeffers succeeded to the homestead, and in 1877 supplanted the old home residence with his present fine farm-house. He obtained his early education at the home district school and at the Harford Academy, and for four terms was a teacher in the same district. All the appointments of his place show the work of a thrifty and intelligent farmer. He has been interested in school matters at home and throughout the township, and during his service of ten years as a member of the Board of School Directors nearly all the districts, in the township were supplied with new school-houses. He has filled successfully various other offices of trust in his township. He was an early member of the Harford Agricultural Society, and has contributed annually to the support of farm interests in connection with its yearly fairs. In boyhood he was converted, and united with the Methodist Church at Harford, where he served for many years as a teacher in the Sunday-school, and remained a member of the church until 1881, when he became a member of the Congregational Church, where his wife is also a member. He was one of the charter members of the Good Templar Lodge at Harford, and is an advocate of temperance reform and prohibition principles, both by his words and acts. He was drafted during the late Rebellion with his two brothers, George F. and Alfred L. The brothers were both exempted, but Watson put in a substitute to serve in his place, and was afterwards a supporter of the Union arms both with his means and money. He married in 1865, Betsey M. Oakley, who was born on the Oakley homestead, in the same neighborhood, May 31, 1836. She was educated at the Harford Academy, and was for several terms a teacher. Her parents were Millbourn (1802–83) and Nancy Carpenter (1804) Oakley, and her grandchildren, Jotham (1770–1841) and Sarah Millbourn (1768–1839) Oakley, whose sketch is in this volume. The children of Watson and Betsey M. Jeffers are Henry and Addie Jeffers.

TAXABLES 1813.—William Abel, David Aldrich, Joshua Adams, Noah Aldrich, Ebenezer Bailey, Joseph Blandin, Jacob Blake, William Bascom, Laban Capron, Orlen Capron, David Carpenter, John Carpenter, Jonathan Carpenter, Cyrel Carpenter, Obadiah Carpenter, Elias Carpenter, Cyrus Cheever, Nathaniel Claflin, Nathaniel Claflin, Jr., Linsley Claflin, James Chandler, Robert Chandler, Charles Chandler, John Coonrod, William Coonrod, Wheaton Capron, Moses Dutcher, Jacob P. Dunn, Charles Ellsworth, Eliphalet Ellsworth, Eliab Farrar, Warner Follet, Ezra Follet, Noah Fuller, John Green, Aaron Greenwood, Whiting Griswold, Nathan Guyle, Oliver Gratracks (North Harford), Stephen Harding, Perry Harding, Thomas Harding, Benjamin Harding, Jesse Harding, Ebenezer Kingsbury, Rufus Kingsley, Richard McNamara, Nathan Munson, Jotham Oakley, W. Powers, Oliver Paine, F. Peck, Abel Read, Caleb Richardson, Lyman Richardson, Ichabod Seavor, Abijah Sturdevant, Ezra Sturdevant, Silas Sturdevant, Wells Stanley, Abijah Sweet, Asahel Sweet, Onley Sweet, John S. Sweet, Thomas Sweet,



Watson Jeffers

Stephen Thacher, Moses Thacher, John Thacher, Nathan Thacher, Elkanah Tingley, Darius Tingley, Thomas Tiffany, Thomas V. Tiffany, Dalton Tiffany, Hosea Tiffany, Amos Tiffany, Arunah Tiffany, Tingley Tiffany, Ezekiel Titus, Reuben Terrill, John Tyler, Joab Tyler, Samuel Thacher, Jabez Tyler, William Tripp, Elias Van Winkle, Edward Wamand (Gibson), Thomas Wilmarth, Walter Wilmarth, Ebenezer Whitney, Orange Whitney, Oliver Ellsworth, Joseph B. Streeter, Ezekiel Barnes, Amos Barnes, John Skyrian.

A military organization was required in 1798–99. Obadiah Carpenter was the first officer. Thomas Tiffany was commissioned justice of the peace in 1799, and Hosea Tiffany a few years afterwards, the former having resigned. On the erection of Susquehanna County this commission became void. Joab Tyler and Laban Capron were commissioned in 1813. Mr. Capron resigned soon after, and Hosea Tiffany, Jr., was commissioned. He resigned in 1826, and Samuel E. Kingsbury was commissioned. Mr. Kingsbury died in 1831, and Hosea Tiffany was re-commissioned. He died in 1836, and Payson Kingsbury was commissioned. He resigned in 1839, and John Blanding was commissioned. Since 1840, under that Constitution, John Blanding and Amherst Carpenter; Wm. C. Tiffany, who was admitted to the bar in 1834, was elected twice; Alvin J. Seymour, L. F. Farrar, 1849; Amasa Chase, 1850; Dexter Sibley, 1853; E. N. Loomis, 1855; Dalton P. Tiffany has served since 1860; W. C. Tiffany, 1863; Henry M. Jones, 1869; E. M. Osborn, 1873–78; C. S. Johnston, 1884. Harford has furnished for the legal profession Ebenezer Kingsbury, Jr., Wm. C. Tiffany, N. S. S. Fuller, Judge Farris B. Streeter, Judge H. W. Williams, Rienzi Streeter, Jno. K. Gamble, died while a student. Jas. Adams is a student now.

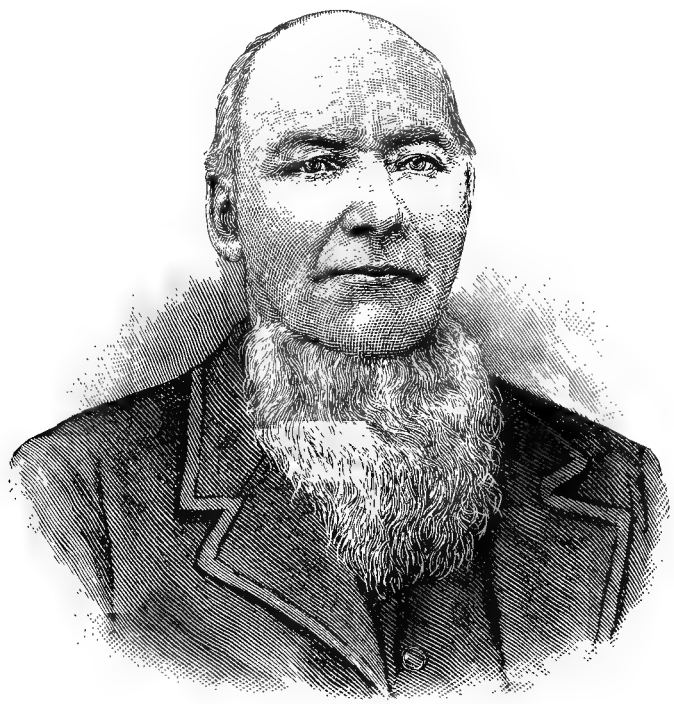
Harford Lodge, No. 445, A. Y. M., was chartered June 3, 1869, and instituted December 29, 1869. The charter members were C. C. Edwards, W. B. Guile, L. R. Peck, G. J. Babcock, G. L. Payne, C. H. Miller, A. A. Eaton and F. H. Tiffany. It came on hard times, and the dues were so high that the lodge could not sustain itself, and it was suspended in consequence thereof.

David L. Hine was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1815, and came here in 1822. He cultivated a farm of one hundred and forty-five acres in South Harford for a number of years, and sold it about fifteen years ago to George Resseguie. Mr. Hine was one of the founders of the Agricultural Society, and has been one of the executive committee nearly every year from its organization, until last year he resigned. The executive committee fix the time and place of holding the fairs and constitute the positive working force in its management. No man has done more for the success of the society, both as an organizer and director than Mr. Hine. Among those who have served with him are Watson Jeffers, Nathaniel Tompkins, I. H. Parrish, Penuel Carpenter and John Leslie. He also acted as school director eighteen years, and was elected as a high-tax man. The school-houses were originally built by the different neighborhoods in which they were located. They did service for their day and generation, but the time came when new and better ones were needed. Some districts that had comfortable houses did not want to be taxed to help build houses in other districts. The matter stood in this way until the school-houses needed rebuilding. In order to build properly, it became necessary to get a special act of Legislature permitting the directors to levy a larger amount for building purposes. Enough high-tax men were finally elected to form a majority of the board. Seven new school-houses were built, including the graded school building at the village, and two were bought that had been recently built by the district during the time Mr. Hine was director. Two new school-houses have been built since, which makes eleven in the township, Henry M. Jones and Watson Jeffers also served on the board during that struggle. Mr. Hine holds that "whenever a man accepts an office he should either attend to its duties or resign." Porter Hine, his son, taught here a number of years, is the present teacher at Nicholson, and resides in Brooklyn.

Levi R. Peck.—The New England home of this branch of the Peck family was at Litchfield, Conn., and their progenitor of the family from England was Deacon Paul Peck, an early settler of the seventeenth centery. One Deacon William Peck, another branch, born in London, England, in 1601, was one of the charter members of the New Haven Colony, in 1638. The grandparents of Levi were Elijah and Hannah (Harrison) Peck, of Litchfield, whose children were Almon, died at Albany, on his way here; Rhoda the wife of Truman Clinton, died in Ararat; Clarissa, wife of a Mr. Woodruff, died in Livingston County, N. Y.; Mahala was a Mrs. Harrison, of the same county; Lucy, wife of Norman Kilbourn, of Connecticut, died in 1872, whose grandson is Dwight C. Kilbourn, an eminent lawyer; Freeman (1788–1864), died at Harford, where he spent most of his life; and Dr. Elijah Peck, who came to Harford in 1830, where he practiced medicine for eighteen years, when he returned to Connecticut, where he died, in 1872. After the death of Elijah Peck his widow married Ebenezer Marsh, and after his death she became the wife of Timothy Skinner, whose son was a Governor of Vermont.

This Freeman Peck (formerly spelled Freemond) settled in Harford, from Litchfield, in 1806, and bought, in 1809, of John Sweet, sixty-nine acres, near the Orphans' School. He was a blacksmith by trade, but a man of considerable enterprise, and one of the first members of the Univeralist Church of Brooklyn, in 1826, and a Royal Arch Mason. His house was the first one painted in the township. He built on this place a blacksmith-shop, where he did business until 1844, when he sold the property. He also bought, in 1811, of Reuben Tyrrell, a farm about one mile southeast of the village, and erected the present two-story residence in 1822. This he managed himself after 1836, and here the family resided after

1838. In 1842 he built the present three-story grist-mill in Harford village, owned it until 1854, and sold it to S. B. Guile and Charles H. Miller. His wife, whom he married in 1813, was Eunice Otis (1791–1870), a native of Norwich, Conn., an orphan girl, who came to Brooklyn with the Gere family, and was a teacher there in the early history of the township. Her sister Clarissa married Thomas Oakley, of Brooklyn. Their children are Elijah (1814–35), educated for the ministry, died upon reaching his majority; Simeon H. (1815–49) served in the Commissary Department in the Mexican War, and died in Natchitoches, La.; Freeman H. (1817–76), a teacher and farmer, died at St. Croix Falls, Wis.; Clarissa (1819–41); Harriet (1821–55), was the first wife of Truman Bell, of Hopbottom, formerly of Lenox; Levi R., born in Harford December 1, 1822; Nancy, 1825, married, in 1845, John S. Adams, and resides adjoining the Peck homestead, and has children—John F., Simeon H., Herman G., Charles M., Marion E., James S. and Nina M. Adams; Charles M. (1827–63), died in California, was a master-mason; George W., 1829, a mechanic, resides in Harford. Levi R., son of Freeman Peck, obtained a good education from books at the district school, at Harford Academy, and by study at home. He remained at home doing farm-work until the age of twenty-three, and in 1846 rented his father's grist-mill, which he run for five years. He was the successor of G. G. Pride, in mercantile business at Harford (Eaton & Peck) for fifteen months, a farmer on the Tucker place from 1854 to 1860, which he owned, and after a residence for three years near Harford village he purchased the homestead of his father, where he has since resided. Here he erected a barn, in 1870, at a cost of three thousand two hundred dollars, which was built in sixty days, one of the most spacious and finest



L. R. Peck

structures in the township. Upon leaving the mill, Mr. Peck, in connection with his farm-work, engaged extensively in the sale of agricultural implements throughout the county. He was a pioneer salesman in implements and Champion saws, and since 1851 he has sold four hundred and forty horse-powers, one thousand mowing-machines, and as many horse-rakes, one thousand five hundred cross-cut saws, besides other farm implements. In 1869 his sales, mostly in the country, amounted to thirty-five thousand dollars. He was one of the founders of the Harford Agricultural Society, in 1857, and contributed the lumber for Agricultural Hall. He has

served on the executive committee of the society for several years, and frequently been an exhibitor in its fairs. He became a member of Warren Lodge, Montrose, F. A. M., in 1851, and remained there until the organization of the Live Oak Lodge at Harford, where he has been a member since. In politics he voted for James K. Polk, for Fremont and Lincoln, and was a stanch supporter of the Union in the late war. He enlisted upon the first call for troops by President Lincoln, went to Harrisburg, but upon examination was rejected for disability. He was away from home three weeks, during which time he served as quartermaster and purser of the company raised at Montrose, Capt. Charles Warner, and for the Dimock company. He subsequently volunteered a second time, but was again rejected, and remaining at home, supported the war with his time and means. Mr. Peck has enjoyed a robust constitution and a powerful physique, and his life-work has been full of activity and labor. He is an intelligent farmer and a thorough agriculturist. He is independent in thought, and firmly intrenched in his own views of the doctrines of the Bible. He married, in 1849, Deborah A. Smith (1824-82), a woman of fortitude and excellence, a daughter of Latham A. and Sally Newton Smith, of Brooklyn, and a sister of Dr. L. A. Smith, of New Milford. Their children are Evelyn A. (1854–80), was the wife of Lewis F. Peck, of Harford; Dr. Dever J. Peck, born in 1856, educated in the Harford High School, a teacher for eight years, read medicine with Dr. Blakslee, of Harford, and was graduated from the University Medical College of New York in the class of '86, is a physician at Susquehanna (he married Carrie Rogers, of Bradford County, a teacher for several years in the Orphans' School, in Harford); Ernest L., born in 1860, married Julia E., a daughter of Ira D. Barnes (and Susan Benjamin), son of Ezekiel Barnes and grandson of Nehemiah Barnes, who died in Gibson, in 1839, aged seventy-eight.

HARDING NEIGHBORHOOD.—In the month of December, 1800, Stephen Harding came into South Harford, and purchased an improvement of a man by the name of Hallstead, which consisted of a log saw-mill, located on the Nine Partners' Creek, and a log house. In 1806 he purchased this land of William Poyntell. He sold the place to his father, Thomas Harding, about this time, and went to Gibson and built a saw-mill. His father died in a few years, and he returned, and resumed work in the saw-mill, which he continued to run until he died, in 1842, aged seventy. He had two wives, and reared a large family of children, among them Amasa (who lived and died here), Arabella, Harry, Lucy, Esther, Lavina, Stephen R., John, Olive, Lydia and James C. and Elijah C., who now own the homestead.

Benjamin Harding, half-brother of Stephen, lived on the place adjoining, and raised a large family, none of whom reside in the township. Perry Harding, another son of Thomas Harding, lived in the neighborhood. He was killed by the cars, at Peckville, when eighty-four years of age. One of his sons, Alva Harding, resides in Salem, Wayne County. Israel Harding lived where George Resseguie now lives, and raised a large family, all of whom are dead.

William Coonrod or Conrad, a Hessian who was brought over to this country by the British, to fight the colonies, lived on the Van Winkle Creek. His son-in-law, Nathan Forsyth, had the place after he died. Forsyth died in 1862, aged seventy-three, and Polly, his wife, died in 1878, aged eighty-three. They are both buried in the Harding burying-ground. John Brundage was an old settler on the east side of Van Winkle Creek. His sons were John, Daniel, George, William and Joseph. Sally Ann, Phœbe Ann, Abby Jane, Mary Ann and Nancy were the girls. Jacob Dunn and family were here early. Peter V. Dunn is the only one of his children that remained in the place. Joshua K. Adams first located near the Pulk; he afterwards lived and died on the "Muscle Crag," where George Stevens now lives. Joab Fuller first settled where Andrew Gow now lives. His sons were Harlan, Henry and Nelson. Henry retained the homestead, and Harlan lived where Ludwig Conrad lives. Hezekiah Pellet, Oliver Weatherby and Jared Woodward lived in the vicinity.

Joseph Peck came from Connecticut in 1822, and started on "Muscle Crag," and subsequently bought the Isaac Blake place, and died there, aged eighty-six. His son, Collins Peck, resides there now. Philena, wife of James Powers, of Gibson; Hannah M., wife of Joseph Powers, who resides on the Perry Harding place; Darius and Mary M. were the children.

Jacob Blake was an old settler, and resided where James Rogers now lives. Aaron Thayer was also here early. Several of his children taught school. Miss Molly Post taught the first school here, in a log house on the hill back of the mill. It had a stone chimney, and was called Molly's Castle. The schools were mostly in private houses in the pioneer days here. Mrs. Powers remembers attending school in nearly every private house in that neighborhood. Mrs. Clark taught her own children and her neighbors' in her own house. Sally Read, Ruth Engle, Maria Lines, Davis Thayer and Louisa Thayer, children of Aaron Thayer, were teachers. There is a Baptist Church here, and one of the first churches in the county was organized here; but it stands empty now; the members have moved away, until Joseph Powers and wife and Miss Mary Peck are all there are remaining. Jonathan Smith and Stephen Harding were among the constituent members. Elder Mack was one of the early preachers among them.

Aaron Thayer came to Harford in 1820, from Medway, Mass., and located in the Harding neighborhood, near the mill, and in about one year he re-

moved to the East or Guile Hill, and remained there a number of years, when he removed near the Lenox line, and finally died, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Allen, near the Orphan School. His children were Cyrus Amanda, wife of Asahel Carpenter; Loisa, wife of Preston Richardson, and after his death she became the wife of Rev. Edward Allen; Alma, wife of Emulous Tiffany; Louisa, wife of George Blakeslee; Margaret and Jemima, married in Ohio; F. D. Thayer, superintendent of the Honesdale Water-Works, is the only one now living.

ELKANAH TINGLEY FOLLET.—His father, Warren Follet (1775–1830), came from Attleborough, Mass., at the age of twenty, in 1795, and settled on about seventy acres and afterwards bought one hundred and twenty-one acres of land in the northeastern part of Harford, where he erected his log house and began clearing his land. He married, in 1800, Patty (1782–1865), a daughter of Elkanah Tingley, who joined the Nine Partners' settlement the same year as his own settlement. Her mother was an Aldrich. Warren Follet afterward built a frame house, which, in turn, was supplanted by the residence of his son Elkanah, erected in 1868. He resided on this place forty years before his death and cleared considerable of the land. His wife was a member of the Baptist Church at Maxley, and most likely in her younger days belonged to the Harford Baptist Church, where her parents worshipped and were among its founders.

Their children were Cyrus, born 1801, died in Ohio; Hiram, 1803, died at Danville, Pa., leaving children, John and Betsey; Sylvia P. (1804–42), wife of Leonard Corse, of New Milford, left children, Laura and Alvira; Elkanah Tingley, born Dec. 9, 1805, died Oct. 6, 1886; Ovid, 1807, resided on a part of the homestead during his life and left children,—Virgil, George, William, Edgar, Ezra, Corintha, Celestia, Julia, Emma and Henrietta; Robert, 1810, a farmer in Pitcher, N. Y., has children, Oscar and Della; Chloe T. (1812–53), wife of Wisner Belknap, of New Milford, left children,—Patty A., Julius, James, John, Josiah; Warren, Jr., died young; Charles, 1823, resided in Franklin and had children, Demila and Ophelia; Patty P., 1828, the wife of Jacob Sebel, of Sheffield, Ill.



Elkanah T Follet

Elkanah T. succeeded to the homestead by purchase, and after selling seventy-five acres of it to his brother Ovid, had one hundred and sixteen acres left.

Here, where he was born, he spent his life. He was an industrious farmer, added sixty-seven acres to his real estate and made other improvements. He was honest in his business relations, temperate in his habits, a man of strict morality, and had a conscientious regard for the rights and desires of others. He married, in 1862, Helen Blanding, who was born in the same neighborhood Oct. 17, 1834. She has been a member of the Baptist Church at Maxley's since seventeen years of age. Her father, Sabinas Blanding (1798–1846), a Presbyterian, joined at the age of nine at Harwood, married Sophronia Bronson (1813–71), a member of the Baptist Church, who bore him children,—Eveline, died young; Helen (Mrs. Follet); Marshall, born 1835, resides in Bureau County, Ill.; Herbert, 1837, a farmer in New Milford; and Emory S. Blanding died young. By her marriage to Gilbert Witter, after the death of her first husband, Sophronia had one child, Mary Witter, 1850, wife of Orlando B. Harding, of Gibson. Sabinas Blanding was the son of Joseph Blanding, who settled where Mr. Gillespie now resides in 1795, and came here with the Follet family. Joseph's wife was Huldah Martin, and his children were Joseph; Huldah, wife of John Dunn, of Harford; Sabinas; Elona, 1804, wife of John L. Tiffany, of Mount Pleasant, and after his death married Solomon Sherwood, of the same place; Martin; Charles; Aden; Reba; John; and Mandana, wife of Amasa Trobridge, of Great Bend. Sophronia Bronson was the daughter of Hosea and Helen (Pease) Bronson, early settlers of Jackson. The only child of Elkanah and Helen Follet is Warren H. Follet, born June 16, 1863, and married Nora, a daughter of Henry and Amanda (Foot) Chase, of Harford. He succeeds to the homestead, which has been in the family nearly a century.

Abel Read lived near the line of the township and was there as early as 1803. He had a good farm, which he left to his sons Abel and Noah, who lived and died here. Noah's son, Guilford, lived and died on the homestead. Joseph Blanding was an old settler here. His sons were Joseph, Rebe, Sabinus, John, Aden and Martin. John Blanding had a good farm and was quite prominently identified with the Agricultural Society. He died recently, aged eighty-nine. All the family are now away or dead. David Blackington lived near the line and Jones Avery just across the line in New Milford. Gabriel Everett bought of Franklin Avery in 1836. He died aged seventy-seven. His widow is living, aged eighty-eight.

JOHN LESLIE.—His father, John Leslie, a native of the Isle of Mull, Scotland, removed to the North of Ireland and acted for many years as land-steward for one Montgomery, of Scotland, a large land-owner. There he became a well-to-do farmer. His wife was Margaret Moore, and his father Malcom Leslie, of Scotland. The children of John and Margaret Moore) Leslie who came to America are, John, Daniel, James and Mary, the wife of Archibald Hanna, of New Milford. James came here after his other brothers did, and lived and died in Newburgh, N. Y. John was born in Benverdin, three miles from the Giant's Causeway, Ireland, on the family homestead, February 15, 1808, and died in Harford, this county, March 24, 1875. In 1829 himself and brother Daniel sailed from Port Rush, Ireland, and landed in New York. John had served five years at home in learning the cloth-trade, and during his five years' stay in New York, was, for a part of the time, a clerk in a white-lead manufactory. Both returned to Ireland in 1835, and John married, the same year, Mary Ann Bernie, who was born in parish Ahadoey, Ireland, September 5, 1817, and who was the only child of John and Nancy (Hunter) Bernie. Their ancestors were of Scotch origin, and, in common with the Leslies, Presbyterians, and belonged to those old stanch Presbyterian families who, two hundred years ago, withstood that almost intolerable persecution on account of their religious persuasion. After his death John Bernie's widow came to America and died at her daughter's residence and was buried at Harford. John Bernie had one brother, Dr. George Bernie, of Belfast, a head surgeon on a British man-of-war. Daniel Leslie returned, and lived and died in Newburgh. After their marriage, in April, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie sailed on the 29th of June, 1835, from Liverpool and landed in New York in August. They had some means with which to start in a new country. Mr. Leslie served as a clerk for some time in a cloth house in New York, but his wife not liking the city, they left for Newburgh, and upon hearing of the then far West, and the great opportunities offered for settlement, they came to Harford in the fall of 1836, and shortly afterward bought of Lyman Follet the present homestead, about one mile east of Harford village. Under the management of Mr. Leslie the half-cleared fields and woodland in a few years gave place to well-cultivated soil, the house was remodeled, out-buildings erected, and, in due time, all the appointments of the new home bespoke the hand and judicious care of a thrifty, industrious and intelligent farmer. Here this worthy couple reared their large family of children, trained them in all that makes true manhood and womanhood, and gave them the best educational advantages of the Harford Academy and the graded school of the village. Mrs. Leslie brought letters from the church at home to the Presbyterian Church at Harford, and has remained a member since, devoted to her family and to the church. He became a member soon after settling here, was a careful and diligent student of the Bible, a lover of good books and thoroughly read many standard historical works during the latter years of his life. He was liberal to those in need, a supporter of charities, and a kind, indulgent husband and father. Inheriting that individuality characteristic of the Scotchman, he was a man of high moral and religious impulses, judicious

in everything and honest in the purposes of life's work. He was one of the early members of the Harford Agricultural Society, served for many years on its executive board, and for a dozen years or more served his township as assessor, often being supported for office by those differing with him in political opinion. It may be safely said that Mr. Leslie had the high esteem of all who knew him, and none knew him but to be impressed with his integrity of motives in all that he did. Their children are Mary, born 1837, wife of William T. Gillespie, of Harford; George H., 1838, a contractor in Sturgis, Dakota; John M., 1840, an employé of the Erie Railroad at Susquehanna; Dr. James D. (1843–81), an eminent young physician, died at Susquehanna, whose sketch may be found in the medical history of this volume; William G., 1845, proprietor of the Park House, Binghamton; Catherine E. M., died young; Joseph H. L., 1848, an engineer on the Erie Railroad, resides at Susquehanna; Jennie E. and Alexander M. on the homestead; and Samuel M. Leslie, died young.



John Leslie

KINGSLEY'S.—A post-office was established at Kingsley's March 13, 1886, Willis N. Whitney, postmaster. It is a station and shipping point on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. It was very properly named in honor of Rufus Kingsley, an old Revolutionary hero, who was the first settler there. Rufus Kingsley was born in Windham, Conn., February 1, 1763. He entered the Revolutionary army as a drummer when thirteen years of age, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. He served through the war, and was discharged at its close. He came to Harford in 1809, and died 26th of May, 1846, aged eighty-four. His wife died the following Friday, aged seventy-nine. They had been married sixty years. Mr. Kingsley was not only a soldier of the Revolution, but he had been a soldier of the Cross for fifty years. He had one son, John, who lived on the homestead and died there; his son Rufus moved elsewhere. Mary Kingsley, of the old family, was the wife of Ira Nichols, of Herrick.

ANDREW J. ADAMS.—John Adams (1745–1849), a Revolutionary soldier, of Ashburnham, Mass., came to Harford in 1837, being then ninety-two years of age, to spend the remainder of his days with his son James. He was a shoemaker by trade, and after reaching his one hundredth year would make a pair of shoes in a day. He was well educated, and methodical in everything he did, plain in his tastes, and pleasant in his manners and a man of correct habits.



Andrew J. Adams

He never employed a doctor when ill, but depended upon simple herb remedies to recuperate health. At the age of one hundred and one he wrote several letters, which were published in his native State papers, evincing a wonderful retention of mental faculties and a mind cultivated and improved after maturity. He lived to the great age of one hundred and four years, one month and four days, and was buried on East Hill, in Brooklyn. He married, in 1770, Joanna, a daughter of Jonas and Joanna Munro, at Lexington, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Jonas Clark. She was born in 1747. His parents were Thomas and Lydia Adams, of Ashburnham. His children were as follows: John, born 1771; Levi, 1773, a tanner, settled in Harford about 1830, where he carried on the tanning business, (he died leaving a family, one son, Amos H., residing near Scranton); Joanna, 1775; Jonas, 1777, settled in Harford about the same time as his brother, and died here, leaving a family; James (1779–1855), father of Andrew J., was a soldier in the War of 1812; Rebecca, 1781; Walter Russell, 1783; Betsey, 1785; and Dolly Adams (1789–1854). Of these children, James was the first to leave his native place, Ashburnham, and find a home in this then new country. He came to Harford in 1825, and bought two hundred acres of woodland, having only a small clearing and a log house, situated one-half mile east of Kingsley's Station. His wife, Dolly Dickerman (1779–1818), whose father was a soldier in the Revolution, and fought for the colonists at Lexington, died in Ashburnham, leaving children,—Nancy (1800–59), wife of Loren B. Gates, resided in Harford for a time and went West; Dolly (1802–28), married one Brooks, of Massachusetts; James (1804–80), settled in Brooklyn, and his sketch is in this volume; Elizabeth D. (1806–75), married John Boynton, of Groton, Mass.; Jonas (1808–70) died in Harford; and Joanna Munro (1811–49) became the wife of Laban Capron, of Harford. For his second wife he married Lucy Sartell (1792–1864), and had children,—John S., born 1820, a farmer in Harford; Lucy E. (1821–82) was the wife of Alfred Jeffers, of Lenox; Sarah M., 1824, the wife of H. N. Smith, of Lenox; Mary Ann died young; Andrew Jackson, born July 10, 1828; and William B. Adams, 1831, of Hopbottom. His second wife, and nearly all the children above mentioned, except the last two, came with him to Harford. James Adams cleared most of his land, with the assistance of his sons, and erected a frame house, which was the residence of the family until it was remodeled by his son, Andrew J., in 1877, and an addition made thereto. He was a shoemaker and a farmer before leaving New England, but gave his time mostly to the improvement of his new home after coming here. He was a man of unpretentious ways, never sought official place, but quietly passed through his life's work, honest in his purposes and pure in his motives. He was fond of music, and used to play the bass-viol and bassoon at the services in the Universalist Church in Brooklyn, where he worshipped. Andrew J. Adams was born on the homestead in Harford, and succeeded to it by purchase at his father's death. He obtained his early book education at the district school and at Harford Academy. At the age of seventeen he went to Newton, Mass., where he learned morocco manufacturing and tanning. He afterwards worked at this business as a journeyman at Ashburnham, and followed it until the death of his father. He married, in 1852, Sarah J. Sawyer (1833–67), a daughter of Abel Sawyer, of Ashburnham, where she was born. Their children are Herbert S., 1856, married Lottie, a daughter of Isaac Halstead, of Gibson; Nettie G.; and Hattie L. Adams. He married, in—— for his second wife, Elmira M. Wilmarth, who was born in Harford, October 4, 1838. Her father, De Lafayette Wilmarth (1812–54), belonged to a family who were early settlers of Harford, and one Thomas Wilmarth was a constable here in 1808. Her mother was Harriet Payne, a daughter of Captain Oliver Payne (1780–1868), a native of Lebanon, Conn., who married Elvira, daughter of Dea. Samuel Barstow, of Columbia, Conn., and were pioneer settlers in Gibson. Eight of Captain Payne's family served in the late Rebellion, including a son-in-law, one a captain and one a colonel. By this union Mr. Adams has two daughters—Emma S. and Jennie E. Adams. Since 1855 he has engaged in general farming. He was an early member of the Harford Agricultural Society, has served his township as supervisor for six years and as assessor for one year. He was a stanch supporter of the Union cause in the late Rebellion, and although not drafted, put in a substitute at nearly the close of the war at an expense of one thousand dollars. He was the prime mover in getting the depot built at Kingsloys in 1885, is a progressive, active business man, and one of the intelligent farmers of the country. He is a member of Live Oak Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 635, of Harford.

I. O. O. F. of Harford.—On the petition of the following brothers, residents of this place and members of "Huron Lodge," No. 483, of Jackson, Pa., Austins Darrow, G. L. Payne, W. H. Shannon, Henry Grant, A. A. Eaton, W. A. Payne, D. M. Farrar, E. E. Corwin, William Ira, William Tiffany, A. V. Price, a warrant was granted, May 20, 1868, by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania for the institution of a subordinate lodge at Harford. Arrangements were made for a lodge-room over Guile & Eaton's, which is properly fitted and furnished, and still occupied by them, April, 1887. July 22, 1868, Daniel Brewster, D. D. G. M., assisted by a number of brothers of Montrose Lodge, came and proceeded to institute and organize

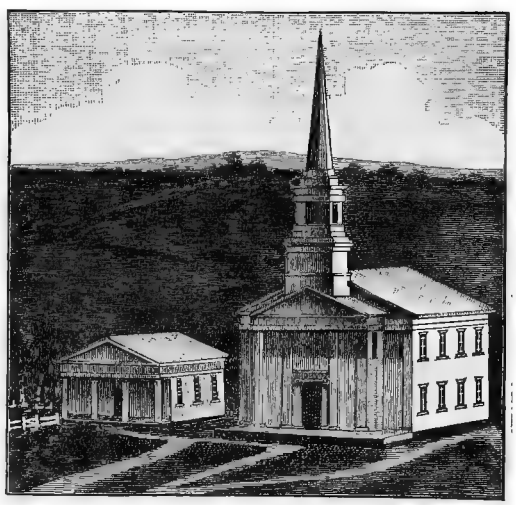
Live Oak Lodge, No. 635, I. O. O. F., with the following officers: Austin Darrow, N. G.; E. E. Corwin, V. G.; Williams Tiffany, secretary; W. H. Shannon, assistant secretary; A. P. Price, treasurer. Immediately afterwards H. J. Tiffany was introduced and

instructed in the mysteries of the order. The doors were then opened to the public, and the hall was properly dedicated to extend the noble principles of the order. The brothers are all living, except Williams Tiffany, who died October 15, 1884, although not a member of this lodge. The following brothers are officers for the ensuing term: Herman G. Adams, N. G.; Oscar C. Talman, V. G.; Fred. A. Osborne, secretary; James B. Raub, assistant secretary; David L. Hine, treasurer.

HARFORD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Among the settlers of 1794–95 were several members of the Congregational Church in Attleboro'. In the fall of 1794 the settlement was visited by Rev. Daniel Buck, who had emigrated from New Milford, Conn., and purchased a farm near Great Bend, where he was preaching the gospel. The visit was soon repeated. These first sermons in the settlement were preached in a log cabin, covered with bark, which stood on the side of "Farrar Hill." A "reading-meeting" was then established by vote of the people, and John Tyler was appointed to conduct it. The services consisted of reading Scripture, some printed sermon and singing. Not long afterwards a missionary, named Smith, preached here a few times; after that an Irish minister, named Bolton, was employed a short time. Rev. Daniel Thacher made several transient visits. The people occasionally had the pleasure of meeting missionaries of the General Assembly or of the Missionary Society of Connecticut. Rev. Messrs. Asa Hillier, M. L. R. Perrine and David Porter have been remembered with interest. They were pastors elsewhere, but would employ a month or two in the year to look up the destitute in the wilderness. A church was organized June 15, 1800, by Rev. Jedediah Chapman, of the Presbytery of Orange, N. J., a missionary of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. It consisted of seven members, Obadiah Carpenter and Anna Carpenter (his wife), John Tyler and Mercy (his wife), John Thacher, Mercy Carpenter (wife of Obadiah Carpenter, Jr.), and Miss Mary Thacher. All had letters from Attleborough Church, of which Rev. Peter Thacher was pastor. The Articles of Faith, drawn up by Mr. Chapman were subsequently exchanged for others of the Congregational form. "March 3, 1803, being met in church meeting, after prayer to God for direction, the church, after due deliberation, do solemnly declare themselves to be of the Congregational order, by vote unanimously. Voted, that the Confession of Faith of the 2d Church of Christ in Attleborough, and Covenant, together with the Cambridge Platform, be the rule of faith and discipline." In April, 1803, John Tyler and Obadiah Carpenter were elected deacons. Meetings were held in the house of John Tyler, which stood on the site of the residence of the late Henry M. Jones. This was the first frame house in the settlement. Meetings were also held in his barn, which stood on the hill-side, west of his house. The winter of 1802–3 is memorable for its influence on the religious character and prospects of the growing community. In those days ministers were sometimes sent forth, two and two, to look up the sheep scattered in the wilderness. January 24, 1803, Rev. Seth Williston writes to the Missionary Society of Connecticut: "I came to a settlement called Nine Partners, intending to preach a lecture and pass on. This was Monday evening. They urged me to stay through the week. I agreed to stay and preach again the next day. I now agreed to stay over the Sabbath. That day was a remarkably solemn day. I believe God was in the midst of the assembly, of a truth. Sabbath evening we had about as full a meeting as in the day-time, though there was no moon." Rev. Mr. Woodward had preceded Mr. Williston, and on the Sabbath before had preached and administered the Lord's Supper to the little church. Mr. Williston returned after two weeks and found the work had spread during his absence. He continued the meetings five weeks, and at times there were one hundred and seventy persons present, which was a large number for such a settlement. Sarah Thacher joined the church in 1800. In 1803 Joseph Blanding, Huldah Blanding, Sarah Thacher, John Carpenter, Molly Carpenter, Samuel Thacher, Betsey Thacher, Thomas Sweet, Nanny Sweet, Ezra Carpenter, Mary Carpenter, Obadiah Carpenter, Jr., Achsah Tyler, Elias Carpenter, Abigail S. Claflin, Sally Chamberlin, Wright Chamberlin, Obadiah Thacher, Elizabeth Thacher, Anna Knapp, Elizabeth Jones, Patty Gere, Elizabeth Whitney, Ichabod Seaver, Mary Seaver, Nathan P. Thacher. In 1805 Elisha Bell, Sarah Bell. 1806, Eliza Sweet, Nancy Howard, Abel Read, John Tyler, Jr., Polly Tyler, Polly Carpenter, Joab Tyler, Elizabeth Read. 1807, Caleb Richardson, Jr., Huldah Richardson, Mary Tracy. In 1809 forty-seven were added to the church. For five years succeeding Rev. S. Williston's visit the people had been supplied by transient missionaries about one-fourth of the time. In 1806 a small church was erected. In the winter of 1808–9 Rev. Mr. Griswold, while here on a visit to relatives, suggested that Rev. Joel T. Benedict, of Franklin, N. Y., be invited to labor a while. He came, and the addition of forty-seven members, before noticed, is the result of his labors. In personal address Mr. Benedict was frequently abrupt and pungent. He gave prominence to the doctrines of grace. Some of his discourses produced deep impressions. Meetings were held almost daily. Some of them were held in Brooklyn and Gibson, which were then within the bounds of the church of Harford. The word of the Lord was precious in those days. Distance, darkness and bad roads were considered but slight obstructions to the gathering of the congregations anywhere.

Rev. Ebenzer Kingsbury was installed pastor August 3, 1810, and continued in that relation until

September, 1827. In 1810 six persons were received into the church. From that time until 1818 twelve were received; from that time until 1827 eighty-six persons were received. After Mr. Kingsbury's connection was dissolved, Rev. Adam Miller preached one year, 1828, on trial, and finally accepted the call of the church and was installed pastor April 28, 1830. The sermon was preached by Rev. Cyrus Gildersleeve. Rev. Adam Miller stood before the people of Harford for more than half a century, occupying the unique position of a Presbyterian minister serving a Congregational Church, composed of members of intelligence, holding decided views, which a man of less prudence and discretion might have provoked into opposition at any time. Mr. Miller had decided opinions, but never entered into controversy in order to enforce them, but quietly abided his time and usually succeeded in impressing his opinions at the right moment. He had the complaisance and conservatism of a German united with the shrewdness and thrift of a Yankee, that made him "as wise as a serpent and as harmless as a dove" among the people with whom he labored. He always avoided controversy, both in his church and at Presbytery. If there was any difficulty in any church Adam Miller was a good man to send to heal all differences. He was unostentatious and modest in his way of living, being careful to keep within his salary and pay his debts. After his death his congregation were astonished to find that their pastor had some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, which had fallen to him as a legacy. That prudence which was a necessity in his early life became a habit as he grew older. He had a large family to support, and if he did not live as liberally as he might have done in the latter part of his life, let us remember that honesty and prudence are better than dishonesty and extravagance. He did not leave a legacy of church debts to burden the congregation, nor of private debts to harass his children. That extravagance which led so many congregations into debt, building costly churches, received no encouragement from him, and the congregation are entitled to credit for paying him all and even more than was named in the agreement. Mr. Miller preached a historical discourse on the fiftieth anniversary of his labors here. At that time there was a number of distinguished persons who spoke; among them, Rev. N. G. Parke, who represented Lackawanna Presbytery, who said: "A ministry among the same people, for fifty years, in this age of the world is not common. It speaks well for you, my brother, that you have been able to stand in your place all these years preaching only Christ and Him crucified. And it speaks well for the people who have stood by you and sustained you with their sympathy, their substance and their prayers." The first year of Mr. Miller's ministry thirty were added to the church; the next year fifteen, and the next sixty. Rev. E. O. Ward said: "No church, perhaps, has been more prosperous or enjoyed a greater measure of spiritual sunshine; and no minister, perhaps, has been more useful, or has impressed himself more indelibly on the character of his people, or has more thoroughly incorporated himself into their history and experience. Not a church in this whole region but has been instructed by his life and encouraged by his example. Not a pastor in his Presbytery but has found in him for the past fifty years a wise counselor and a faithful friend and brother." Since Rev. Mr. Miller's death, in 1881, the church has had three different ministers,—Rev. J. Merriam, from July, 1882, to November 1, 1884; Rev. R. N. Ives, from March 1, 1885, to April, 1886; Rev. Nestor Light, the present pastor, commenced May 1, 1886. The following persons have been deacons since the organization of the church: John Tyler, 1803, dismissed 1810, died 1822; Obadiah Carpenter, 1803, died 1810; Caleb Richardson, Jr., October, 1810, died April, 1838; Moses Thacher, January, 1811, dismissed 1825; Joab Tyler, August, 1825, died January 13, 1869; Lee Richardson, August, 1825, died June, 1833; Preston Richardson, July, 1833, died December, 1836; Payson Kingsbury, July, 1833, resigned 1839, died 1843; Onley Thacher, 1840, dismissed; Jared Tyler, 1840, died July 7, 1876; Tyler Brewster, 1866, dead; Dennison K. Oakley, 1866, resigned; Edwin T. Tiffany, 1866; Wallace L. Thacher, 1877; Edwin J. Tyler.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, HARFORD.

In 1806 a small church edifice, twenty-two by thirty feet, was built on land given by Hosea Tiffany. It stood in front of the location of the present church. It is now standing on the other side of the street, and is transformed into part of a dwelling-house. The present church was commenced in 1822 and completed several years afterward. It cost originally about two thousand seven hundred dollars. In 1836 it was furnished with a good bell, weighing eight hundred and thirty pounds, at a cost of two hundred and fifty dol-

lars. The lecture-room, twenty-four by thirty feet, was built in 1844, and opened for worship February 9, 1845. It cost about five hundred dollars. In 1851 the church was repaired and extensively changed within and without, at a cost of one thousand five hundred dollars. The house was re-dedicated January 29, 1852. In 1873 seven hundred dollars more was spent in repairing and carpeting. Notwithstanding all the repairs and changes, the old-fashioned appearance of the church is largely retained. The pulpit, which has been lowered, is still high. A gallery, supported by pillars, extends over the entrance and along the sides. The church stands on rising ground, with the chapel to the right adjoining, next to the burying-ground, which gently slopes to the right, with maple shade in the cemetery and in front of the church. Taken together, it forms a beautiful picture, a typical country church of the New England style.

Sunday-School.—A Sabbath-school was organized in the year 1816 by the members of the Congregational Church. How successful or by whom conducted no one is now able to tell. About the year 1824 an organization was effected, with a constitution, and the school was under the management of Messrs. Daniel Oakley, C. C. Richardson, E. M. Blanding, Deacon Lee Richardson, and perhaps others, until the year 1834. In March, 1834, the following record appears: "*Resolved*, That the regulation and management of the Sabbath-school in this place be directed in future by a superintendent and a committee of two, all of whom are to be chosen by the church yearly." Deacon Payson Kingsbury was elected superintendent, and Deacons Joab Tyler and Preston Richardson committee. It appears that Deacon Kingsbury held the position by re-election until May, 1843, when he declined a re-election, and Amherst Carpenter was elected superintendent, with Peter Williams and Shepherd Carpenter assistants. In 1847 Deacon Jared Tyler was elected superintendent, with Deacon O. Thacher and Shepherd Carpenter assistants. Deacon Tyler served as superintendent for twenty years. The assistants were changed a number of times. In March, 1867, Deacon D. K. Oakley was elected superintendent, with Tyler Brewster and E. T. Tiffany assistants. They served until March, 1873, when E. T. Tiffany was elected superintendent, with Wallace L. Thacher and A. B. Tucker assistants. Deacon Tiffany still holds the position as superintendent. For a great many years this was the only Sunday-school in this part of the county, and pupils attended from all the surrounding country for miles around. As many as seven schools have been in operation during the summer months in Harford township, and many of them are outgrowths of this school. Since 1856 this school has been continued through the year except, perhaps, a short vacation in the spring. The school is still in a prosperous condition, with an average attendance of about sixty. The Congregational Society was incorporated in 1832, and the church property is under control of a board of trustees. From the Congregational Church the following persons have been furnished for the gospel ministry: Revs. Lyman, Willard and Preston Richardson, Washington, Moses and Tyler Thacher, William S. and Wellington H. Tyler. Miss Hannah Thacher joined the Choctaw mission in 1821, and her sister, Philena, in 1823.

Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury, the first pastor of Harford Church, was born in Coventry, Connecticut, August 30, 1762. He was graduated at Yale College in 1786, and studied theology with Dr. Backus, of Somers, Connecticut. In 1791 he was installed pastor of the church in Jericho, Vermont, continuing seventeen years, until 1808. In 1809 he came to Northeastern Pennsylvania, commissioned by the Connecticut Home Missionary Society. He was installed pastor of the Harford Church Aug. 3, 1810, and continued in that relation until September, 1827. During all this pastorate, one-half of his time was spent in missionary work in the surrounding country. In this work he traveled over a large part of Bradford, Susquehanna, Luzerne and Wayne on horseback, by marked trees and bridle-paths, preaching in log cabins, barns and school-houses. "As a preacher Mr. Kingsbury was grave and deliberate in manner, and instructive in matter. In social intercourse he was affable, unassuming and regardful of the feelings of others. He was a welcome visitor in families, and from such visits, social or religious, he derived much enjoyment. These characteristics of his nature rendered him acceptable as a pastor and missionary. He loved to look up the families scattered over these hills. They gave him their confidence and a cordial welcome; while he made himself at home with parents and children. Hence it is not surprising to find frequent record of his gathering and organizing churches. Of the churches in the old Montrose Presbytery, more were formed by him than any other man After the dissolution of his pastoral relations, missionary labors were continued. From that service he retired to become a parishioner—one worthy of much esteem. He died March 24, 1842, aged eighty-two, and is buried in the Harford Cemetery. His wife died in 1859, aged eighty-eight. Her house was ever open to the sons and daughters of want. He had four sons,—Williston, died in 1822; Payson, who was several years deacon in the Harford Church, died in 1843; Samuel E., became justice of the peace in Harford; Ebenezer Kingsbury, Jr., read law with Wm. Jessup, and was admitted to the Susquehanna County bar in 1828. He removed to Wayne County and was admitted to the bar there as early as 1833. He moved to Wayne to take editorial charge of the *Wayne County Herald and Bethany Inquirer*, the Democratic organ of the county, published at Honesdale, and devoted himself mainly to politics. In 1835 he was appointed deputy attorney-general for the county of Wayne, and held the office until 1838. In 1837 he was elected to the State Senate, and in April, 1840,

was chosen Speaker for the remainder of the year. He died about the middle of April, 1844.

[1] REV. ADAM MILLER was born at Canajoharie, State of New York, January 13, 1807. In early youth he consecrated himself to the service of the Lord. At the age of ten he commenced a course of study preparatory to the gospel ministry, and entered Hartwick Academy. Here he continued a diligent and faithful student till he entered Union College, where he was graduated in the fall of 1824, being then nearly seventeen years of age. During the same fall he commenced the study of theology at Auburn, and was graduated from that seminary in 1827. A few months previous to his leaving the seminary, Feb. 13, 1827, he was licensed to preach the gospel. After leaving the seminary, he was employed for several months by the Western Domestic Missionary Society to labor as a missionary in the Mohawk Valley, and preached one year at Oswego Falls. In 1828 he was married, at Auburn, to Miss Annie B. Curtis. In her he found a loving, faithful companion, a true helpmate and counselor in the various duties and trials incident to a minister's life. A few months after his marriage, in September, 1828, the professors at Auburn Seminary received a letter from Deacon Joab Tyler, requesting them to send a minister to Harford Church and congregation. In answer to that request, and by the advice of Dr. Lansing particularly, he started for Harford. After a three days' journey he came, a perfect stranger, to a people of whom he knew nothing, "except that they wanted a minister." And on the 21st of September, 1828, being then in his twenty-first year, he preached his first sermon to this people, with whom he spent the remaining years of his life. He was engaged on trial for one year. He was young, and, in the estimation of some, a mere boy. His congregation contained venerable men and women, his seniors in age and religious experience, well read on doctrinal subjects, tenacious in their peculiar views and "set in their ways." He had misgivings, as well as others, about his success in such a field, but before the expiration of his trial year he received a formal call for permanent settlement at Harford. This call he declined, as he had purposed occupying another field, but the church persisted, and on the 28th of April, 1830, he was regularly installed by the Presbytery of Susquehanna as permanent pastor of Harford Church and congregation. His ministry continued for fifty-three years, during which time he preached not less than eight thousand sermons, attended upward of six hundred funerals, married six hundred and thirty-five couples, and received into the church not far from five hundred and eighty members. He preached almost up to the day of his death, until November, 1881, and died in the following December, and was buried in the cemetery hard by the church he had served so long and so well, where a solid granite pillar has been erected to his memory and that of his devoted wife, who preceded him many years, having died in 1855. They reared a large family of children; among them were John, a newspaper reporter, who died in Illinois; Payson; Roswell, general manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad; Frederick, passenger agent on the same line; Thomas and James; Sarah; Mary; Caroline, wife of E. J. Tyler; Julia, a teacher, wife of E. F. Torrey of Honesdale, Pa.; and Frances H., who married in Louisville, Ky.

[1] Prepared from a memorial sermon preached by Rev. E. O. Ward, of Bethany.

HARFORD METHODIST CHURCH.—About 1841 a class was organized at Harford in connection with the Brooklyn charge. Among the first members were William Raymond, Amos J. Rice and wife, Silas B. Guile, Harvey Sibley and Mary, his wife, Dexter Sibley and his wife, Thankful, Penuel Carpenter and his wife, Caroline, Elenora Sweet, John Dikeman and wife, Augustus Sophia and family. William Raymond and Amos J. Rice were the first class-leaders; Dexter Sibley, J. C. Edward and S. B. Guile have been class-leaders; W. B. Guile is class-leader now. A Sunday-school was organized about the same time. Amos J. Rice, William Raymond, Dexter Sibley, S. B. Guile and W. B. Guile have been superintendents. [2] S. B. Guile is the only one of the original class remaining. The first meetings were held in the hall of the Very House, which was then owned by Harvey Sibley. The church was erected in 1844. This class has been connected with Brooklyn, South Gibson and Gibson. It was set off as an independent charge in 1886. The church and Sunday-school are in a flourishing condition.

HARFORD ACADEMY.—In 1817 a select school was commenced in the village, and continued, with some interruption, until 1830, when Preston Richardson returned from school in poor health, and a room was fitted up in the second story of his father's (Caleb Richardson's) house. Preston Richardson, A.M., principal; Mrs. L. T. Richardson, preceptress; and Willard Richardson, assistant, commenced. They had but few students at first, but the number of students increased as the excellence of the school became known. On the death of Preston Richardson, at the close of the year 1837, the school passed under the care of Willard Richardson, principal, assisted at different times by Farris B. Streeter, Miss Nancy Kingsley, Miss Harriet A. Tyler and Mrs. L. T. Richardson, subsequently Mrs. Allen. On the resignation of Willard Richardson, in the spring of 1840, Nathan Leighton was elected. He resigned and Rev. Lyman Richardson was elected in the fall of 1840. On the removal of Mrs. L. T. Richardson to Carbondale, in 1844, Miss Malvina Gardner, Miss N. Maria Richardson and Henry Abel assisted in the instruction until 1848, when Willard Richardson returned. The following is the faculty as given in 1855:

[2] Since deceased.

Rev. Lyman Richardson, professor of mathematics and natural sciences.

Rev. Willard Richardson, professor of ancient languages and the Normal Department.

Mrs. Harriet A. Richardson and Miss N. Maria Richardson, French, botany, drawing, painting, embroidery, wax flowers and gilding.

Miss H. L. Allen, teacher of music, piano.

Almon Stearns, teacher of vocal music.

Mrs. S. S. Richardson, with the above-mentioned ladies, form a board of supervision of the ladies' department in morals and propriety of conduct, as well as literary attainments. After the death of Lyman Richardson, Willard Richardson conducted the school for a time. The "university," as they called it, was finally given up and the building and grounds sold to Charles W. Deans in 1865, for a soldiers' orphans' school. The good and beneficent influence of the Richardsons in connection with the school, which they conducted so ably and so well, can be seen in the number of professional men, judges, lawyers, Congressmen, Governors, professors, school-teachers, ministers and intelligent business men that attended this school, that call them blessed. The school was attended by aspiring young men and women of limited means, who boarded themselves in many instances, and it is said that when they got short, "Uncle Lyman" and "Aunt Sarah" often helped them out of their difficulties. Hon. Paul D. Morrow, in his address at the Adam Miller semi-centennial, expressed the uniform opinion of Harford students when he said, "The two years I spent at the academy are among the happiest of my life, and you will pardon me if I step aside for a moment to pay a tribute of respect to Mr. Richardson and his family. They were most kind and considerate for all our wants, wishes and woes, and while sometimes we worried their good souls with almost wanton conduct, they were as gentle and affectionate to forgive and advise as one's natural parents. Mr. Richardson had a wonderful ability in the management of pupils, and, in addition to this, he had rare powers to stimulate us in our studies and impress upon us the importance of continuous hard work and self-dependence. Dear, good man he was, and his house was a home for us all." Mr. Richardson was only a fair scholar, and not what would be called a brilliant man; but he had a warm heart for his pupils, which gave him their confidence, and a true teacher's enthusiasm, which enabled him to fill their souls with aspirations; hence we find many of the graduates of Harford Academy with their names written on the roll of fame. In 1865, on the recommendation of Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, superintendent of soldiers' orphans, the old academy buildings and one hundred and twenty-five acres of land were purchased by Professor Charles W. Deans, and a soldiers' orphans' school was established. In March, 1868, Professor Henry S. Sweet took charge and held the position, with the exception of the year 1873, when Dr. H. N. Pennepacker had supervision, until the fall of 1886, a period of nineteen years. Clark has charge now. During the first year the school was thoroughly organized. Competent persons were procured to superintend the various industrial departments. Lessons were given to the girls in the various domestic duties, as well as in the use of the needle and sewing-machine; and the boys were taught how to do chores and to work on the farm. Habits of industry were thus formed, and that degree of skill acquired which has enabled many of the orphans, on leaving school at sixteen years of age, to secure good positions. Each pupil is supposed to do two hours' work and to attend school six hours. The system of work details being observed, each child has an opportunity for study. A corps of five teachers is employed to thoroughly teach the common and higher English branches. Especial attention is given to those desirous of fitting themselves for teaching, and many are offered schools immediately after leaving the orphan school, and have proved themselves competent. Vocal music and religious instruction are not neglected. Drill in military tactics is required when the weather is favorable. The sanitary condition of the school has always been good. There are altogether eighteen employees, including teachers, matrons, assistant matrons, seamstresses, nurses, superintendent of boys, stewards, farmers and teamsters. There were eighteen pupils when the school first commenced, which number was increased to one hundred before the year closed. The attendance has been larger in succeeding years. There are two hundred and twenty-one pupils in attendance now, being from four to sixteen years of age. When Governor Pattison and others investigated the soldiers' orphans' schools they found this school in the best condition of any of them. It is to be hoped that the beneficent intention of the State of Pennsylvania will be honestly carried out by all who have charge of the soldiers' orphans' schools. Professor Wm. S. Tyler, of Amherst College, at the celebration in honor of Rev. Adam Miller, speaks of Franklin Academy or Harford University in the following manner: "A new era was inaugurated in the history of Harford schools when, in 1817, the Centre School-house was built in the edge of a beautiful grove of small but thrifty and dense evergreens—fit retreat for the muses and graces then, though too soon invaded by the march of improvement, *alias* the Philadelphia and Great Bend turnpike—and Rev. Lyman Richardson opened in it our first classical school. It was then and there that I began, at the age of seven, the study of Latin, and I delight to honor Mr. Richardson as my first teacher in those ancient languages, to the teaching of which I have devoted the greater part of my life. Several young men of already mature years—Washington Thacher, Tyler Thacher, Preston Richardson, Enos Thacher and some others, began at the same time and in the same classes their preparation for the ministry; for the school was the offspring and the repre-

sentative of the religious fervor of the age and the place, not less than of its zeal for education. A succession of boys about my own age and younger—noble fellows—who have made their mark in the world since, followed and extended the influence, till Harford became the educational centre of Northern Pennsylvania." The list of distinguished graduates would do credit to any institution.

[1] "A very large number of its graduates became professional teachers; many, ministers of the gospel, and not a few, prominent public men. Among them may be mentioned Revs. Moses Tyler and Washington Thacher, Rev. William S. Tyler, D.D., LL.D., of Amherst College; Rev. W. H. Tyler, formerly of Pittsfield Institute, Mass.; Professor John Wadsworth Tyler, a graduate of Union College, and former principal of Cazenovia Seminary, N. Y., who died in 1833; Professor E. G. Tyler, formerly of Canandaigua School, N. Y.; John Guernsey, State Senator; John D. Stiles, Congressman for Carbon County; F. B. Streeter, late president judge; and Paul D. Morrow, president judge of Bradford County; Hon. Luther Kidder, deceased; Henry W. Williams, president judge of the Fourth Judicial District; Stewart Pierce, State Representative and historian of Luzerne County; Jesse Barrett, professor of mathematics in the University of Missouri; G. A. Grow, former Speaker of House of Representatives, United States; C. R. Buckalew, United States Senator and late candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania; and Cyrus C. Carpenter, ex-Governor of Iowa;" J. Brewster McCollum, president judge of this district; M. J. Larrabee, ex-State Senator, and many others who occupy honorable places.

[2] LYMAN RICHARDSON, son of Deacon Caleb Richardson, was born at Attleboro', Mass., in 1790. At the age of sixteen years he moved to Harford, Pa., having a good common-school education and some knowledge of Latin. At the age of nineteen he was converted and had a strong desire to enter the ministry. He walked a hundred miles to an academy in New York, seeking opportunity to work for his board, and enter upon a course of study. Being disappointed, he returned, settled on a small farm, married and, as was supposed, entered on his business for life. A few years afterward he is found at Wilkes-Barre Academy, one year as student, three years as principal. Then he was teacher of a select school three years in Harford. During all these years he studied with great diligence, using thus much of the night after the day's ordinary work. Theological studies were prosecuted under Rev. Ard Hoyt and Rev. E. Kingsbury. In 1820 he was licensed by the Susquehanna Presbytery at the age of thirty years. He entered upon his labors at Lawsville, (now Franklin). God blessed his labors, and a revival ensued, making important additions to the church. After six months he went to Wysox and preached with success. In 1821 he was ordained an evangelist. He labored at Wysox several years, and subsequently at Mount Pleasant, Bethany and elsewhere in Wayne County, he labored successfully. God's blessing seemed to attend his rugged, honest presentation of the truth. For protracted meetings he had some peculiar qualifications. His pulpit utterances were not distinguished by graces of diction or the manner of polished oratory. He spoke readily, earnestly and impressively. Glowing representations and startling truths often came



Lyman Richardson

unexpectedly. Individuals, and sometimes the mass of an audience, found themselves held by a powerful influence. With strong religious, he possessed also sterling common sense. In 1840 Mr. Richardson returned to Harford to take charge of the academy, continuing twenty-five years. The infirmities of age then compelled him to relinquish the charge. In the cause of education his zeal was ardent. As teacher and principal he maintained unvarying kindness of manner, and secured universal esteem. Without greediness of gain, and anxious to benefit the young, he was ready to subject himself to inconvenience and toil, without such compensation as justice might claim. Having served his generation, he was gathered to his fathers, September, 1867, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Prof. Tyler says, "Mr. Lyman Richardson had not a college education, and was not himself a thorough classical scholar. He was a well-educated and self-made man. But this does not mean in his case that he was not educated at all. He disciplined his own mind by observation, reflection and the best books within his reach. He was a *live man*, wide-awake, intensely in earnest, all on fire from his heart's core to the end of his tongue, and his fingers, and

[1] Miss Blackman.

[2] Prepared from Adam Miller's sketch.

the very hairs of his head with the ardor of his temperament and the fervor of his love to God and man. Full of enthusiasm himself, in the teacher's chair as well as in the pulpit, he was able to inspire his pupils with genuine enthusiasm in their studies.

"His brother, his son and his brother-in-law, who succeeded him one after another in his work, all enjoyed better advantages of education, but to *him* belongs the honor of having originated, and originated well, the series of classical schools which have proved such an ornament and blessing to his native town. It was under Mr. Preston Richardson, brother of Lyman, that I obtained my immediate and final preparation to enter the junior class in college. His school was then wholly a private personal affair, and was kept in a small, simply but suitably furnished chamber, or attic, in the house of his father, the old Richardson house. That was the germ of Franklin Academy and Harford University. Preston Richardson was the gentlest and loveliest of men, as unpretending as he was unselfish and unambitious; but a most faithful and devoted teacher, and a Christian, whose simple, child-like faith blossomed and bore fruit in a life of rare purity and beauty. I always think of him as beyond any man of my early acquaintance, resembling the Apostle John."

Up to the year 1855 some fourteen hundred students enrolled at Harford Academy, and nearly every one of them carried away with them feelings of regard for the Richardsons similar to those expressed above. No family that ever lived in Northern Pennsylvania ever did more for the cause of education, sound morality and the pure principles of Christianity than the Richardsons.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—The "Nine Partners," and the other pioneers that followed them, appreciated the value of an education and early established schools for the education of their children. The women, especially, appear to have been cultivated Christian ladies. The first school that Professor Tyler remembers was one taught by Mr. Herrick, in Joab Tyler's house. The early teachers mentioned by him are Miss Sarah Fisher and Mary Kingsbury, who taught in the old meeting-house,—"She seemed to be the living embodiment of wisdom and goodness,"—Nancy Sweet, Sarah Thacher, Polly Carpenter, Williston and Samuel E. Kingsbury. Rev. David Torrey mentions a letter received from Harford written, in 1819, to a young gentleman, which says "the girls are all teaching." The nine girls named were Nancy Tyler, Philena Thacher, Polly, Betsey, Nancy and Sally Carpenter, and Sally Kingsbury (afterwards Mrs. Lyman Richson), Eliza Thacher and Mary Kingsbury (afterwards Mrs. Jabez Tyler), and they were teaching at Ararat, Clifford, Great Bend, Lawsville, Waterford, and so on. "This was the kind of work that Harford was doing in those early days; this the enterprising activity of its educated young women." Mrs. Aaron Greenwood and Mrs. Kingsbury, wife of Rev. E. Kingsbury, were cultivated ladies of influence, who helped to introduce into Harford the culture, the refinement and piety which was characteristic of Harford, even in its pioneer days. The Harford families have furnished scores of good school-teachers. There are eleven schools, including the graded school in the village, in Harford township,—Tiffany or Carpenter District, Richardson Mills, Sweet, Very, Read, East Hill, Harding's, Podunk, Tingley's, Oakley's. The graded school has two rooms and three teachers—a principal, assistant and primary teacher—and ten grades. Wallace L. Thacher furnishes the following list of school-teachers from 1800 to 1820: Harriet Wadsworth, Aaron Greenwood, Amasa Herrick, Mary Kingsbury, Stephen Worth, —— Cole, Joshua K. Adams, Alcamena Case, Ely Kingsbury, Daniel Seaver (Samuel and Eliza Thacher, but not in Harford), Philena Thacher, Coy Richardson, Peter Thacher, Simeon Tucker, Miss Hawley. Harford had a good acadamy and good private schools, and did not look with great favor upon the public school system at first. As late as 1863 the people of Harford had paid but little attention to the common-school system of the State, until the old school-houses that had been built by the different neighborhoods became very much dilapidated. The more progressive part of the community began to see that something must be done; then began the political fight between high and low tax, which finally culminated in the election of a high tax board of directors. In 1866 John Blanding, Henry W. Jones, Penuel Carpenter, David L. Hine, Elias Carpenter and Gardner Babcock constituted the board of directors, and they decided to build a graded school building at Harford, which they did at a cost of two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars. M. B. Helme, who was afterwards sheriff of the county, was the carpenter. The School Board has not always been harmonious in its councils, but since 1865, when the new departure was taken, eleven new school-houses have been built, giving the township a school property worth in the aggregate about ten thousand dollars. The higher department of the graded school is intended for the advanced pupils throughout the township, and the plan works well. Professor H. S. Sweet was the first principal, assisted by Emma Blanding and Sophronia Farrar. The following persons have been principals: E. S. P. Hine, four terms; Henry C. Barret, Miss Sarah Jones, two years; Henry L. Griffis, W. W. Fletcher, D. J. Peck, W. L. Thacher, Agnes Thacher, Etta Hine and Sadie Tingley were assistants a number of years. Berton E. Smith was principal two years, and W. B. Miller in 1887. Mary Brown, Alice Farrar, Kate Quinlan and Arta Sweet, assistants.

HARFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Agreeable to notice, on the 21st day of October, 1858, a number of the public-spirited people of Harford assembled in the school-house in the village of Harford for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming an agri-

cultural society. Arta Sweet was elected chairman and P. Carpenter secretary. After considering the subject, the following committee was appointed by the chairman to draft a constitution and by-laws for the organization: A. Carpenter, Fowler Peck, L. R. Peck, M. Oakley, D. E. Whitney, P. Carpenter, J. Blanding and W. C. Tiffany. The meeting then adjourned to October 25th, when the constitution and by-laws were reported and adopted, of which a portion is given, viz.: "This society shall be known as the Harford Agricultural and Mechanical Association. The object of this society shall be to promote and encourage the best interests of agricultural and mechanical arts. Any person may become a member by subscribing to this constitution and paying the sum of fifty cents, said sum to be paid annually, the which shall admit to the fair the family of said member. The funds received by the treasurer shall be appropriated to the payment of the contingent expenses and of premiums, but no premiums, except discretionary premiums, shall be awarded to any person not a member of the said society. The society shall hold an annual fair at such time and place as shall be fixed by the executive committee, and it shall be the duty of the said committee to make all necessary arrangements for holding fairs. No money shall be paid out by the treasurer, except on orders drawn by the executive committee."

The charter members of the Harford Agricultural Society were Asa Hammond, S. B. Guile, Fowler Peck, Amasa Chase, Austin Danon, George A. Lindsey, E. C. Peck, G. M. Carpenter, A. L. Forsyth, J. Clark, P. Carpenter, J. Blanding, A. Carpenter, J. W. Watson, E. T. Tiffany, J. W. Tyler, B. F. Eaton, Wm. C. Tiffany, W. T. Moxley, Stephen Sweet, John Williams, E. N. Carpenter, Orlando Watrous, C. S. Tanner, F. W. Richardson, Hoyt Wilcox, C. Tiffany, A. Reade, Jr., Harvey Kingsbury, Ira Carpenter, L. R. Peck, George Leach, C. H. Miller, A. B. Tucker, Shepherd Carpenter, Geo. I. Tingley, Marshall H. Blanding, Willard W. Wilmarth, P. V. Dunn, Alanson Aldrich, Coe Wells, John A. Smyth, Millbourn Oakley, S. E. Carpenter, J. G. Hotchkiss, John Leslie, H. G. Blanding, Merit Seley, H. J. Tyler, D. E. Whitney, D. T. Roe, Tingley Tiffany, Theron Palmer, H. Marcy, D. L. Hine, Jos. Powers, Jr., A. J. Adams, N. G. Brainard, Alonzo Abel, A. M. Tiffany, G. J. Babcock, S. C. Halstead, O. Payne, Jr., H. Sibley, C. L. Seley, Dexter Sibley, Dalton Tiffany, William Brundage, A. G. Barnard, Jos. Moore, H. M. Jones, A. W. Greenwood, R. L. Tingley, E. J. Tyler, Walter Graham, J. D. Richardson.

The first fair was held on the grounds of the Congregational Church Society on November 9, 1858, at which there was a fine exhibition of stock, vegetables, etc. At this fair there was one class for horses, colts and mules; there were three classes for cattle. In the first class were offered premiums for the best bull, best milch cow and best heifer; class 2d, best pair work oxen, best pair three-year-old steers, and best pair two-year-old steers; class 3d, best lot yearlings, not less than four head, the best lot calves, not less than four head. Premiums on sheep were for best buck and best lot of ewes. The first officers of the society were John Blanding, president; Millbourn Oakley, vice-president; Tingley Tiffany, treasurer; A. B. Tucker, secretary; L. R. Peck, Fowler Peck, D. E. Whitney, executive committee. The first annual meeting was held January 10, 1859. The treasurer reported fifty cents in the treasury. The officers elected for the ensuing year were A. Carpenter, president; A. Hammond, vice-president; E. T. Tiffany, secretary; P. Carpenter, treasurer; S. E. Carpenter, J. Leslie, H. Marcy, executive committee; after which were added D. L. Hine and Coe Wells. The second annual fair was held October 13, 1859, with the premium list considerably extended. The annual meeting of 1860 was held January 9th, when the treasurer reported twenty-four dollars and sixty-nine cents on hand. During the year 1860 the society procured and fenced ground of N. W. Waldron, directly back of the present site of the hotel, and the next fair was held on this ground. The necessary buildings for their use were erected with funds procured by subscription among our people. In the report of their annual meeting of 1863 is the first we find of any officer receiving pay for services, when it was ordered that the secretary be paid five dollars per year. At this time it was ordered that the society be known as the Harford Agricultural Society.

In 1868 there was $770.52 in the treasury. During this year the society moved their buildings to the ground which it now occupies. For this purpose there were orders drawn on the treasurer for $1020, the amount of the deficit being borrowed for the purpose of paying these orders. The great expense of moving buildings and fitting up the new ground was relieved very much by the liberal action of the farmers in giving labor and lumber. This work was done under the supervision of I. H. Parrish, D. L. Hine and P. Carpenter. The eleventh annual fair was held on the new ground, October 7 and 8, 1868. February 1, 1869, the treasurer reported $8.56 on hand. The executive committee was authorized to borrow money to put the ground in proper condition. February 7, 1870, the membership tickets, badges, etc., were done away with, and a single admission of twenty-five cents was charged. February 6, 1871, the treasurer reported $24.29 on hand. The executive committee reported that the income of the society was insufficient to meet expenses and that they had borrowed $150 and given their individual notes for the same. At this meeting it was resolved that the premium on domestic wine be discontinued. In February, 1873, new constitution and by-laws were adopted, of which Article 5 provides that "it shall be the duty of the executive committee to revise and arrange a premium list, appoint judges, employ police and gate-keepers

and other necessary assistance, advertise for each annual fair, draw all orders on the treasurer, and do any other business not specified in the by-laws. They shall receive as compensation for above service each $6.00 annually." The above article has never been altered or amended. There are two auditors elected each year. All accounts are examined and nothing is accepted by the society until certified by the auditors as correct. The treasurer is required to give bonds to the executive committee for the faithful performance of his duties. In 1875 the salary of the secretary was made $20, since which time it was fixed at $40 a year. In 1879 we find report of $803.38 on hand. During the summer the floral hall now in use was erected, fence renewed, well dug, etc., and the expense of these improvements was $803.49. Receipts of the fall fair, $897.04; expenses, $569.50, leaving $328 for another year.

In 1884 we find $946.78 in the treasury, and the executive committee leased two acres of ground, which is fenced in with the original ground. They built a large addition to mechanics' hall, added to the dining-room, and erected a secretary's office, with baggage-room connected, for the care of all kinds of parcels, which may be left in his care for a small compensation, after which the society consider themselves responsible for the same until called for by the holders of duplicate checks. In 1885 their receipts were larger than ever before, the total receipts being $1579.30; paid premiums, $678.50; other expenses, $578.61, leaving on hand, February 1, 1886, $1108.77. A portion of this money is being used this year in erecting new stands, painting buildings, fencing two and one-half acres more ground, which has been leased this year, digging another well, etc. The society has been very fortunate in securing the services of their executive officers. In the twenty-eight years of its existence there has never been a hint of any dishonesty. The society has never been incorporated, and custom allows all over twenty-one years old to vote in our annual meetings. Of the twenty-eight fairs held there has been but two adjourned on account of bad weather. Only one office vacancy has occurred by death. There were seventy-six charter members, and of these, forty are still living.

The Harford Agricultural Society has been successful from the beginning, and the interest has increased from year to year until all the surrounding townships have become interested, making their annual fairs the best in Northeastern Pennsylvania. Its success is due to the honesty and fairness with which its business has been conducted, the liberal and democratic spirit that has been shown in distributing the offices, and the intelligence of its managers. And further, it is purely a farmers' fair, without attendant horse-racing, gambling and drinking.

Presidents, John Blanding, Amherst Carpenter, Amasa Chase, Edwin Tingley, H. M. Jones, Watson Jeffers, E. T. Tiffany, W. B. Guile, H. S. Sweet; *Vice-Presidents*, Dexter Sibley, E. T. Tiffany, D. L. Hine, Edwin Tingley, L. T. Farrar, H. M. Jones, Ira Carpenter, W. B. Guile, W. Jeffers, A. T. Sweet, A. J. Adams, A. J. Stearns; *Secretaries*, A. G. Blanding, W. B. Guile, John Blanding, A. B. Tucker, Ira Carpenter, J. C. Tanner, S. E. Carpenter, Lee Tiffany; *Treasurers*, P. Carpenter, E. T. Tiffany, W. B. Guile, G. J. Babcock, C. S. Johnston, J. A. Williams, W. B. Guile, J. L. Williams. A number of these officers served several terms. The present secretary, Lee Tiffany, to whom we are indebted for the above history, has served since 1876.

BURIAL-PLACES.—*Harford Cemetery.* — All the record or data which can be found in regard to the title and first occupancy of the old or original graveyard are found in a manuscript history of the township written by Deacon Caleb Richardson in 1837 as follows:

"In the year 1803, December 6th, Mr. Drinker, by his deed of that date, gave one acre of ground for the use of the families residing within three miles of that ground. Hosea Tiffany and Amos Tiffany, by their deed dated September 24, 1824, annexed seventy-five perches on the northeast side of the lot." The first burial in the yard was Polly Follet, an infant daughter of Robert Follet, born December 8th, died December 25, 1796. The first adult buried there was Dr. Comfort Capron, in 1800, aged fifty-six.

In the fall of 1868 a movement was made by the citizens of Harford to enlarge the grounds, as nearly every lot of the old yard was occupied by or more graves. In October, at a meeting of those interested, measures were taken to procure a charter of incorporation for the society, to be called "The Cemetery Society of Harford." Amherst Carpenter, E. T. Tiffany, W. B. Guile, J. C. Edwards, H. M. Jones and John Blanding were elected trustees. Application for a charter was made in November and granted in February, 1869. The charter provides for the annual election of two trustees to serve for three years, making a board of six trustees, who have power to elect a president, secretary and treasurer from among their number, to purchase additional ground when necessary, sell lots, make repairs and generally to control the affairs of the association. S. B. Guile, who owns the land adjoining agreed to sell all the land they wanted for two hundred dollars per acre. Under this agreement two acres had been purchased and surveyed into two hundred lots. Colonel A. Carpenter, who was sexton for twenty-three years, and knew where every one was buried, went over the yard with E. T. Tiffany and they numbered the lots and made a map of the grounds. Roads have been laid out, and in some cases the lots are inclosed by evergreen hedges. The first head-markers were native stone, which are more durable than marble; later marble and granite. The "City of the Dead" is already three times as populous as the little hamlet in which it is located. Here "the rude forefathers

of the hamlet sleep"—Hosea Tiffany, Robert Follet, Caleb Richardson, Samuel Thacher, John Carpenter, of the Nine Partners, are buried here. Daniel and Josiah Carpenter died in Massachusetts, and Moses Thacher in Ohio, at the residence of John Seymour. Ezekiel Titus, the last of the Nine Partners, died in 1846, in the eighty-second year of his age, and was buried in this cemetery.

Others of the early settlers died as follows; Obadiah Carpenter in 1810, aged sixty-eight years; Asa Very in 1829, aged fifty-three; Nathaniel Jeffers in 1833, aged seventy-one; Thomas Tiffany in 1835, aged seventy-eight; Abel Rice in 1837, aged seventy-seven; William Coonrod in 1837, aged eighty-four; Obadiah Thacher in 1838, aged eighty; Elkanah Tingley in 1838, aged seventy-eight; Aaron Greenwood in 1845, aged sixty-four; Rufus Kingsley in 1846, aged eighty-four; and his wife, aged seventy-nine; Samuel Guile in 1847, aged sixty-five; Abel Read in 1857, aged eighty-nine; Amos Tiffany in 1857, aged seventy-two; Eliab Farrar in 1858, aged eighty-five; Jemima, his wife, in 1874, aged ninety-one; Austin Jones in 1861, aged seventy-three; Asaph Fuller in 1868, aged ninety-two.

Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury and Rev. Adam Miller sleep with the people they labored among so faithfully. Rev. Lyman Richardson also sleeps with his fathers, with the appropriate epitaph, "He lived for others." Among other later ones are James Wilson, aged eighty-three; John Graham, aged eighty-four; Isabella Graham, aged ninety-one; Joseph Peck, aged eighty-six; Daniel Parish, aged seventy; John Kingsbury, aged seventy-six; Samuel Seymour, aged seventy-six; Polly, his wife, aged eighty-four; Jotham Oakley, aged seventy; John Gilbert, in 1869, aged eighty-one; Leonard Titus, died 1870, aged eighty-three; Ira Stearns, aged seventy-nine. 1871.—Mrs. Samuel Guile, aged eighty-seven; Captain Asahel Sweet, aged ninety-four; John Stewart, aged eighty-nine. 1872.—Mrs. Peter Thatcher, aged eighty-eight. 1873.—Augusta Sophia, aged seventy-three; Alanson Aldrich, aged sixty-six; Orime Seley, aged eighty-two; Jacob Clark, aged seventy-six. 1874.—Amos J. Rice, aged eighty-two; Henry Cross, aged eighty-eight; Daniel Oakley, aged seventy-six. 1875.—A. Carpenter, aged seventy-three; Robert Alexander, aged eighty-two. 1876.—Joshua K. Adams, aged eighty-five. 1877.—Rev. E. Allen, aged eighty-five; Amherst Carpenter, aged seventy-eight; Mrs. Ousterhout, aged seventy-six; Ira Carpenter, aged seventy-seven. 1878.—Joseph Shannon, aged eighty-five; Thomas Frear, aged eighty-eight. 1879.—Mrs. M. Tingley, aged ninety-nine; Mrs. Dixon, aged ninety-four. 1880.—Richard Richardson, aged eighty-one; Mrs. Henry Cross, aged eighty-seven. 1881.—C. C. Richardson, aged eighty-six; Mrs. Susan Taylor, aged one hundred and two; Mrs. Abram Taft, aged eighty-four; Warton Williams, aged seventy-eight; Mrs. Emeline Thatcher, aged ninety; Rev. A. Miller, aged seventy-five. 1882.—Mrs. Whitney, aged eighty-five; Mrs. Fanny Loomis, aged ninety-one; Onley Thacher, aged eighty-three; Saxa Seymour, aged eighty-nine; John Blanding, aged seventy-four; Peter Williams, aged eighty-two; Mrs. Onley Thacher, aged seventy-nine; Tyler Carpenter, aged eighty. 1883.—Dr. J. B. Streeter, aged ninety-six; Rebecca Thacher, aged eighty-seven; Mrs. Christian Younger, aged seventy-five; Mrs. Sarah Richardson, aged eighty-two; Mrs. Lucy B. Tingley, aged eighty-three; Millbourn Oakley, aged eighty-one; John Kingsley, aged eighty-eight. 1884.—Walter Follet, aged eighty-eight; Andrew Van Buskirk, aged seventy; John Gow, aged eighty-six. 1885.—William Gow, aged sixty-five; Tyler Brewster, aged sixty-nine; Ira H. Parrish, aged seventy. 1886.—Mrs. Ira Stearns, aged ninety; J. C. Edwards, aged sixty-two; Mrs. C. S. Tanner, aged eighty-three; Mrs. Louisa T. Allen, aged seventy-eight; Harvey Sibley, aged eighty-nine; Elkanah T. Follett, aged eighty; Mrs. Jeremiah Rogers, aged seventy-seven; Zerah Very, aged eighty-one. Since 1869 there has been about sixteen burials on an average, varying from eight burials in 1885 to thirty-two in 1881. The advanced ages of so many that were buried during that time will not escape the notice of the careful reader.

There are three other burial-places in the township.

The Peck or Universalist Burial-ground is a mile or more south of the village, located on the land of Freeman Peck, on a sharp rolling ridge. It consists of about one-half of an acre walled in with beautiful balsams along the wall in front and up the slope that faces the road. Some of the Pecks, Walter Wilmarth, Asahel Carpenter and a few others are buried there.

The Harding or Powers Burial-ground is located in South Harford. The first adult buried there was Thomas Harding, about 1809. The Hardings, Brundages and many others are buried there. Some of the graves are unmarked save by a head and foot-stone, and unknown. Joseph Powers has recently surveyed one hundred and four rods of land and inclosed for burial purposes. This includes the old yard with additional ground, which is under the control of Joseph Bowers.

The Wilmarth Burial-ground is located on lands given by Sewell and Perry Wilmarth in West Harford. The Wilmarths and others have buried here.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

GIBSON TOWNSHIP.

GIBSON TOWNSHIP, which was named in honor of Justice John B. Gibson, was erected in November, 1813. In January 1813, Asa Dimock and others

petitioned the Court of Quarter Sessions of Susquehanna County, "praying that a township be laid off from the township of Clifford, beginning at the northeast corner of said township, thence south on the line between Wayne County and said township six miles and one hundred and sixty perches, thence west to the line of Harford, thence north to the northwest corner of said township, thence east to the place of beginning." Whereupon the court appointed Walter Lyon, John Carpenter and Hosea Tiffany to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners." These three persons were discharged at the request of Walter Lyon, and Nicholas McCarty, Job Tyler and Joseph Washburn were appointed in their stead. This committee reported to the court that they found it necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants, that said town should be divided according to the prayer of the petition, and as the line of said town had never been ascertained, and there was some dispute already, they found it necessary to accurately survey and definitely mark the boundaries, which they reported as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the town of Clifford in the Wayne Couuty line, then south on said line six and one-half miles to a stake and heap of stones for a corner, thence west nine miles to a stake and heap of stones for a corner, thence north six and one-half miles to the line of Harmony and New Milford to a stake and stones, thence on the line of Harmony nine miles to the first-mentioned bound," which report was confirmed finally at November session, 1813. In 1825 Herrick was formed and in 1852 Ararat was formed, each taking territory from Gibson, leaving it in its present shape, bounded on the north by New Milford and Jackson, on the east by Ararat and Herrick, on the south by Clifford, on the southwest by Lenox, and on the west by Harford—containing about thirty-six square miles.

The Tunkhannock River runs diagonally through the township from the northeast to the southwest corner and completely drains the township, receiving the waters of the Willis and several other small lakes. The flats along the Tunkhannock are good farming lands. The East Mountains or Hills rise eastward of the creek and high hills rise to the westward from the Tunkhannock. These long, rolling hills were once covered with maple and beech and the valley was timbered with hemlock. Gibson is a good dairy-farming and stock-raising township. It has a good meadow and pasture land and apple orchards. The farm-houses are generally good and the people are thrifty and intelligent. William Poyntell was one of the first men who laid warrants under Pennsylvania title in Susquehanna County. He commenced at the mouth of the Tunkhannock and continued up the stream as far as Jackson Centre. His surveyors left the creek only once, and that was to secure the lands afterwards known as "Kentuck."

Joseph Potter, a Revolutionary soldier, from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, settled in Gibson January 21, 1792. He commenced on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Joshua M. Potter. Captain Potter, as he afterwards became, by commission from Governor Mifflin, dated July 18, 1798, wherein he is commissioned captain of the Second Company, Fourth Regiment of the Luzerne County Brigade of Militia, came from Ballston Spa to Pennsylvania, by way of the Bend, and erected a cabin without a door, into which he moved his family. His wife did not see a woman's face for the first six months. He afterwards moved two miles farther east, to the farm now occupied by his grandson, Oliver Potter, then he moved to the place now owned by his grandson, Stephen Potter, where he had a tavern on the Newburg road and where he died, February 9, 1835, his wife Lois having died, November 5, 1824. They had a family of nine children,—Noah, who died in Illinois; Parley, who resided in the township, was accidentally killed up the Susquehanna (his son Oliver resides on that farm now); John, who married Polly Washburn, lived and died where his son J. M. Potter now lives. John's children were Electa, Joseph, Parley, Stephen, William, Elsie, Polly, Francis, Elmina and Joshua M. The six daughters of the original family were Edie, wife of Daniel Tingley; Elsie, wife of Newton Hawley; Lucretia, wife of Dalton Tiffany; Lois, wife of Otis Stearns; Amanda, wife of Wheeler Lyon; and Cynthia, wife of Franklin Finn. Joshua M. Potter owns four hundred acres of land and has good farm buildings. He has one of the best cellars in the county.

KENNEDY HILL.—Deacon William Holmes was a ship-carpenter. He bought the property now owned by Joshua M. Potter. His wife was Hannah Fuller. His sons David, William, Thomas and Daniel settled in the vicinity. Daniel settled on East Mountain and is there noticed.

Before the close of 1809, David Carpenter came from Massachusetts and settled on the "Kentuck" road, where "Freel" Brendage now resides. He was a cousin of two of the nine partners of the same family name, and his wife was Abi Follett, sister of Robert Follett. They had four children—Chester, whose son Calvin is a judge in Golden City, Col.; Lucy, wife of John Brundage; Timothy, for fifteen years justice of the peace of Gibson; Delancy, wife of Sabinus Walker, a merchant in Salem, Pa.

In 1822 Joab Tyler, John Seymour & Co. had a tin and sheet iron factory on Gibson Hill. A year or two later William A. Boyd came to the place, and after the removal of Seymour, was of the firm of Tyler, Boyd & Co. About 1827 they sold their store to P. K. Williams. In 1835 N. E. Kennedy bought of P. K. Williams and continued the mercantile business for nearly one-half a century. He is now past eighty. The hill has been known as Kennedy Hill for many years. The Newburg road passes through here and at one time it was a central point for business.



Oscar Washburn

Francis Burrows, brother of Urbane Burrows, was a partner with Kennedy for a time. Stephen Potter lives where Capt. Potter died. He had a hotel there many years. Horace Thayer started a hotel on Kennedy Hill and William Purdy Embler, Peter Foster and Asa Post followed him. Tyler, Seymour & Co. had a grist-mill, distillery and ashery. One of the first school-houses in the township was started on Kennedy Hill. The Methodists had a church here, and at one time it was the central point for miles around; now nothing but farming is carried on at this point. David Sparks was an early settler in Gibson. His son Lee Sparks is living at Chipmuck Hollow at an advanced age.

OSCAR WASHBURN.—His great-grandfather Washburn came from Massachusetts and took up land where Bellevue is now situated, in Lackawanna County, and when coal was first brought into use as fuel large beds of it were found on his property. Not thinking it of value, Washburn sold his coal interest to one Dr. Roberts for a hat. The doctor afterwards found that the title of the land was in the hands of Pennsylvania claimants, and was obliged to surrender it under his Connecticut claim. This Washburn's sons—Joseph, Waller, Ebenezer, Samuel and daughters—Polly (wife of John Potter, of Gibson), Betsey (wife of Elisha Harding, of Herrick), and Mrs. Howe, afterwards of the lake country—came to the central part of Gibson township in 1802. The sons, with the exception of Samuel, who died in Ohio, and one daughter, Mrs. Potter, spent the remainder of their lives in the township. Waller left children—Dexter, Julius, Franklin, Lyman, Samuel, Mrs. Tarbox (of Susquehanna), Ruth, Elmira and Lucretia. Ebenezer left at his death children,—John (of New Milford), Joseph, Erastus, Philander, Elsie, Achsah and Roxanna.

The eldest, Joseph Washburn, was a gun-smith and blacksmith, and his shop for the manufacture of tools was the only one for miles around. He was a man of good business ability and was commissioned the first justice of the peace in the township, and served two terms as county commissioner. He died at over eighty-four. His wife (Prudy Corbet) died in 1848. Their children were Ira, born in 1803, a blacksmith, gunsmith and farmer, whose only son succeeded to a part of the homestead on Gibson Hill, where he resides in 1887; Thersa (deceased) was the wife of Thaddeus Whitney, of Gibson; Betsey, killed accidentally, was the wife of Horace Thayer, of Gibson; Eliza died young; Nancy was the wife of N. E. Kennedy, a merchant on Kennedy Hill, Gibson; Julia Ann, wife of S. S. Ingalls, Chicago, formerly a merchant in Burrows' Hollow; Ira married Eliza Belcher, who was born in 1805, a daughter of William Belcher, who came from Orange County and settled in Gibson in 1794. He was a brother of John Belcher, who settled in the township at the same time. Ira and Eliza Washburn's children are Oscar Washburn, Esq., born on the homestead April 17, 1824; Amanda, first the wife of Stephen Payne, and after his death married a Mr. Baylis, of Binghamton; Janet, deceased, was the wife of F. M. Ellting, of Oneonta, N. Y.; Frederick died while sheriff of Lassen County, California; Mary, wife of John Fitch, of the same county; Freeman C., a gunsmith, of Wellsborough, Pa.; Betsey, deceased, the second wife of F. M. Ellting, of Oneonta; Alice, deceased young; Josephine, the wife of Lewis Steenback, died in Gibson; Helen, wife of Richmond Whitney, of Oneonta; and Henry A., a farmer in California. Oscar, eldest of these children, spent his boyhood on the farm, obtained a fair education at the home district schools, and for some six terms was a teacher in the schools of the vicinity and for one year in New Jersey. He married, in 1850, Abby E. Tyler (1828–58), youngest daughter of Dr. Chester (1787-1847) and Laura Chedell (1790–1868) Tyler, of Gibson. After his marriage he bought a farm west of Smiley, where he resided until 1868, when he sold it, and settled on a farm on the Tunkhannock in Gibson. Here he resided until the sale of this farm to E. W. Jones, in 1886, when he removed in the spring of the following year to Susquehanna. His political affiliations have been with the Republican party, and he has served his township for ten years as justice of the peace, school director and assessor one term, and he was elected and served one term as county commissioner. He had one child (Mary E.), who died at the age of sixteen. For his second wife he married, in 1859, Sally C. Tyler (who had been a teacher in Susquehanna County over fifteen years and was a student of Harford University for two years), born February 13, 1820, a half-sister of his first wife, whose mother, Sally Crafts (1790–1820), was the first wife of Dr. Tyler, and the sister of Judge Crafts, of Otsego County, N. Y. This Dr. Tyler was a native of Windham County, Connecticut; was examined and admitted to practice medicine and surgery at Delhi, N. Y., in 1816 and came to Hartwick, Otsego County, a young man, where he practiced his profession until 1825, when he settled with his family on Kennedy Hill, in Gibson, where he continued practice until his death. The children by his first wife were Sally C., the present wife of Squire Washburn, and one son, James C., who died young. By his second wife Dr. Tyler had children,—James C., of Montrose; Mary A. died at thirty; Emeline R., wife of John C. Frazier, died in Gibson; Abby E., the first wife of Esquire Washburn; John C., a druggist, died at Lafayette, Ind., in 1885; and Joab died young. The religious persuasion of the Tylers is Presbyterian, that of the Washburns Methodist.

KENTUCK, OR FIVE PARTNERS.—In traveling up the Tunkhannock, there is a road that leads from South Gibson northward up the hill which passes through a fine farming country; this land, in its wild state, is said to have so impressed a Kentucky hunter with its beauty, that he declared it looked like Ken-

tucky—hence the name. Poyntell's surveyors, who were surveying lands where they could find the best localities, left the Tunkhannock River flats to secure these lands for their employer. William Abel, Ebenezer Bailey, James Chandler, Hazard Powers and Daniel Brewster, a cousin of Abel's, who never settled in the settlement, constituted the "Five Partners." Wm. Poyntell advertised his lands in Connecticut. Jacob Loomis, William Abel's father-in-law, contracted for eight hundred acres in the interest of the partners. In the fall of 1809 they all came to Pennsylvania, and with the exception of Brewster, all returned the next spring. They had some difficulty about obtaining a title, which made it necessary for William Abel and James Chandler to go to Philadelphia to arrange the business, which was accomplished by Mr. Poyntell's deeding the whole tract to James Chandler, to be divided by lot among the "Five Partners." Three men from Harford acted as appraisers. The lands were divided and appraised, two dollars and fifty cents per acre being the lowest, and three dollars and fifty cents the highest price apprized. In the final allotment Mr. Abel's lands were three dollars per acre; Bailey's, three dollars and twenty-five cents; Brewster's, three dollars and fifty cents; Chandler's, two dollars and seventy-five cents; Powers', two dollars and fifty cents.

William Abel came from Windham, now New London County, Conn. He was brought up near Jonathan Trumbull, "Brother Jonathan." His wife was Polly Loomis; both his father and wife's father had seen service in the Revolution. He cleared up a good farm on his allotment of one hundred and twenty-five acres, and lived to be nearly ninety-two years of age. He was born the 12th of July, 1775, and remembered the burning of New London by Arnold. He was industrious and amassed a good fortune for his day; although not a member of any church, he was a liberal supporter of the Presbyterian Church. His wife died at the age of eighty. They had a family of ten children, nine of whom arrived at the age of maturity,—William Abel is a successful merchant at Ann Arbor, Mich.; Guerdon L.; Rhoda, wife of S. S. Chamberlain. Sylvester Abel read law with Wm. Jessup, and was admitted to the Susquehanna County bar in 1839 (he removed to Ann Arbor, where he practiced law, and was State Senator and a candidate for State treasurer when General Scott was a candidate for the presidency); Alonzo resides in Owego; Nelson at Saginaw; Jane is dead; Henry resides in the township and is a good business man; Seth resides on the old homestead.

James Chandler located about one mile south of William Abel, and cleared up the farm now owned by Wm. H. Davall. He raised a family of some prominence; his oldest son, Charles, was coroner in 1824, sheriff in 1827 and a member of the Legislature in 1838–39. Stephen P. and James were the other sons.

Mary was the wife of Charles Edwards. Their son, C. C. Edwards, is a celebrated physician in Binghamton. Harriet, Huldah, Adelia, wife of Dr. Dickerman, of Harford, are the daughters.

Captain Hazard Powers was an old sea-captain. He located south of Chandler's. His children were Joseph, Samuel, Ichabod, William, Hazard, Daniel, Sarah and Hannah. Ebenezer Bailey located south of William Abel. He had five children, none of whom are now living in the township.

WILLIAM W. WILLIAMS.—Elisha Williams, grandfather of our subject, when a young man, came to Pennsylvania from Connecticut, and made purchases of land, the title of which proved worthless, and he returned to his native State. He was among the unfortunate soldiers who were at Wyoming in 1778, but escaped that memorable and terrible massacre, in which nearly all were killed. Upon returning to his home, near Norwich, Conn., he began studying for the ministry, but after a time abandoned his intention of becoming a clergyman, read law and practiced his profession the remainder of his life. One of his sons, Alden, served with ability as a judge in Ohio; another, Whitman, also settled in the same State; a third, Elisha Williams (1793–1877), a native of Cider Hill, near Norwich, where the family resided, came to Brooklyn township in 1811, where he learned the trade of a carpenter. He afterwards settled on a farm, the Brewster allotment of the Five Partners', in Kentuck settlement, Gibson township, where he carried on farming, in connection with working at his trade the remainder of his active life. He built the grist-mill at South Gibson, which he owned and run several years. His wife, Lucy S. (1799–1876), whom he married in 1818, was a daughter of Elijah Dix. In religious persuasion they were Universalists; their children are Huldah C. (1821–83), J. Alden (1826–53), was a merchant for many years at Salem, Wayne County, afterwards at South Gibson, and died while in New York City purchasing goods, leaving one daughter, Alpha Frances, a teacher in Scranton.

William W. Williams, their only surviving son, was born on the home farm, in Gibson township, November 11, 1828, where he spent the major part of his life. He had the usual opportunities for obtaining an education at the district school, and for some time attended the old Harford Academy, now the Soldiers' Orphans' School. While at school he took a prominent part in the exhibitions, which were largely attended from all parts of the county.

He gained recognition and praise for the contributions rendered, and many thus sought his acquaintance. From the age of seventeen years he managed the home farm, and during his residence in the township purchased other real estate adjoining and in other parts of the township, until now he is the owner of three farms there, and one in Bridgewater township. Mr. Williams was in early life a large dealer in sheep, and afterwards in cattle, and, espe-





cially during the late war, he made large purchases in Buffalo, which he shipped to this county and fatted and sold for home consumption.

In 1852 he engaged in the lumber business at Equinunk, Wayne County, where he purchased some five hundred acres of timber land, and manufactured and shipped lumber to Philadelphia, *via* the Delaware, until the sale of this property, three years thereafter. Returning to Susquehanna County, he carried on mercantile business at South Gibson, and was postmaster at that place for three years. When a young man he became interested in township and county affairs, and, upon reaching his majority, was elected and served as constable. He subsequently served as justice of the peace, assessor and in other official positions in the township. He was the chosen candidate of the Republican party for their Representative to the State Legislature in 1875 and 1876, and served on the Committees on Appropriation, Agriculture and others. In 1881 Mr. Williams removed to Montrose, where he has since resided, continuing, however, the personal supervision of his farms. His first wife, whom he mrrried in 1853, was Charlotte (1834–68), daughter of Roswell and Nancy (Thacher) Gillett, who died, leaving two children,—William E., who was a graduate at Keystone Academy, Factoryville, in the class of 1880, and for one year was a student at the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville (he read law with McCollum & Watson, was admitted to the bar at the January term, 1884, and is now a member of the law-firm of Blakeslee & Williams, at Montrose); and Julia A., wife of Dr. J. A. Greenawalt, of Pittsburgh, who was also a graduate at Keystone Academy in the class of 1880, at the age of sixteen, being the youngest student ever graduated at that institution. In 1884 she was also graduated for the National School of Elocution, at Philadelphia. Mrs. Williams' parents were among the old families of Gibson township, and her grandfather, Willard Gillett, settled there from Connecticut. For his second wife, he married, in 1875, Carrie J., a daughter of O. F. and Jeannett (Anderson) Gunther, formerly of Archbald, now of Fleetville, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania. She was born February 28, 1857. Her mother is a native of Thompsonville, Conn., and her father is a native of Saxony, Germany, who came to Carbondale about 1850, where he first met his wife. Mr. Williams' children by his present wife are Ethelberta, Alden Humphrey and Elbert Anderson Williams.

Arunah Tiffany lived about 1809 on the highest point on Kentuck Hill, and remained there, with the exception of two years spent in Brooklyn, until his death, in 1863, at the age of seventy-eight years. His son, George B., now occupies the old homestead. From a point west of the house an extended view can be obtained. One can see, with the aid of a glass, the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches at Ararat and Harford, also the orphan school at the latter place, the Presbyterian Churches at Gibson and Dundaff and the Baptist Church at Greenfield. Noah Tiffany, a brother of the foregoing, came to Gibson a few years later. His widow died recently in her ninety-second year. She had been a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years. Noah Tiffany, Sr., father of Noah and Arunah, settled in Brooklyn in 1809, and had other sons, Olney and John, and daughters, Jemima and Hannah, wife of Wells Stanley. These children were by his first wife, Hannah Carpenter. By a second wife he had two children,—Melinda, wife of Myron Lindsley, of Bridgewater; and Clarissa Waterman, of Brooklyn.

Union Hill and Vicinity.—John Belcher came in 1794 to the farm since owned by George Maxey. It extends west from Union Hill Church, and was once owned by George H. Wells. Mr. Belcher sold to Abijah Wells and removed to Lymansville, Springville township. His sons were John, Ira, Hiram and Alanson. The family is scattered. Some of them moved into Wayne County. Michael lived in the vicinity of South Gibson, and is remembered as an eccentric and rather demonstrative Methodist class-leader. His second daughter, wife of Ezekiel Barnes, was born in 1795, and claimed to be the first white child born in Gibson. She lived to be past eighty. James Bennett came to Union Hill and purchased an improvement of William Belcher, where George Morgan now lives in 1802. He had three hundred acres, and cleared up a good farm. The roads afterwards ran through his farm and cut it into five corners. The Union Hill Presbyterian Church stands on part of this land. Mr. Bennett died in 1847, aged eighty-two, and his wife died ten years later, at the same age. Their children were Charles, Luke, John, Rachel, Loren G. and Julia. They all resided in Gibson except Luke, who moved to Lenox, and were all farmers, except Charles, a shoemaker, and all attained a ripe old age. Levi Bennett came later and located where Justin Gillett lives.

George Galloway came to Union Hill, then known as "Toad Hill," from Orange County, in 1795. His farm and James Bennett's lay adjoining each other. His children were Jonatham, born in 1796; William, born in 1801. These were among the first children born in the township. Mary Ann, Matilda, Huldah, Solomon W., Aaron, Betsey, Lewis, Sarah, George and Abigail, Mary Ann (the wife of George Woodward) were the other children. There were six Walker brothers moved to Gibson as early as 1818, and settled in different parts of Gibson township,—Arnold, Enos, Keth, Sabinus, Cady and David. The latter married Ann Holmes and moved to Syracuse. Cady and Sabinus moved to Allegheny County; Arnold and Enos died in South Gibson; Sabinus married Matilda Galloway. Their sons were William, Jonas, George and Gilbert. The latter became Governor of Virginia and Representative to Congress from that State, and had the reputation at the time of being the handsomest man

in that body. He moved back to New York and died there. His brother Jonas became wealthy in California. Keth Walker married Ann Hawley and reared a large family; Sabinus and George were engaged in business at South Gibson for a number of years; A. B. Walker, another son, was a member of the Legislature twice, the second time as representative of Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties in 1870; Rev. Ira T. Walker, another son, was born in Gibson, May 22, 1838, and moved to Salem, Pa., when twelve years of age. He commenced to preach for the Methodists at Cherry Ridge, Wayne County, then in Springville, Susquehanna County, 1858–59, and has been a successful clergyman ever since. One thousand persons have been converted under his preaching. He was presiding elder at one time and is now located at Lexington, Ky.

Nathan Guile came to Gibson in 1809, and located between Burrows' Hollow and Union Hill. He cleared up a farm and died at the age of ninety-two. He had eight children. Vander, a cripple and for many years mail-carrier, died in South Gibson; Jason, lived and died on the homestead; Eliza, was the wife of Chester Carpenter; Nathan and Charles live in Jackson and Joseph in Burrows' Hollow.

Thomas Evans came to Gibson from Wales in 1842, and Lewis Evans came with him. Thomas bought his place of Abijah Wells in 1847. Mr. Wells was an Orange County man, who owned about seven hundred acres of land. Mr. Evans married a daughter of Willard Gillett, who came here from Connecticut in 1816. He has a good library, and is a man of intelligence, in religion a Presbyterian and in politics a Prohibitionist. He has been elder and Sunday-school superintendent in the Union Hill Presbyterian Church many years, and was the candidate of the Prohibition party for the State Senate.



Jacob L Gillett

Lewis Evans bought a farm of James Chamberlain, and Daniel Evans bought the William Parmenter place.

JACOB L. GILLET.—Willard Gillet (1781–1868), the son of Isaac, a native of Lebanon, Conn., came to Gibson in 1816, bought out the improvements of one George Williams, on some one hundred and sixty acres, situate on Union Hill, erected a frame house and returned most of the way on foot to his home in Connecticut. He had married, in 1806, Eunice Loomis (1783–1861), a daughter of Jacob Loomis, born in the same place. In 1817 he removed to his new home in Gibson, with his wife and the fol-

lowing children: Eunice (1807–86) was the wife of Silas Chamberlain, of Gibson; Roswell (1809–55) was a farmer in Gibson; Marietta (1811–86), the wife of Thomas Evans, of Gibson; and Sophia, born 1814, first the wife of D. C. Payne, of Gibson, and the present wise of William Thyer. The children born in Gibson are Jacob L., September 1, 1817; Justin W., 1819, a farmer, in Smiley Hollow. Willard Gillet afterwards bought the right of soil from the Drinkers, cleared a large part of his land, and erected the present residence in 1829. He was an energetic and industrious farmer, a man of good judgment, and made a comfortable home for himself and family. He interested himself in church matters, assisted in erecting the church edifices (Presbyterian) on Union Hill, and lived a Christian life as an attendant of that church. He was drafted in the War of 1812, but furnished a substitute. This Jacob Loomis served in the Revolutionary War.

Jacob L. Gillet, next to the youngest child, remained on the homestead until his marriage, in 1844, to Almeda E. Parmenter, who was born in Gibson, July 20, 1821, a woman devoted to her family and to the church (Methodist). He then bought a farm in the northwest part of Gibson, but remained on it only four years, when, upon the solicitation of his father, he returned to the homestead, and in 1851 erected his present residence just across the highway from his father's, where he has made other improvements and resided since, engaged in general farming. He succeeded to the whole home property and added some seventy acres more by purchase. All the appointments of his farm and sugar-works show the hand of thrift, and an intelligent farmer. Mr. Gillet had the usual opportunities of the early school of the neighborhood, which he so improved, together with his parental training, as to possess practical ideas of everything that pertains to his farm and the duties of a citizen. Although not identified with the church near his home as a member, he contributes to its support, with its charities, attends its meetings with his family, and has served as trustee for many years. He has ever supported all measures calculated to advance education among the rising generation, and for eighteen consecutive years served the township on the Board of School Directors, besides holding other offices in the gift of his townsmen. His children are Uleric B., born in 1845, educated in the home schools and at Montrose Academy, began teaching at fifteen years of age and has been a teacher since. He has been employed in the graded school at Susquehanna, was the first teacher of the graded school at Gibson, and for some six years has been principal of the graded school at New Milford. His wife is Addie J. Bradford, daughter of J. W. H. Bradford, of New Milford, and has been a teacher as long as her husband. Their only daughter is Emma Almeda, born in 1861, the wife of Burton H. Tiffany, and resides on the homestead of her grandfather. Mr. Tiffany is also a teacher, and is the son of John Sheldon Tiffany, of Mt. Pleasant, Wayne County, a relative of the Tiffany families who early settled in Harford.

Almeda E. Parmenter is the daughter of William (1787–1853) and Dirinda Bennett (1793–1863) Parmenter. The former was a son of Joseph Parmenter, of Vermont, and came to Gibson, a young man, about 1808, settled on Kennedy Hill; the latter was a daughter of James Bennett, a resident of Gibson in 1807, who came from Orange County, N. Y. This couple spent the remainder of their lives on their homestead, were members of the Methodist Church, and highly esteemed citizens. Their family of children are Melinda (1811–81), wife of Hiram Belcher, of Gibson; Joseph (1816–38), drowned in Grand River, Grandville, in Michigan; Sarah (1817–48), wife of Eli Z. Seeley, of Gibson; Almeda E., 1821, wife of Jacob L. Gillet; Calphurnia H. (1823–56), wife of Silas Whitney, of Gibson; Eliza Ann, 1825, wife of Joseph E. Whitney, of Gibson; Marietta, 1827, wife of William Tiffany, of Gibson; William Jackson (1829–57) of Gibson, married Ellen Birdsall, Calvin, 1831, of Gibson; Urbane (1833–70,) married and died in Michigan; and Adelia Alvina, 1837, wife of Truman Woodward, of Dakota City, Iowa.

The Gibson Congregational Presbyterian Church.—Nov. 20, 1818, "Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury and Rev. M. M. York met at the Union school-house in Gibson, agreeable to the appointment of the Susquehanna Presbytery, at the request of a few inhabitants of the township. Rev. Oliver Hill, being requested to attend the council, took his seat as a member." The following persons were constituted members: Wright Chamberlain, John Seymour, Abigail Case, Eunice Whitney, Abijah Chamberlain, Deborah Benton, Ann Holmes and Betsey, William and Mary Holmes were admitted. They chose Wright Chamberlain and William Holmes deacons, and John Seymour clerk. In 1820 Arunah Tiffany, Lucy Tiffany and Polly Follet were received from the church at Harford. Samuel S. Chamberlain and Mrs. Sarah A. Seymour were received at that time. About this time Rev. E. Conger, employed by the Susquehanna County Domestic Missionary Society, labored in Gibson, and more than usual religious interest existed. Near the close of the year Rev. John Beach came among them, and March, 1822, the people agreed to hire him for one year. Of forty-three who were pledged to his support, thirty-six were living a quarter of a century later. They paid him $35.25 in cash; wheat worth $16; rye and corn worth $86; oats, $100; butter, $114; sugar, $81; flax, $102; something undecipherable, $150; wool, $47; besides three sheep, 105 lbs. of pork, $5 in boots and shoes and $5 in merchandise.

The agreement was to pay this "to the trustees of the *Presbyterian* Society of Gibson." It is certain the church sent delegates to the Presbytery about this time.

Rev. Mr. Beach brought his family to Kentuck in May, 1822, and was with the church two years and a half. [The statements that follow, down to 1863, appear in the church records written by Deacon Tiffany]:—

"In the spring of 1823 A. Tiffany gave the use of an acre, which was planted with corn, and cultivated by the people of Kentuck, for the use of the County Missionary Society. In 1824 one acre of land on Union Hill was purchased from James Bennett for twenty dollars, by the church and society, and they then contracted with Elisha Williams to build a meeting-house (thirty-six by twenty-six feet, and twelve feet between joists, with arched beams), to be finished outside and the floor laid (the timber being found for him) for one hundred dollars. Nearly half this sum was subscribed by the people of Kentuck. In 1825 the *missionary acre* was sold for twenty dollars. From 1828 to 1830 the Rev. Jas. Russell was half the time in Gibson, and the other half in Mt. Pleasant. Rev. Isaac Todd, sent out by the O. S. Educational Society of Philadelphia, labored through the years 1830 and 1831. His salary was two hundred and fifty dollars per year, and he was boarded. A. Tiffany, M. Chamberlin, Esq., and Deacon William Holmes were responsible for four months each. The Educational Society gave one hundred dollars each year. The weekly prayer-meeting was kept up, and 'the church was never more blessed with a spirit of fervent prayer before nor since. There was not a communion season in the two years but that more or less were added to the church.' Mr. Todd was instrumental in getting the church finished inside and out, and he obtained sixty dollars in New Jersey to secure a charter of incorporation, which was finally had in 1834. Early in January, 1833, the slips were sold for one hundred and eight dollars. In October, 1833, the form of government was changed to Presbyterian, and J. Chamberlain, Arunah Tiffany, J. B. Buck and P. K. Williams were chosen elders. The Rev. Samuel T. Babbit preached through this year. [The first two were chosen deacons May, 1854.] January 1, 1834, Alonzo Abel and E. Whitney, Jr., were ordained deacons. The latter died May, 1852. The first case of discipline was reported in 1835. In the following year the Rev. John Sherer was employed, and, by vote, the slips were to be free. During the next ten years Revs. M. Thatcher, Lyman Richardson and Eli Hyde occupied the pulpit. July, 1846, Rev. Geo. N. Todd came as stated supply for this church, in connection with the one at Ararat, and November, 1847, he became the first installed pastor. About this time there was a discussion as to the propriety of moving the church edifice over to the turnpike, near the Methodist Church then standing on Gibson's Hill. It was decided in the negative. A Sabbath-school was organized with ten or fifteen scholars; Deacon Abel, superintendent. In June, 1849, one person joined the church on profession of faith—'the first in ten or twelve years.'"

Rev. Mr. Todd's pastoral relations to the people of Gibson and Ararat were dissolved December, 1853. Early in 1855 Rev. O. W. Norton took his place and occupied it for three years. Rev. Edward Allen, of Harford, was pastor, from 1858, for twelve years or more, and was very energetic in pushing the erection of a new church and parsonage. The Union Hill Church was dedicated July 7, 1869. The church, which has a seating capacity of three or four hundred persons, cost six thousand dollars. The parsonage, which was built shortly after, cost two thousand dollars. Miss Jane Abel bequeathed three hundred dollars toward the erection of the parsonage. Mr. Todd was followed by Rev. H. J. Crane, who supplied the pulpit about three years. Rev. S. C. Marvin, who succeeded him, is remembered as a good sermonizer. He remained about three years, then went West. D. W. Marvin followed, remaining about three years, and was succeeded by Rev. Wm. H. Ness, the present pastor. Silas Chamberlain was chosen deacon in 1858. Thomas Evans and William Maxey are elders now. Mrs. Noah Tiffany is now ninety-one years of age, and has been a devoted member of the church a great many years. Betsey Chamberlain, Mrs. D. C. Brundage, Mrs. Geo. Morgan and Mrs. Geo. B. Tiffany are among the active workers now. There are only about twenty-five or thirty members remaining. As has been mentioned, a Sunday-school was started by Deacon Abel, with twelve or fifteen pupils. Thomas Evans has been active in the school for many years, acting as superintendent for twenty years. D. C. Brundage, T. G. Reynolds and Gilbert L. Payne have also acted as superintendents. The attendance of scholars is about forty or fifty. It is to be hoped that this landmark of the devotion of the pioneer settlers, from its elevated position on Union Hill, may ever send forth a beacon light of Christian influence, that shall enlighten all the surrounding country in the way of truth and righteousness.

BURROWS' HOLLOW AND VICINITY.—The pioneer settler at Gibson or Burrows' Hollow was Joshua Jay. He came about 1790, and built a log house, a log grist-mill and a blacksmith-shop. He wore a long beard, which was uncommon in those days, and was a great hunter. He used to pry logs out of the beaver-dam down the Jay or Claflin Creek, and when the beavers came out to make repairs, he would shoot them. He sold his mill and other improvements, about 1794, to Elias Van Winkle for a horse and some other consideration. He used the horse to move his family back to New Jersey. He afterwards had cabins in various places in the township, where he spent more or less time hunting. There was a man by the name of Lavoo with him a portion of the time. Elias Van Winkle was a large, broad-shouldered, six-feet-tall Dutchman. He was a hard-working man, of considerable force, well fitted for a hardy pioneer life. He introduced a very good breed of horses called the "Jersey Blues" into this section of the country. He

sold his mill property to Stephen Harding in 1805–06, and made a clearing on the hill, where he built a plank house and set out fruit trees. He traded this property with his son-in-law, John Green, who had made a clearing on what was afterward known as Van Winkle's Creek. He died about 1848, aged eighty-four years. His children were Elizabeth, wife of John Green, who traded as before noticed and lived on the road from Burrows' Hollow to Harford. He had a large farm of two hundred acres, with good orchards, and lived to the age of eighty-three years. His sons, Elias V. (who was sheriff of the county in 1860), John and Lines, all lived on the homestead. Lines Green, aged eighty years, is the only one of the family now living. He is the oldest man in the neighborhood, and remembers when they had to yard their sheep every night to keep them from the wolves. His father was a great hunter and killed panthers, bears and deer. He drew in eleven deer one morning before breakfast. The deer would huddle together under the hedge during winter, and it was an easy matter to kill them, especially when the snow was deep and there was a crust on the snow. He was a shoemaker, and went from house to house to make shoes for the families,—what they called "whipping the cat." He hunted and gave the venison away to his neighbors. Stephen Harding built a saw-mill, and was building a grist-mill when Nathan Claflin and Cyrus Cheever bought the mill property in 1807. Harding was a good millwright, and they had him complete the grist-mill. It had one run of stone quarried out of the mountain opposite Pittston by S. Harding. It was a white flint-stone. Harding always carried a double-barreled rifle, and was a good hunter. Cyrus Cheever removed from here to a place near Abel Read's, and finally died at Montrose. Mr. Claflin continued to run the mills until he died, in 1837, when his two sons, Naaman F. and John H., divided the property, Naaman taking the farm where he now resides, aged sixty-nine years. He is remarkable for his knowledge of local history. Nearly every thing that has happened at Burrows' Hollow, both past and present, are familiar to him, day and date. His wife was Fanny Tuttle, daughter of Daniel Tuttle, an early settler in Franklin township.

John H. took the mills and built a new grist-mill, with two run of stones, in 1831, and a new saw-mill about 1856. He run the mills until 1884, when the property fell into the hands of Harriet Seymour, who sold it to William Gillespie. The mill was patronized in early days by people for seven or eight miles around.

Nathan Claflin had two wives. Watson, who lived in Gibson; Hermon, who was a millwright; and Mindwell, the wife of Lemuel Bingham, of Harford, were children of the first wife. He then married widow Elias Sweet. Harriet F., wife of Alvin J. Seymour; Naaman F.; Sally Ann, wife of Harvey Pipher; and John H., were their children.

A man by the name of Hamilton built the first frame house in Gibson township, and it was a *frame* house in the full sense of that term. It was about twenty-four by thirty-four feet on the ground, and was raised in bents like a barn, with timbers large enough for a barn. The bents were about three or four feet apart, so that these immense beams would be close enough together for joists. A number of different families lived in it. It was built on land that Drinker had given to the wife of his dissipated son-in-law, Skyrin, and the house was known far and near as the Old Skyrin House. Dr. Robert Chandler, the first postmaster, occupied the house in 1804–05 as a hotel. He subsequently resided about one-half mile east on the turnpike. Leonard Mowrey sold goods at the Skyrin House, and it was used for a school-house at times. Finally it passed into the hands of Nathan Claflin. David Tarbox started the harness-making and saddlery business here, and continued until 1827, when he sold and moved to Honesdale, and engaged in the same business there.

Urbane Burrows, Tarbox's brother-in-law, came in 1819, and soon after bought the Dougherty goods of Mallery. The store was near Butler Creek. He had a barrel of rum, a keg of plug-tobacco, a chest of tea, whips that he made himself, and a few other things to begin with. From this small beginning he became wealthy and carried a large stock of goods. He built a saw-mill, about 1829, where an old mill had been built by Elder Lewis. He was the most public-spirited man that ever lived in the township. Soon after he came he had a school-house built, and later was active in having a graded school building. He contributed largely to the building of the Methodist Church on Kennedy Hill in 1837, and later, in 1868–69, he was a liberal contributor to the church in the village. He did nothing for show, but he became so identified with the place that it was called Burrows' Hollow in his honor.

Dr. Robert Chandler kept the "Skyrin House," which was the first hotel. There was an old road that led to Great Bend, and another to "Nine Partners" from here. John Green's wife often told the story of Hamilton's barrel of cider and laughed over it. Some time about 1800 Hamilton, who built the Skyrin House, got a barrel of cider from New Jersey. When it became known down to "Nine Partners" that there was a barrel of cider at Hamilton's, they came in full force, some with horses and others with oxen, bringing their families along. They drank it all that evening, and doubtless went back to their humble cabins feeling that they had tasted one of the joys of their Yankee home once more. The Great Bend and Cochecton turnpike passes through Burrows' Hollow. Soon after that was built, the old State road was started at this place and extended westward through Harford, Brooklyn, etc. The travel was going from Cochecton to the Bend, and thence westward through New York. This Pennsylvania State road, which intersected the Cochecton and Great Bend road at

Burrows' Hollow, was evidently intended to divert the western travel through Pennsylvania. Ouey Sweet had a hotel on the Newburg turnpike, and kept a stage-house. His son, Almon Sweet, resides there now. Raymond, another son, owned a farm near by his father's. A. J. Chamberlain started a hotel where William Colwell has his apple-jack distillery. Cornelius Lupton has a hotel now. In 1840 Eliab Farrar started a store where Barrett & Foster now have their store. C. P. Hawley did a good business here. Ingalls then had the Burrows store until he failed for about forty thousand dollars. A co-operative store was then started, but it did not last long. Nathaniel C. Curtis then bought it, and still continues the business. Hawley sold to George H. Wells, who did business twelve years, followed by S. P. Cushman and Foster & Barrett. John Tarbox built a small tannery about 1822, and carried on shoemaking and tanning until about 1843, and sold to Jasper D. Stiles, who carried on the business with about thirty vats. His assignees sold the property to Hayden & Somers, who are just starting the tannery again.

Alvin Clinton came here in 1827 and started blacksmithing and cleared up a farm. He raised a family and died in 1883, aged seventy-seven. His son Edwin resides on the old place.

Dr. Robert Chandler raised a large family. His son Charles lived in Gibson many years and finally died where his grandson Charles resides, in Jackson township. George and Ezra went West. Henry died in Thomson, John in Deposit and Thomas lived in Herrick. Abigail was the wife of Oney Sweet, of Gibson; Polly, wife of Moses Chamberlain; and Betsey wife of Henry Perry. They all raised large families.

Ezekiel Barnes came to Gibson about 1800 and lived on the hill from Gibson towards Kentuck. Nehemiah Barnes, his father, was a Revolutionary soldier, and had four sons,—Amos, Ezekiel, Russell and William. Amos and Ezekiel settled in Gibson on farms adjoining each other of two hundred acres each. They cleared up large farms, and each had two orchards and a sugar bush. They raised large families and were among the enterprising men of the town, but none of their descendants reside there now. Wallace, a son of Amos, lives near the line. Nathan Guile lived near the Barnes'. His son Jason lived there until he died. Jonathan Smith lived on the next farm towards Kentuck. His son David resided there many years.

Oney Sweet chopped the first tree where Almon Sweet lives, in 1807, and erected a small frame house ten years later, in 1817. He erected the large part and fitted up the premises for hotel-keeping. The house was well known as a stage-house for twenty years. In 1848 the hotel business was discontinued. Taverns were about two miles apart on the Newburg road. From New Milford traveling eastward the first place was the old Mott stand; next Avery's; then Sweet's; Kennedy Hill tavern, which was started by Thayer; the Taylor stand at Smiley Hollow; Dr. Day's, in Herrick; thence into Wayne County. Dr. Chandler died at the foot of the hill from Sweet's. Moses Chamberlain was a brother-in-law of Sweet's, both having married into Dr. Chandler's family. Noah Potter, Milton, Charles and Daniel Tingley located on the road to Jackson. In 1817 Charles Case was located on a farm subsequently occupied by his son, Wm. T. Case, Esq.

James Washburn was the first justice of the peace. Among those who have served since are Wm. T. Case, C. P. Edwards, Timothy Carpenter, Henry Abel, Robert Ellis, Rufus Barnes, Herman Webber, William Maxey, C. W. Resseguie.

Wm. Dougherty came to Burrows' Hollow in 1814, just after the War of 1812, in which he was a soldier. He built the second frame house in Burrows' Hollow, near the pond where Gilbert Stiles lives, and started the first store in 1816–17. He borrowed money of Mallery, of Wilkes-Barre. David Bryant and Harvey Chandler drew the goods, consisting of whiskey, tobacco, etc., from Newburg. He sold a pound of tobacco for a bushel of rye, and a pound of tea for $1.25. He could get no money; nothing but barter in exchange, and being unable to pay Mallery, he took the business and sold it to Urbane Burrows in 1819. Dorothy sunk the first tannery at the Hollow, having four vats. He ran the tannery a number of years and sold to Tarbox about 1825. He and Nathan Claflin were the first Royal Arch Masons in the county. He moved to Salem, Pa., where he started another tannery. He had four daughters,—Harriet, Mary, Emeline and Nancy. Harriet is the wife of Adin Larrabee. Emeline is the wife of L. D. Benson Jasper Stiles bought out John Tarbox in 1837. He was a shoemaker, and in 1840 commenced tanning again. He enlarged the tannery until he tanned about five thousand sides per year. He bought N. E. Kennedy's store in 1877, which caused his failure in 1884. C. P. Edwards is a carriage-maker at Burrows' Hollow.

"A Mr. Brown is said to have lived here about 1796. Wright Chamberlain bought a farm of Joshua Jay, May, 1796, on the eastern slope of what was called Putt's Hill, about a mile east of Burrows' Hollow, and here he spent the remainder of his life. He had left Litchfield, Ct., one year previous, and 'set out with Denman Coe to visit the State of Pennsylvania.' From his diary, now preserved by Silas Chamberlin, we quote the result:

"'I bought a possession at Hopbottom, and on the 11th of June (1795), I set out with Coe's family to carry them into Pennsylvania, and I worked at Hopbottom that year from the 26th day of June until the 8th of September following, when I set out for Litchfield, in order to move my family to Hopbottom. But, as I passed Nine Partners, Mr. John Tyler persuaded me to purchase a possession there. Jan. 21st, A.D. 1796, I bid farewell to the State of Connecticut, and on Feb. 26th, 1796, I arrived with my family in Nine Partners.'

"In August following he removed his family to his

new purchase on Putt's Hill, now in Gibson. After the death of his first wife, in 1797, he married Sally Holdridge, daughter of the first pioneer of Herrick. He had three wives and twenty-four children. (Some assert that there were twenty-eight in all, but the record closes with the birth of his son Jackson, in 1833.) His first wife's family consisted of seven boys and one girl. Moses C., who died in Gibson, August, 1870, at the age of eighty-three, was one of those boys, and was eight years old when his father left Connecticut. James was another, and was the father of Silas Chamberlin, now of New Milford, but who was born in Gibson, and lived here sixty-seven years. There are but three persons surviving who have lived in the township as long as he: viz., the widow of Ezekiel Barnes (a daughter of John Belcher, Sr.) and Corbet Pickering, of South Gibson. Wright Chamberlin, Jr., another brother, lived for many years on the river between Susquehanna Depot and Great Bend. He died recently. Wright Chamberlin, Sr., died in 1842, aged eighty-four. He had been a Revolutionary soldier. For many years he was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church on Union Hill. Prior to 1800 he was a licensed 'taverner' in his log house on the high ground, a short distance west of Lewis Evans' present house, which he built two or three rods from the house raised by Mr. Chamberlin October, 1814. At a later date in his diary, he says: 'I moved my new house down to the well.' The first house stood on the old road, which, in 1807–10, was superseded by the Newburg turnpike."

Moses Chamberlain first, was a native of Litchfield County, Conn. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and after the war moved to Vermont, where he married. He removed to Franklin County, N. Y., and that county being on the border line of warfare during the War of 1812, he removed to this county, and located where his son, S. S. Chamberlain, lived and died. Each of the senior brothers, Moses and Wright, had a brother Moses. Silas Chamberlain died near Burrows' Hollow. His sons, Roswell, Judson and Orville, live in the township. Samuel Chamberlain's son, Wilson A., resides on the homestead, Moses W., son of Moses Chamberlain, resides near Susquehanna.

URBANE BURROWS, son of Rev. Daniel Burrows, was born near Groton, Conn., in 1798. He obtained a good common-school education, and understood surveying and drafting. His father was a Methodist preacher, and was sent to Congress as a Democrat from Connecticut, for two terms. Urbane, years afterwards, adopted his father's religion, but not his politics. He was a stanch Republican. In 1819, when Urbane was twenty-one, he came into Pennsylvania, attracted here doubtless by his brother-in-law, David Tarbox, who had preceded him a year or two. He bought Dougherty's stock of goods and engaged in the mercantile business for many years, and by his push and enterprise built up Burrows' Hollow, and gained a competence. When a middle-aged man, he was transacting some business with a man who had family prayers, and requested him to take part. He refused, not being a professor of religion. He was admonished by the man, and went home and resolved to lead a new life. He united with the church of his fathers, and became its main pillar and leading supporter. He gave the largest part toward building the church at Burrows' Hollow, contributed five hundred dollars and a lot towards the parsonage, and left three thousand dollars as a permanent fund for the church. He also contributed nine hundred dollars toward the graded school building at Burrows' Hollow.

He was precise and systematic in all that he did. His love of order was extreme; every six months an exact statement of his business was made. He was prompt in meeting his own engagements, and wanted others to do the same. His dun was equal to a sheriff with a search-warrant; consequently he seldom lost a debt, although he never sued any one. He was a clean, clear, cold-cut gentleman. Taciturn, reserved and exclusive in his notions, he was generally considered aristocratic by his neighbors. He gave himself just so many minutes to travel to a given place, and then drove his horses furiously, up hill and down, in order to get to his point of destination in time. His wife was Emeline Lord, and they had no children. He was elected associate judge in 1856, and was Sunday-school superintendent and class-leader in the Methodist Church for many years. He died July 15, 1882, aged eighty-three, and is buried in the burying-ground near the church which owes so much to his generosity. Joshua Burrows, a nephew of his, occupies his former residence.

PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Robert Chandler occupied the "Skyrin" house as early as 1804. Dr. Denny lived in the Tunkhannock Valley ten years later. Dr. Wm. W. Tyler was in the township a short time. Dr. Chester Tyler came from Hartwick, Otsego County, N. Y., and located on Kennedy Hill in 1825, and practiced there until he died, in 1846. In 1830, Dr. Wm. W. Pride, a returned missionary from the Choctaws, practiced at Burrows' Hollow about four years. In April, 1834, Dr. Jonathan W. Brundage came and practiced in Gibson until his death, in 1861. Of his eight children, Stephen, Geo. C. and Jane, wife of Elmanzer Walker, reside in Gibson. G. N. Brundage, a brother, and D. F. Brundage, a son of J. W. Brundage, all practiced here; also Norman B., son of Dr. E. L. Brundage, another brother. Dr. Chas. Drinker was here a short time. Dr. A. P. Miller practiced here many years. Dr. A. B. Woodward, son of Artemas Woodward, an eclectic physician, practiced twenty-nine years in his native town; he also had a store a short time. Drs. Marsh, Rogers and Arthur Brundage are among the later physicians.

SCHOOLS.—There was a log school-house about twelve by fourteen near James Bennett's as early as

1804, George Woodward thinks. There were but four pupils at first. Lois Potter, afterwards wife of Otis Stearns, was an early teacher there. Miss Molly Post taught in 1807, and Charles Bennett was one of her pupils in a log house with a bark roof. Lyman Richardson taught a school in Captain Potter's house in 1808–09. Mr. Follett taught early. In 1828 Rev. Rosman Ingalls had a select school for six months in the old Presbyterian Church on Union Hill, and in 1829, in the school-house near Mr. Abel's. The Gibson Academy on Kennedy Hill was built mainly through the influence of Joseph Washburn, Esq., President of the Board of Trustees. It was ready in 1841. Miss R. S. Ingalls, Mr. Maxon, J. J. Frazier and Mr. Blatchley taught select schools there. Jane Chase and Harriet Chandler are remembered as early teachers here. The first school in the southern part of the township was taught in the house of Captain Payne in 1821. In the same year or the year following Elisha Williams, James Chandler, Captain Powers, David Carpenter, Oliver Payne, Eleazer, Artemas, and George Woodward contributed towards building a school-house in Columbia District, so called because most of the old settlers came from Columbia, Conn. The building was erected in 1822 by Charles Edwards, and stood upon the opposite side of the road from where the present building stands. Solomon Bolton, Harland Fuller, Asahel Carpenter, father of ex-Governor Carpenter, of Iowa, and H. N. Tiffany are among the early prominent teachers. This has been considered the best school in the township, and has a local reputation for being "a school of teachers." In 1836 Lewis Resseguie and his brother-in-law, Henry Miller, started a subscription to raise funds to build a school-house in South Gibson. It was erected that season, and Chloe Tiffany was the first teacher. Among those who taught in the next twenty years were H. N. Tiffany, Eveline Chandler, Lucinda Tiffany and Angeline Woodward. In 1886 another building was erected, in which Amelia Belcher, H. Kate Dix, O. C. Whitney and Manly Brundage taught several terms each. In 1882 the Graded School building was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars; the citizens of South Gibson gave four hundred dollars. D. E. Holmes, contractor and builder. O. W. Burman, Berton Smith, George P. Ross and Nelson Spencer have been principals. The school library contains over two hundred volumes. The erection of this building provoked considerable opposition, and the directors had to exhibit considerable firmness in coming to a decision. The following are the Board of Directors that decided to build: Joel Dix, Herman Webber, George Tiffany, James Smith, Charles W. Resseguie, T. J. Reese.

There were schools in the vicinity of Burrows' Hollow as early as 1800. Wright Chamberlain was an early teacher of a school in his own house, for his own family and his neighbors' benefit. Among the early teachers were Eliza Morey, Cynthia Cheever, Wareham B. Walker (who taught in the old "Skyrin House") Peddie Foster, John D. Scott and Josiah B. Bill. The latter came from New Milford every day, and taught for twelve dollars a month. He understood how to govern his eighty pupils. They loved and feared him. He was the most celebrated teacher in this school in its pioneer days. A school building was erected in 1821 under the leadership of Urbane Burrows. Nathaniel Claflin, Oney Sweet, David Tarbox, Ezekiel and Amos Burrows, assisting M. B. Wheaton and Frank Bailey, taught here.

A graded school building was erected in 1879. Judge Burrows came back from the Centennial at Philadelphia with the impression that Burrows' Hollow was behind the times in the matter of schools, and the graded school building is the result. W. L. Cornell was principal in 1879, followed by William Whitney, U. B. Gillett, Miss Ellen Whitney, James Adams, Wallace L. Thacher.

The first Board of School Directors in Gibson were Joseph Washburne, Arunah Tiffany, Otis Stearns, George Woodward, Waller Washburn and Garrett Johnson. There are now twelve school districts—Burrows' Hollow, Kentuck, Columbia, Union Hill, Kennedy Hill, Washburn, Gelatt, Briar Hill, Rock, East Mountain, South Gibson, Smiley.

KENNEDY HILL AND BURROWS' HOLLOW METHODIST CHURCH.—The first Methodist in Gibson was Margaret Bennett, who lived on Union Hill. She used to ride on horseback to Jacob Tewksbury's, in Brooklyn, a distance of twelve miles, to prayer-meeting. The first meetings in Gibson were held in James Bennett's house and barn. The first class was organized about 1812–13 by Elijah King, who was traveling on Broome Circuit. George Williams, a bachelor, was leader for many years. The other members of the class were Margaret Bennett, generally known as Aunt "Peggy;" Sarah Willis, afterwards wife of John Belcher; Susanna Fuller and Joseph Williams. Mrs. Ingalls, with her two daughters and four sons, joined the class soon after it was organized. Rosman Ingalls became a Methodist preacher. Charles Bennett also joined early. Mr. Ingalls, Urbane Burrows and E. V. Decker have been class-leaders. Christopher Frye is said to have preached the first sermon. He was on the Wyoming Circuit as early as 1806, which then included Hopbottom. Dr. George Peck, who traveled this circuit in 1819, says of him: "He was a large man, had a great voice and a fiery soul. Great revivals followed him." Of Nathaniel Lewis, of Harmony, a local preacher who early held meetings in this section, he said: "He was rough as a mountain crag, but deeply pious. He could read his Bible and fathom the human heart, particularly in its developments among backwoodsmen." Rev. Edward Paine, Elisha Bibbings, Loring Grant and others are recalled as having preached here to the pioneers. Later A. A. Decker, Nathan Kennedy and wife, A.

Lathrop, Robinson Lewis, Adelia Lewis, William Roper, Julia Roper, Raymond Scott, A. W. Greenwood, Thomas W. Tingley, Philander Tiffany. After Major Lamb and family came they held meetings at his house, occasionally, when he lived in the Skyrin House, 1815–18; also at David Tarbox's and at the school-house at Burrows' Hollow. The New Hampshire and Vermont Methodists that settled in Jackson worshipped here before they had a class of their own. These early Methodists were the old-fashioned, shouting kind. The circuits were large, and the ministers preached in school-houses and barns, wherever they could obtain a hearing. Although some of their names are forgotten, the good they did will never be lost. Aunt Peggy Bennett's house was a preacher's home for years. She is remembered as a very earnest Christian woman, who jumped and shouted when she was happy. The first church was erected on Kennedy Hill in 1837. Rev. Messrs. Tenny and Reddy were on the circuit when the church was dedicated. They held extra services, which resulted in a great revival, and many were added to the church. In 1868–69 this church was sold to the South Gibson charge, and it was removed to that place, and the church at Burrows' Hollow was erected. There are about seventy-five members, and this year it has been set off as a separate charge. The Sunday-school was organized after the church was built on Kennedy Hill, with Urbane Burrows as superintendent, a position which he held until after the church was built in Burrows' Hollow. He was capable and liberal and attracted pupils for miles around.

THE BAPTISTS had preaching at Burrows' Hollow first of all. Elder Dimock and Elder Lewis preached here. They organized the people into a church, but they never had any building. Elder Lewis baptized eleven through the ice one day. Cyrus Cheever, Stephen Harding, John Green, Dr. Chandler and Warren Follet's wife were Baptists. Elder Hartwell preached in the place some time.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH was built in 1840. Charles Tingley, Franklin N. Avery, Almon Clinton, Oney Sweet, Abijah Wells, Moses Chamberlain, Milton Tingley, Amos Barnes, Ezekiel Barnes and Obed Ney were the principal members. James R. Mack organized the church. There has been no regular preacher of late. Occasionally a missionary comes here and holds meetings.

NORTH STAR LODGE, No. 119, A. Y. M., was instituted in Gibson, probably at James Washburn's house, in 1816. The charter for this lodge was granted in England to Clifford District, which then embraced a large extent of territory, and a full history of the changes which took place and the different lodges that were held under this charter before it was finally surrendered to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania would read like a romance. It appears that the charter was originally granted to Judge Samuel Preston, a pioneer and prominent Quaker settler at Stockport, Wayne County; Samuel Stanton, the pioneer settler at Mount Pleasant, and John Comfort, another prominent pioneer at Lanesboro'. The lodge was first held at Mount Pleasant. Elijah Dix, another old settler, was a member there. Then it appears that the North Star Lodge was instituted either at Hosea Tiffany's, in Harford, or at Washburn's house. It was held at Washburn's, in Gibson, as long as he lived. The following persons are remembered as having been members of that lodge: William Dougherty, Nathaniel Claflin, Eliab Farrar, Joshua K. Adams, James Adams, Captain Amos Payne, Chas. Payne, Dr. Streeter, Major Laban Capron, Hosea Tiffany, Jr., Amos Tiffany, Capt. Freeman Peck, Jacob Blake, Nathan P. Thacher, Enos Thacher, Joab Fuller, Nathan Aldrich, Rufus Kingsley, Dr. Braton Richardson, Peter Williams, Charles Tingley, S. P. Chandler, Milton Tingley, Elisha Williams, Moses B. Wheaton, Job Benson, Torrey Whitney, —— Hanners, Thomas Carr and Michael J. Mulvey were among the members. It is said that a lodge was instituted under this charter at Dundaff. During the Anti-Mason agitation the lodge did not meet very frequently. After James Washburn died, Charles Tingley, his executor, found the chest containing the charter and other paraphernalia of the order, and being a Mason, he called a meeting of some of the old members at his house. They assembled there and concluded to reorganize and commence work again; but here a new difficulty arose. While this lodge had been sleeping, a contest had arisen in the State between the Ancient York Masons, holding charters from England, and the Free and Accepted Masons, organized under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The old lodge gave five degrees, including the Mark Master's degree, which interfered with the Royal Arch Chapter under the Pennsylvania jurisdiction; and further, returns had to be made to England, which was very inconvenient, but most of the members that now belonged were old men, and all of their lodge associations clustered around the North Star Lodge, and they stood out stoutly against surrendering their old English charter. They initiated two or three members after reorganization, but the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania insisted upon their surrendering their charter; Judge Tingley was a timid man, and finally favored surrendering the charter, which was accordingly done, and Freedom Lodge, of Jackson, was chartered from Pennsylvania, with Torrey Whitney, W. M.; M. B. Wheaton, S.W.; Chas. Tingley, J. W.; M. J. Mulvey, Senior Deacon; Dr. Streeter, Junior Deacon. Joshua K. Adams arrived too late to be made Master, as was originally intended. He was the best workman in the old and also in the new order when it was instituted. Freedom Lodge was organized at Burrows' Hollow, but now has its place of meeting at Jackson.

GEORGE GELATT came to Gibson from Massachusetts with his family between 1809 and 1812. He

first located where Milton Tingley afterward lived. He built a tavern one-half mile north of Smiley Hollow, on the Newburg turnpike, a short time after he came there. He was a farmer and carpenter, and lived to be one hundred and four years of age.

Of his children, Abigail was the wife of Eben Blanchard, a farmer that lived in the vicinity. Robert built a saw-mill above, on the east branch of the Tunkhannock, where Barnes' mill is now located; he finally moved into Thomson, where he died, aged ninety-six. Collins Gelatt moved to Thomson and was a farmer. Richard Gelatt moved to Iowa. Judge Geo. B. McCrary married one of his daughters. Jonathan Gelatt first lived near Gelatt Hollow, but finally moved to Thomson and died there, aged eighty-six; his only son, Collins, lives in Jackson. Charles Pickering was one of the first merchants at Gelatt. Griswold Gelatt has a store there now. George Gelatt built a grist-mill in Gelatt Hollow about 1846, now owned by Henry Gelatt. Geary John built a carding-machine and woolen factory in 1836 and sold it to Deacon Harrison Pope, who has run it ever since. Geo. Gelatt, Jr., located on the homestead, which is now owned by Silas Gelatt, a great grandson of the first settler. Phineas Pickering settled in the vicinity of Gelatt. His sons were Augustus, Joseph and John B. David Lamb built a saw-mill above Gelatt, near the Jackson line. Wm. D. Eymer started a furniture factory there in 1856 and carried on bedstead-making and cabinet work, to which he added undertaking until his death, in 1886. The property is now in the hands of H. D. Pickering and W. W. Pope. "In 1826 Roswell Barnes bought a saw-mill of Robert Gelatt and located in the extreme northeast corner of Gibson."

"Deacon Otis Stearns, a son of Joseph Stearns, who came to Harford in 1792, but located in Mount Pleasant a year or two later, bought two hundred and forty acres of Joseph Potter, and remained on that place three years, keeping tavern, when he removed to the farm, where he spent the rest of his life, near the lake that bears his name. Here he built a grist-mill in 1819. He died in 1858. His widow, a daughter of Captain Potter, died in Gibson eleven years later, in her eighty-second year. She was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., came with her father to Susquehanna County in 1792, was fifty years a member of the Baptist Church, and lived and died a Christian." Their son Horace resides on the homestead; another son, Almon, was a Baptist minister; Lucina was the wife of Eli Barnes.

Smiley Hollow and Vicinity.—Dr. John Denny and John Safford bought lands and improvements of George Gelatt, on the Tunkhannock, afterwards known as Smiley. Safford had a grist-mill, saw-mill and carding-machine that were burned in 1822, which so discouraged him that he moved West. Dr. John Denny came there about 1812, and cleared up a farm that Smiley afterwards owned. He was a doctor, tavern-keeper, store-keeper, drover, farmer and weaver. He was a good weaver and wove bird's eye coverlets, where he used thirty-two treadles. His sons were Nathaniel S., Elias, Sylvenus and Samuel. There were seven girls. Tamar, wife of Corbett Pickering, is living, aged eighty-five. Peck Brothers, two crippled tailors, first erected a store on the east side of the Tunkhannock, and engaged in merchandising in connection with their trade.

John Smiley was born in Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, N. Y., February 15, 1809. In 1833 he came to Lanesboro', Susquehanna County, and was employed in a hotel one year, when he and two other young men built a raft and run it to Owego, N. Y., on their journey West. Here they took the stage to Buffalo, thence by boat to Detroit, west into Michigan, near Jackson, where he located one hundred and sixty acres of land. Returning the same summer to Susquehanna County, he hired out to Peck Brothers, who had a small store and tailoring shop on the east side of the Tunkhannock, at what is now Smiley. In 1836 John Smiley, with four hundred dollars, and Gaylord Curtis, with thirty dollars, bought out the Peck Brothers and began business, which they continued successfully until 1852, when the partnership was dissolved. They shipped their goods by way of the Delaware and Hudson Canal to Honesdale, thence by teams to Smiley. Money was scarce, and business had to be conducted on the barter and credit system. The store was located on the Newburg turnpike, which was the great thoroughfare then, and the young merchants pushed business with such energy that Smiley became the business centre for miles around. There were stores on Kennedy Hill and at Burrows' Hollow; but north and east, in Jackson, Herrick, Thomson, South Gibson, and even beyond, extending into Wayne County, farmers came to this store to do their trading. Mr. Smiley built the present store on the west side of the creek in 1848, and carried on merchandising until he secured a competence, when he sold out to his son-in-law, David Smiley. Although the railroad had diverted the travel from the old turnpike, the business had received such an impetus and become so firmly entrenched, that David Smiley, as late as 1864, shipped one hundred thousand dollars' worth of butter in one year. In 1837 Mr. Smiley bought the John Pickering farm and erected the present dwelling-house, and carried on farming in connection with his store. In 1833 he married Keziah C., daughter of Dr. Day, of Herrick. Miss Day was a school-teacher, and was teaching at Smiley when he became acquainted with her. She is still living, aged seventy-four, and was a fit companion of the thrifty and energetic young merchant. Dr. Day first commenced at Mt. Pleasant. He was subsequently proprietor of a hotel on the Newburg road, in Herrick township, known far and near as the Day stand. He was a genial man, well calculated for a landlord. He spent the last few years



John Smiley

of his life with his son-in-law, where he died at the advanced age of eighty-six.

John Smiley was a reliable and honest business man. Industrious, resolute and ambitious, he made a competence, which, at his death, was divided among his children. He never oppressed the poor, and notable among his characteristics was his sympathy for those less fortunate than himself. He gave long credit to his debtors, and extended the hand of charity to the needy in a quiet, unostentatious way. He was a man of large calculation, good judgment and shrewd management. He was conservative in expression, but firm in conviction. This is illustrated by his sterling Democracy, which he always maintained in the face of an overwhelming opposition. Every election day found him at the polls with tickets, stoutly contesting for his chosen principles; yet he was so democratic in manner, that he was personally popular in a community that was five to one against him politically. He died in 1872, and was buried in the family burying-ground on the old homestead. Of his family, Helen A. was the wife of David Smiley; James E., his only son, died young (Mr. Smiley never recovered from the sorrow produced by the loss of his son); Margaret A., wife of George Milliken, resides on the homestead; Mary K. is the wife of H. N. Nichols, manufacturer and capitalist, of Denver, Colorado; Jennie M., wife of T. J. Foley, stock-raiser and president of the First National Bank, of North Platte, Nebraska.

The old Taylor stand, which was near here, was kept by Asahel Norton, N. Webber, Charles Forbes, Lewis Baker, Aaron Green, William Lunnegan, Joel Steenback, George Entrot and Samuel Holmes, who has converted it into a dwelling. In the days of staging, when the Newburg turnpike was thronged with travelers and cattle, this was a paying house. Webber took in two hundred dollars one morning. The house would accommodate about forty or fifty persons, but many of the emigrants came in wagons covered with sheeting and partially provided themselves with accommodations. While Forbes had the hotel he run a distillery also. He used to keep forty or fifty hogs on the refuse grain from the distillery. Lewis Baker carried on the distillery after Forbes moved to Honesdale. Goodrich Elton had a carding-machine at Smiley many years. In 1836 William H. Pope began the woolen factory at Gelatt, and a branch of the business was carried on at Smiley in the Elton building. Alanson Day and Jefferson Barnes were blacksmiths at Smiley.

Silas Steenback came to Gibson about 1814, and bought a farm on the Tunkhannock, a short distance below Smiley. He cleared up a farm and bought the Asahel Norton grist-mill, and subsequently the old Taylor stand of Lewis Baker; and later still he built a saw-mill and carried on an extensive milling and farming business. He made a good fortune and sold to Henry Howell about 1857, and moved to Binghamton, where he died thirteen years after, aged nearly eighty. He married one of Dr. Denny's daughters, and had a family of thirteen children. Mrs. Curtis Howell and Esther reside in Gibson. John, Philip and Phebe, wife of Chas. Barrett, reside in Jackson, and Ira in Sullivan County.

Levi, brother of James Bennett, lived half a mile west of Smiley. His sons were William, George, John and James.

A post-office was established at *Smiley*, February 8, 1854, and Goodrich Elton was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by David M. Smiley, in 1866; George Smiley, 1869; George B. Milliken, 1873; George H. Williams, 1876. The office was discontinued at Smiley, May 27, 1879, and by a singular coincidence the name of the pioneer settler was restored when *Gelatt* post-office was established, a short distance above Smiley, May 7, 1878, with George S. Smiley as first postmaster. Martha Smiley was appointed in 1879, and Griswold Gelatt in 1885.

EAST GIBSON BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church was constituted at Smiley Hollow. Elder J. W. Parker labored here as early as 1852, preaching one-fourth of the time for two years. They were then constituted a branch of the Gibson and Jackson Church, which relation continued two years, during which time they were supplied with preaching by J. B. Worden and A. O. Stearns. April 30, 1856, they were recognized as an independent church, with Elder R. G. Lamb as their pastor. Wm. P. Gardner was ordained deacon and chosen as church clerk. The little band struggled on for four years, then changed their place of meeting to Barnes' Hill, where they continued until the final dissolution of the church. The church was constituted with eighteen members, and fifteen were afterward received by baptism and several by letter. Elders Parker, Lamb and Stearns officiated until their house of worship became so dilapidated that they concluded to disband and unite with other churches.

AN OLD-SCHOOL BAPTIST CHURCH was organized about 1824, near Gelatt. Alonzo Kinney and wife, Theron Washburn and wife, Lawrence Manzer and wife, Calvin Morse and wife, Samuel Washburn and wife and Frank and wife were the principal members. Elder Pitcher was their preacher. The little church is used for a shop. The members are nearly all dead. Alonzo Kinney lives on East Mountain.

ASSESSMENT OF GIBSON, 1816–17.—William Abel, James Bennet, Levi Bennet, Elias Bell, John Belcher, John Bennet, Benajah Burgess, William Belcher, John Belcher, Jr., Benjamin Ball, Sterling Bell, Joel Barnes, Ebenezer Bailey, Warren Bailey, John Brundage, Sylvenus Campbell, Wright Chamberlain, Milo Chamberlain, Moses Chamberlain, James Chamberlain, John Collar, Truman Clinton, Robert Chandler, Charles Chandler, Nathaniel Claflin, Moses Chamberlin, Jr., Levi Chamberlin, David Carpenter, Daniel Clow, Cyrel Carpenter, James Chandler, Simeon S. Chamberlin, Wright Chamberlin, Jr., Asa Dimock, Nathan Daniels, John Doyle (Ararat), Erastus Day, John Denny, Daniel Denison, Walter Dickey, Eliab Farrer, Solomon Giddings, James Giddings, Collins Gelatt, George Gelatt, Jr., George Galloway, Asahel Gregory, George Gelatt, Jonathan Gelatt, Nathan Guile, John Green, Elisha Harding, William Holmes, David Holmes, Stephen Harding, David

Hains, Rufus Horton, Carleton Kent (Herrick), John Kent (Herrick), Walter Lyon (Herrick), Lyman Lewis (Clifford), Ichabod Lott (Clifford) Phebe Low, Joel Lamb, Nathan Maxson, Sarah Mumford, William Michael, Ezra Newton, Asbel Norton, Thadeus Newton, William Parmenter, Joseph Potter, Moses Parsons, John Potter, Noah Potter, John Pickering, John Pierce, Sylvester Powers, Phineas Pickering, Hazard Powers, Oliver Payne, Joab Roberts, Samuel Resseguie, Philip S. Stewart, Oney Sweet, John Skyron, Frederick Stad, Joseph Sweet, David Smith, Jonathan Smith, Silas Steenback, David Spoor (Herrick), Otis Stearns, John Safford, Benjamin Tingley, Amos Taylor, Elkanah Tingley, John Tyler (Ararat), Jabez Tyler (Ararat), Arunah Tiffany, Noah Tiffany, William Tripp, Cady Walker, Ezra Walker, Joseph Washburn, Walter Watson, Walter Washburn, Ebenezer Wither, Silas Young, Ebenezer Washburn, George Williams, William West, Edward Weymar, Samuel Wasburn, Henry Wills, Arnold Walker."

"The following comments on the foregoing assessment by George Woodward, now eighty-six years old, will be read with interest;

"When my father and Urbane Burrows came from Connecticut, in 1819, my father, Artemas Woodward, settled on the hill in Kentuck, in Ebenezer Bailey's log house, in 1821. He went into the woods and made improvements, and the land-owners were going to drive him off when I paid for the place. William Abel was one of our nearest neighbors. Levi Bennett lived on East Mountain, and James Bennett on Toad Hill (now Union Hill). Elias Bell lived here before we came and moved West. John Belcher lived on Union Hill, and sold to Abijah Wells. Benajah Burgess lived near the centre of the township then and shortly afterwards moved away. Benjamin Ball lived on the road from South Gibson to Union Hill. Sterling Bell lived near Union Hill. Joel Barnes was a Revolutionary soldier, and lived in the northeast part of the township. He left a large family of children. Ebenezer Bailey and Warren Bailey were early settlers; the former died at Lanesboro'. Ebenezer, Laura and Aurilla were their children. John Brundage lived on the hill east of South Gibson; his sons were John, Daniel, George, William and Joseph. Wright, Milo, Moses and James Chamberlain were old settlers. John Collar lived north of here, and was a great hunter. David Carpenter and Jas. Chandler lived in Kentuck. The family of the latter are all dead. Simeon S. Chamberlain lived on Union Hill. Asa Dimock settled in Lenox. John Doyle lived in Ararat, Erastus Day in Herrick, and John Denny at Smiley. Walter Dickey was a farmer in Gibson, and Eliab Farrar moved to Harford. Solomon and Jas. Giddings lived in Herrick. Collins Gelatt lived in Gelatt Hollow. Nathan Guile and John Green lived in Burrows' (then Gibson) Hollow. William, David and Thomas Holmes were brothers and the first two lived on Kennedy Hill. David Hines lived in Harford. Carlton and John Kent lived in the Kent settlement in Herrick. Walter Lyon lived in Herrick. Joel Lamb lived near the line of Jackson. Nathan Maxon moved from Gibson to Clifford. William Michael was a Welshman, and lived in the edge of Clifford. William Parmenter lived in Gibson. Ezra Newton lived on East Mountain. Asahel Norton lived where Samuel Holmes kept tavern. He moved to the Lake Country. John Pickering lived near John Denny's. Sylvester and Hazard Powers lived in Kentuck. Oliver Payne lived in Kentuck. David and Jonathan Smith lived on the road to Burrows' Hollow in Kentuck. Silas Steenback lived in Smiley Hollow, and owned the grist-mill that Asahel Norton built. Captain Potter was one of the first settlers in the township. Otis Stearns built the first grist-mill, with one run of native stone. John Safford built a grist and saw-mill at Smiley, which were burned down. Benjamin Tingley lived in the edge of Jackson, and finally moved to Dundaff. Elkanah Tingley lived in Harford. Charles Tingley, one of his sons, was associate judge of Susquehanna County. Arunah and Noah Tiffany lived in Kentuck. Milton and Darius Tingley lived in the edge of Jackson. William Tripp lived near Kennedy Hill. Cady, Marshall and Arnold Walker lived here. Joseph, Ebenezer and Waller Washburn lived near together on Kennedy Hill. George Galloway settled on Union Hill in 1796, and cleared up a farm, which he sold when his neighbor, John Belcher, sold. There was not a house on the Tunkhannock from John Collar's to Corbett Pickering's excepting Samuel Resseguie's little bark-covered cabin in a briar patch, at that time. All the valley and side hill was a dense wilderness. The people were poor and had to struggle hard for a living. I went into a cabin one day and stumbled over something. I looked down and saw a child in a sap trough for a cradle."

SOUTH GIBSON and vicinity.—John Collar came up the Tunkhannock probably about 1792, and made a clearing and planted a large apple orchard one mile above South Gibson, where T. J. Manzer now resides. He was a trapper and hunter, and was successful in catching bear in Bear Swamp. He also had a wolf pen in the swamp, so arranged that wolves would get in at the top and be unable to get out. He died, and was buried on the knoll, now chartered as the South Gibson Cemetery. "Between 1798 and 1800 the first settler of South Gibson moved in, but died soon after, and was buried at the foot of the hill which bears his name."

In 1800 Samuel McIntosh and Benjamin Woodruff made a beginning on the place afterwards owned by Samuel Resseguie. The first permanent settler who made improvements at South Gibson was SAMUEL RESSEGUIE, son of William Resseguie, of Fishkill, who came May 8, 1813, and brought his family with him. He bought a quit-claim for four hundred acres, of Mr. Taylor, for forty dollars, and erected a log cabin, having bark shingles held down with poles, near the northwest line of C. W. Resseguie's farm. This humble habitation, surrounded by briars, was the only cabin on the Tunkhannock, from John Collar's to the south line of the township, where Corbett Pickering commenced some years later.

Mr. Resseguie finding that his quit-claim title was not good, purchased, of Enos and his son, George Walker, agents for William Poyntell, one hundred and twenty acres, at two dollars per acre, which his son Fitch paid for in work for Walker. Samuel Resseguie subsequently erected a frame house, where he died in 1858, aged eighty-two. His wife was Freelove Disgrow, of Connecticut. Samuel Resseguie had cleared up a good farm on the river flats, which he left to his children,—Fitch, Lewis, Aaron, William, Harrison, Nelson, Betsey, Cynthia and Sally, who all married and settled in the vicinity. Fitch, the oldest son, was eight years of age when his father came here; he is now past eighty, and has witnessed the development of the Tunkhannock Valley from a wilderness to well-cultivated farms and pleasant homes. He married Mary Tewksbury, of Brooklyn, a noble woman, whose Christian life had a marked influence on her home and was potent for good in the community. Fitch Resseguie was very hospitable, and opened his house and barn for church services; those coming from a distance were often entertained by him, while his house was a preacher's home for pioneer Methodist preachers. Of his children, Charles W. married Angeline M. Woodward, and resides on the old Samuel Resseguie farm. He is the largest grower of strawberries in Northeastern Pennsylvania, having sent seven hundred bushels to market in two years. He was eighteen years school director, and was mainly instrumental in securing the erection of the graded school building at South Gibson. George and Gertrude are his children. Of Fitch Resseguie's other children, George resides in Harford, and was a

member of the Legislature in 1884; Emory resides on his father's place; Mary D. is the wife of Jesse Holmes. George Conrad, son of William Conrad, purchased about one hundred acres on the Tunkhannock, above Samuel Resseguie's, in 1818, and built a log house. Elisha Williams bought four hundred acres of land next adjoining, and, assisted by David L. Hine, erected a grist-mill in 1837, which was the first frame house in South Gibson village. They erected a saw-mill about the same time. Lewis Resseguie had a frame house below the village then. George A. Hogaboom had the first frame dwelling-house in the village; Chancy Davis the first blacksmith-shop. Henry H. Harris erected a house, and occupied it for a dwelling and cabinet-shop. Elisha Williams and Asa Howard started the first store. David Mapes, Sabinas Walker, George W. Walker, W. W. Williams, Abner Walker, Horace Tiffany, Manly Walker, D. E. Holmes, B. D. Reynolds, James Fuller, Evan Jenkins, H. D. Bennett and others have been merchants here. The present merchants are D. E. Holmes (since 1861), William E. Maxey (member of the State Legislature in 1887), J. M. Manning and T. C. Manzer. The grist-mill is owned by David Tobias. C. Pickering had a saw-mill on the Tunkhannock, and George Woodward had another on Bell Creek. D. T. Lawrence had a cabinet-shop where J. Evans now has a carding-machine. Spencer Coon built the first wagons here, and N. T. Woodward had the second shop. Eli Conrad erected a frame building, which was rented by Thomas Harkins for a tavern. Alden Pickering has the hotel which Preston Walker built, about 1857. Besides the four stores, the village contains two millinery-shops, a Methodist Church, graded school and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants. The village is protected from the winds by the high hills that rise on either side of the Tunkhannock. A post-office was established in "Kentuck" March 14, 1832, and called Kentuckyville. Stephen P. Chandler was the first postmaster. This office was discontinued May 1, 1849, and re-established March 14, 1850, with the same postmaster. December 27, 1853, the name was changed to *South Gibson*, and the office was moved into the valley. James C. Edwards was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded, in 1854, by Asa Howard. The office was discontinued June 5, 1855, and re-established January 10, 1856, with Adon P. Miller postmaster. His successors have been George W. Walker, 1861; David E. Holmes, 1862; Asa Howard, 1866; William W. Williams, 1867; D. E. Holmes, 1868; John J. Manning, 1885. A daily mail runs from Hopbottom through Lenox, thence up the Tunkhannock through South Gibson, Gelatt and Jackson, thence to Susquehanna. John Snow was the first mail-carrier to the Kentuckyville post-office. He traveled on horseback once a week. He started at Kennedy Hill, on the Newburg road, thence through Kentuckyville (Five Partners' settlement), Rynearson's Corners in Lenox, which was on the Milford and Owego route. Vander Guile next carried the mail. H. P. Miller was a cabinet-maker and undertaker in the village some thirty years. He also worked at the turning lathe. This was before the day of coffin factories, and he often worked all night in connection with the undertaking business. John W. Carpenter and Jacob Steele were among the early shoemakers. John Lynch and Jason Fargo were millers for Elisha Williams many years.

A Good Templars' lodge was organized at South Gibson, by Mr. Roberts, the State lecturer, in 1867, with forty charter members. The first officers were G. C. Brundage, W. C. T.; Mrs. Mary Resseguie, W. V. T.; H. D. Bennett, W. S.; Thomas E. Jenkins, W. T. This lodge was in successful operation for several years, and at its acme contained four hundred members, and was styled the "Banner Lodge of Susquehanna County." From this lodge three others were instituted,—Cambrian at Clifford, one at Lenoxville and another at South Harford. This movement created a public sentiment against the liquor traffic which still exists.

SOUTH GIBSON FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—On the 24th of November, 1887, the first Free-Will Baptist Church was organized in South Gibson, at the house of Lewis Resseguie, by Elder John Webster, of Franklin, Pa.; Elder Jos. Bryant, of Jackson; and Elder Alson Hains, of South Gibson. There were ten constituent members. There was no Methodist Church here at that time. Wm. Robinson, of Greenfield, was the first preacher, followed by Elders Chase, Asa Dodge and his brother. George Woodward and Arnold Walker were the first deacons. The people never built a church, but worshipped in school-houses. The first quarterly meeting was held in George Woodward's barn in 1838. It was a large gathering and was the first quarterly meeting ever held in South Gibson. Owing to dissensions the organization went down.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.—George Woodward, David Carpenter and Elisha Williams were appointed to organize a Sunday-school, April 3, 1833. From the minutes, Kentuckyville, April 8, 1833: "The members of the Columbian district convened at the Columbian school-house agreeable to notice. Geo. Woodward was called to the chair, S. P. Chandler was appointed secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by the chairman, on motion Geo. Woodward, A. W. Tickner and Chester Carpenter were appointed a committee to get the books and conduct the school." There were sixty-one scholars the first year. The Sunday-school was afterwards moved to South Gibson, and was finally discontinued.

SOUTH GIBSON METHODIST CHURCH.— Mrs. James Bennett, who lived on Union Hill, was the first Methodist in Gibson township; and Mrs. Fitch Resseguie was the leading spirit in the South Gibson class at the

time of its organization, and for many years thereafter. The first class was organized by Rev. Wm. Reddy about 1838, in the first school-house, built by H. P. Miller, and located near his house, on what is now known as the Wilbur Gardner property. The charge at that time embraced Brooklyn, Jackson, Gibson Hill (now Kennedy Hill), and the new appointment at South Gibson. The first class consisted of Fitch Resseguie and wife, Benjamin Snyder and wife, and son James and wife, Asa Howard and wife, Michael Belcher and wife. Michael Belcher was the first class-leader.

It was customary at that time to send two ministers on one circuit. Rev. Mr. Tenny was preacher in charge, and Rev. Wm. Reddy was his assistant at that time. Gibson Hill, in the era of the turnpikes, was the central point for miles around. Rev. Messrs. Tenny and Reddy held a protracted meeting here, which had a far-reaching effect, and gave to South Gibson class its first accession soon after its organization. Among those who joined at this time were Charles Edwards and wife, Jas. Chandler and wife, Wesley Carpenter and wife, Hamilton Bonner and wife, and Miss Mindwell Sparks, afterwards widely known as Mrs. Manzer, the evangelist. The ensuing summer the first quarterly meeting was held in Fitch Resseguie's barn; all points of the charge were represented. Mrs. Manzer, who is now living, speaks of that occasion as follows: "I remember with pleasure the event. The multitude had come on Saturday from Brooklyn and many miles away, to enjoy the Saturday and Sunday morning services, and especially the love feast; and how to dispose of so many for the night, in a neighborhood so sparsely settled, was a question submitted to 'Sister Resseguie,' who, in her Christian benevolence, characteristic *always* of herself, replied, 'O, well! *I can keep as many as there are boards in the floor*,' and owing to her mathematical genius forty persons were comfortably lodged and fed under her hospitable roof." Owing to dissensions between the Free-Will Baptists and the Methodists, who occupied the school-house alternately, the Methodists resolved to erect a church edifice, and to that end Jas. Chandler, Asa Howard and Charles Edwards were appointed a building committee, in the spring of 1840. They met with the pastor and Urbane Burrows at Fitch Resseguie's. Mr. Burrows started the subscription with fifty dollars, and enough was pledged to insure the completion of the building, which was located on Fitch Resseguie's land, on the lot now occupied as a burying-ground. The church was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Snyder in January, 1841. No promiscuous seating was allowed in this church. The females sat upon the right, and the males upon the left. The towering pulpit at the extreme rear was inclosed on the women's side, and was reached by a flight of steps on the men's side. The salary at that time was one hundred dollars for single men, and two hundred dollars for a married man and wife, with sixteen dollars extra for every child. Methodist ministers were proverbial for large families as long as this extra inducement lasted. During the subsequent decade several changes were made in the charge. In 1853 South Gibson was severed from Brooklyn and united with Harford, under the pastorate of Rev. Rosman Ingalls and S. W. Weiss, the former aged and infirm, and soon after superannuated; the latter a young man of marked piety and ability, just emerging from his majority and entering upon his first charge. This charge embraced the following preaching-points: Harford, Wade's, South Gibson, Kentuck, Burrows' Hollow, East Hill, Smiley, Heine's, Gibson Hill, Jackson Centre, Cargill's, North Jackson, Savory's, Page's Pond and Sweet's. They required eighteen sermons per month. Rev. R. Ingalls resided in his own house at Burrows' Hollow, and the "Boy Preacher," as they called Rev. S. W. Weiss, boarded with Brewster Guile, at Harford. The latter traveled on horseback from place to place, and being a good singer, he often prefaced his sermons with sacred song. He preached without notes and with great power. Social and genial in his pastoral relations, full of power and pathos in prayer, he exerted a good influence. Wesley Carpenter invited the young preacher to go down to the school-house on the corner, near Wade's tavern, in the latter part of October, 1853. A service was held, Mr. Weiss and Mr. Carpenter closed with prayer, being the only professors in the house. Another meeting was requested, and the interest became such that the meetings were continued for six weeks, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Wade, who was a member of the School Board, and tried to put them out, but a majority of the board were against him, and he finally gave up his hotel and left the place in disgust. There were one hundred conversions, and "Pentecostal Night," as they called it, will be remembered for generations. Nearly every house in the vicinity became a house of prayer. Michael Belcher was the Peter Cartwright of the South Gibson Church. He frequently stood quartering from the pulpit, with his eye on the minister, nodding his approval, accompanying the same with exclamations suited to his feelings. The following is a specimen of his prayers for his pastor: "O Lord, bless Brother Weiss, keep him humble. If he ever gets proud, Lord, knock him down." In November, 1870, another revival occurred, in which fourteen heads of families of the best citizens were converted, who since that time have been the main financial support of the church. Rev. A. C. Sperry was preacher in charge at that time. Among others, Rev. J. L. Race, F. A. King and C. M. Surdam have been instrumental in doing great good in this place. The first board of trustees were Fitch Resseguie, Asa Howard and James Chandler. The present church edifice was erected in 1869–70, at a cost of six thousand dollars, and was dedicated in June, 1870, by Rev. B. I. Ives. There have been two women connected

with this church whose lives and services will be long remembered—Mrs. Mary Tewksbury Resseguie and Mrs. Mindwell Manzer. Of the former, Rev. Mr. Weiss writes, "Whose praise was in all the church; she was a lady of great intelligence, of refined manners, of spotless purity and of an extended influence. She was always at her post of duty and ever helpful. No circumstances could change her faith or sour her spirit." Her calm spirits, sympathizing words and gentle ministries won all hearts and led scores of souls to the Saviour. Perhaps more than any one else, not excepting ministers, she was the means of the growth and stability of the church of which she was an honored member. Mrs. Manzer has preached nearly one hundred and fifty funeral sermons since she was licensed to exhort by the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is now a licensed evangelist, and is remarkable in prayer and exhortation, having the confidence and esteem of her neighbors and friends who respect her for her Christian character. The following persons have been class-leaders: Michael Belcher, Asa Howard, Charles Edwards, Hamilton Bonner, James Snyder, Wesley Carpenter, Chas. Bennett, Geo. C. Brundage and Elisha Keech. Geo. C. Brundage has been the regular leader for thirty years. The first Sunday-school superintendent was Charles Edwards. The first Sunday-school concerts were instituted by Miss Alice Snyder and Mrs. A. M. Resseguie. Mrs. E. H. Bennett was superintendent of the school for many years, and continued it throughout the entire year. Prior to her time it had been closed in the winter. B. D. Reynolds has been superintendent for the last seven years. June 4, 1885, a ladies' aid society was first organized, with Lucy A. Brundage, president; Julia Howell, treasurer; A. M. Resseguie, secretary.

Music.—Silas Torrey was the first teacher of vocal music. He taught in the days of buckwheat notes. Dr. A. B. Woodward and his brother, Cyrus B. Woodward, were early teachers of vocal music. The latter was a fine tenor singer and chorister in the Free-Will Baptist Church. After that disbanded he acted in the same capacity for the Methodist Church. His successors have been Joseph Brundage and Freeman Brundage. Miss Alice Snyder was the first organist. Miss Gertrude Resseguie succeeded her.

George Woodward.—Deacon Israel Woodward (1707–97), a man eminent for his piety, and a Presbyterian, resided at Lebanon, Windham County, Conn. He united with the church there in 1736, and was officiating as deacon in 1752. His will, written by himself, was made in 1792, November 23d. His son, Israel Woodward, Jr., born in 1739, married, in 1767, Anna Dunham, who was born in 1745, and had children who grew to mature years,—Anna, 1768; Josiah (1772–93); Esther, died in Bradford, Pa.; Jerome (1777–1852), settled in Harford, this county, where he died; and Artemas Woodward (1780–1858), a native of Columbia, the same county, in Connecticut. Israel Woodward, Jr., served in the Revolutionary War, and was a resident of Columbia. The youngest son, Artemas, was a hatter by trade, and worked some as a mason. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Columbia, and reared his children under the instruction of its teachings. His first wife (married in 1800), Marcella Merifield (1778–1810), of the same place, bore him children,—George, born March 14, 1801; Eliza (1804–29) was the wife of James Johnson, both dying in Gibson; Emeline (1807–20); Marcella, 1810, widow of Daniel Gray, of Enfield, Conn., has children James P. and Henry W. His second wife (married in 1811), Betsey Collins (1780–1862), had children,—Artemas Russel (1811–40), died in Clifford leaving children: Edwin, Marcella and Louisa; Cyrus Bissel (1813–83) resided most of his life in Gibson, and died in Iowa, leaving children: Nathan, Truman and Marinda Angeline (Mrs. C. W. Resseguie, of Gibson); Lovisa Collins (1815–70), wife of Henry P. Miller, resided in Gibson, died in Lenox, leaving children, Cyrus B. and Marilla B.; Betsey Lovina, 1818, first the wife of Palmer Card, of Gibson, and second the wife of Alvin Roper, of Bridgewater, has children, Asahel Card and Bird Roper; and Dr. Albert Bezaleel, 1824, a physician and druggist of Tunkhannock.

Artemas Woodward came from Columbia, Conn., to Gibson in 1819, and removed with his family in 1820, and first located in Kentuck settlement, but after one year he took up ninety acres of woodland one-half mile from South Gibson, built his log house and in 1834 a frame one. Here he spent the remainder of his days, and with the assistance of his family made a home for himself and children. He united with the Free-Will Baptist Church at South Gibson, where also his second wife belonged. He belonged to the old Whig party. Not having a legal title to his land, his eldest son, George, who came here in 1820, bought the right of soil of the homestead from Thomas Meredith in 1834. He had bought, about 1824, a tract adjoining of one hundred and eighty-four acres, upon which he lived for many years, and built the present residence on it, now owned by Peter Decker. George built a saw-mill thereon in 1831, cleared a large part of the farm and brought it into a good state of cultivation. He sold much of it at different times, and the balance of the homestead in 1883, now making four farms, and removed to South Gibson.

During his earlier years in Connecticut he worked on the Connecticut River and at Warehouse Point in a distillery, and for six years after coming here he worked at the same business in Gibson and Harford, and conducted the business for one year in the latter place for himself. He is, in 1887, one of the oldest men in the township, and has been a man of persevering industry and strict integrity in all his business relations. He was for over seventeen years an official of the township, and served as one of the first school di-

rectors, as assessor, supervisor and poormaster. He has been until a few years ago a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church at South Gibson since 1824, and served the church as deacon for many years. He formerly belonged to the Whig party, and was a Republican upon the organization of the party in 1856. In 1824 he assisted in raising an independent company of infantry, served as musician, in 1828 was commissioned first lieutenant, and in 1829 captain by Governor Shulze. The company was attached to the One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. George Woodward belongs to that class of sturdy pioneers who came to this new country in its early history, cleared off its forests, started schools, organized churches, improved farms and roads, and hewed out a competence and home for their children, and the engravings of such men will be handed down on the pages of this history, adding increasing value as time goes on. He married, in 1828, Mary Ann Galloway (1803–84), a daughter of George and Abigail Galloway, who came from Orange County, N. Y., and were among the earliest settlers of Gibson, said to have been here as early as 1791. Her nephew, Gilbert G. Walker, was at one time Governor of Virginia. The children of George and Mary Ann Woodward are George G., 1833, farmer in Gibson, and Abigail M., 1836, wife of A. J. Wickwire, of South Gibson.



George Woodward

LAWRENCE MANZER bought about two hundred acres on the Tunkhannock, about one mile above South Gibson, which included the John Collar improvement. He had built a good log house and a barn, that is now standing. He had planted a large orchard, which was destroyed by a whirlwind after Manzer came there. Mr. Manzer made extensive improvements; he cleared land, built comfortable houses and erected a saw-mill in 1843. He died in 1869, aged eighty-three; nine of his family were then living. T. J. Manzer kept the homestead, which he has improved and augmented by purchase, until he owns some three hundred acres of land, and is able to keep nearly one hundred head of cattle. His barns are well arranged and his farm is well watered, making him one of the first farmers in the county. Henry Manzer resides in Lenox. His wife, who was Mindwell Sparks, is a preacher of some local fame, and is often called upon to preach funeral sermons. Polly was the wife of Alonzo Kinne. John Williams and Arnold Walker were old settlers on the Tunkhannock above Manzer's. Richard Denny bought Walker's improve-

ment in 1817, and he removed to East Mountain. Denny made improvements and was one of the best farmers in the place. He married Sarah Steenback. They had ten children,—Maria J., Betsey Ann, Joel, Asenath, Thomas, Louisa, Lorinda, Jeremiah, John, Sally Ann. All settled in the vicinity. Maria is the wife of Loren Bennett; Joel was the owner of several houses in South Gibson. Amos Taylor was an early settler on the Tunkhannock, and was succeeded in the possession of the homestead by his son William. David and Mercy Taylor, his parents, came later, about 1800, and settled near Smiley, where he built a hotel on the Newburg turnpike, now standing east of the creek. He had other sons, William and Thomas. About 1814 he removed to Great Bend township, and became the founder of Taylortown.[1]

BURIAL-PLACES.—*Burrows' Hollow Burying-ground.*—Elias Van Winkle's child, aged about fifteen, was the first person buried in the yard. Mr. Skyrin agreed to give ground for a burial-place. He gave eight rods on the road and as far back as it was suitable to bury, which is about fifteen rods. In 1842, when it was fenced, Mr. Roper, who then owned adjoining, gave three rods more; after that Urbane Burrows set off more land for the same purpose. There are many buried in the yard—four Revolutionary soldiers—Robert Chandler, Nathaniel Claflin, Consider Fuller and Elias Van Winkle; War of 1812—Jason Fargo, John Guard and Moses Chamberlain.

Union Hill Burying-ground is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, in the township. Here many of the old pioneers and their descendants sleep.

Resseguie Burying-ground.—William Resseguie, son of Samuel Resseguie, was the first person buried in the Resseguie burying-ground; that was about 1840. Since then a great many have been buried there, and the acre of ground from Fitch Resseguie's farm that was originally set apart for that purpose is nearly all occupied. The old Methodist Church stood on this ground. Among the old settlers buried there we notice the following: Samuel Resseguie, died 1858, aged eighty-two; Corbett Pickering, died 1878, aged eighty; Solona Pickering, died 1881, aged seventy-three; Esther, wife of John Denny, died 1853, aged seventy-six; Cyrus B. Woodward, died 1883, aged sixty-nine; Artemas Woodward, died 1878, aged seventy-eight; Benj. Snyder, died 1863, aged eighty-two; Elizabeth, his wife, died 1870, aged eighty-one; Nathan S. Tiffany, died 1828, aged forty-three; Nancy Carpenter, died 1856, aged sixty-eight. The grounds are well fenced and in charge of Emory Resseguie.

South Gibson Cemetery, or Manzer burying-ground, is beautifully located on a flat sand-knoll, about twenty feet above the Tunkhannock. The flowing waters in days gone by raised a natural embankment well adapted for a burial-place. John Collar, who was the pioneer on the Manzer place, and two or three others were buried there many years ago, and Lawrence Manzer deeded one-half acre to the Manzer family for a burying-place, but the neighbors continued to want lots there until T. J. Manzer proposed to give two acres and one-half more, and he, with twenty-eight others, had the cemetery incorporated in 1870. T. J. Manzer is secretary of the company. Among the old settlers buried there we notice Isaac V. Maxon, died 1869, aged seventy-five; Israel Howell, died 1872, aged seventy-six; Benj. Coon, died 1881, aged eighty.

There are two small burial-places at Smiley Hollow and another at Gelatt.

EAST MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.—Alanson Belcher settled where his son Edgar now resides. John Washburn settled where Richard Owens lives. Willard and Warren Walker, Benjamin Snyder and Daniel Tuttle, who was killed by a falling tree, were early settlers on East Mountain. David Holmes, son of William Holmes, of Kentuck, located where his son George now lives. His children were David E., merchant in South Gibson; William, resident of Jackson; Charles, who died in the army; Jesse, Samuel, George and Sarah, wife of Richard Owens.

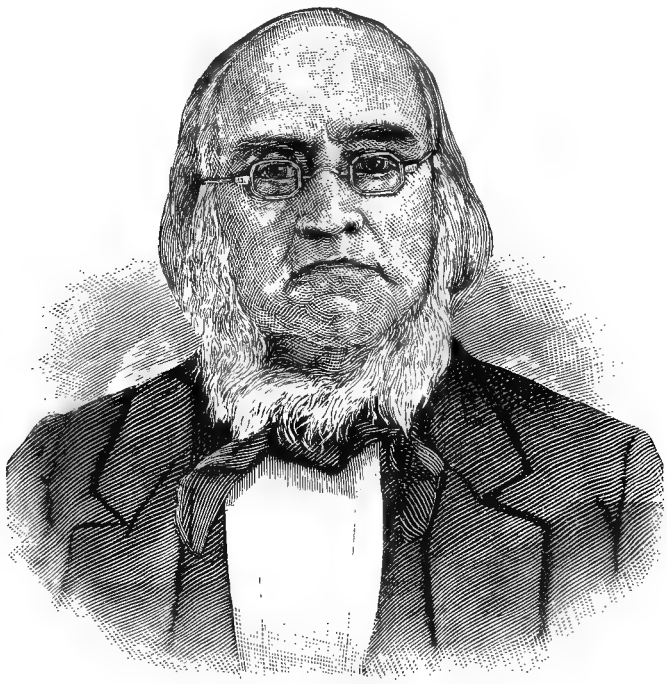
James Bennett, son of Levi Bennett, came to East Mountain and bought an improvement, including a log house, of Abner Walker in 1837. William Taylor and his son Amos took up the place where Josiah Taylor now lives. James Kelly resided where his son Thomas afterwards resided. William Gardiner where John Reese lives. Isaac Maxon was also another old settler here; his widow, aged eighty-six, resides on the place with her son Elisha. Alonzo P. Kinney has been a resident forty years. William Owens has the Willard and Warren Walker farms. Owen and Wm. Williams, two bachelor brothers, own the Shepherdson place. There are not so many inhabitants on East Mountain as formerly. Many of the later settlers are Welsh, who have purchased two farms in some cases and joined them together in one farm. There has been a school in the settlement for fifty-five years or since 1832. There was a log school-house near where Belcher lives. Harriet Taylor was one of the first teachers. The school-house is now near Pickering's. Elder Fish organized a Free-Will Baptist Church, which was maintained for many years, but the little flock has been decimated by removals and death, until the organization has been given up.

Willard and Warren Walker and wives, Arnold Walker and wife, Sylvester Coon and wife, Orvis Lewis and wife, Alanson Belcher and wife, Thos. Chandler and wife, Ellen Tiffany, James Bennett and wife and others were members. The organization never had any church building, but worshipped in the school-house. Jas. Bennett superintended the Sunday-school. East Mountain was originally timbered with beech, maple and hemlock. The land receives the wash of the mountains and is very fertile.

Job Tripp lived and died on the East Mountain,

[1] See Lanesboro' and Oakland histories for further history of the Taylors.

where Solomon Pickering now lives. His children were Orson, died in the army; Eliza Ann, wife of Nelson Resseguie; Samuel, who lives in South Gibson; Charles, who died in Scranton; and Adaline, wife of George Van Loan, of Lenox. Benjamin Snyder came to Gibson from Clifford in 1824, and settled on the Dann farm, near South Gibson, until 1836, when he removed to East Mountain. He had a family of ten children. James, resides in Lenox; John, moved to Oregon and became a noted bridge-builder; George, lives in Illinois; Elizabeth Keech, resides at South Gibson; Polly, wife of William Taft, died in Gibson



John Williams

in 1884; Margaret, is the wife of D. T. Lawrence; Ann J., is the wife of S. D. N. Bennett; and Adaline, is the wife of Frederick Emerick.

JOHN WILLIAMS (1788–1869), a native of Norwich, Conn., was among the early settlers of the township of Gibson, and came here while yet a young man, about 1814. He had been liberally educated, and was a teacher for several terms, and in this work he was known as a thorough disciplinarian. His home on the Tunkhannock is the present residence of his children. He erected his first frame house upon settling on his land, and built the present residence about 1853. He owned a saw-mill on the Tunkhannock near his residence, which is about one and a half miles from South Gibson, on the road to Gelatt, which he run in connection with his farming. He was known as "Esquire" Williams, and served for two consecutive terms as justice of the peace, being the first one elected by the people of the township after the law was enacted, providing for election instead of appointment to that office. He had previously served as constable. He also served as school director, and was one of an examining committee of teachers before the creation of the office of school superintendent. He was a man of temperate habits, firm in his convictions, a great reader of the Bible and highly respected for his honesty of purpose. He worshipped with the Free-Will Baptists at Rock School-house and at South Gibson. He enlisted three times during the War of 1812, while a resident of Connecticut, and during his service showed much bravery, on one occasion carrying an open keg of powder to another place when no other soldier dared to volunteer to do it. He served as captain in the old State Militia for many years, and was known as "Captain Williams" until his election as justice of the peace. During the War of the Rebellion he stood unswervingly in the Republican ranks as a supporter of the Union cause. His parents were Solomon (1756–1837) and Hannah

Ayer (1761–1822) Williams, and his brothers and sisters were George, born 1782, died unmarried; Joseph (1784–1862), a resident of Gibson for many years, died in Wayne County; Sally, 1786, died young; Hannah (1791–1837); Betsey, 1793; and Solomon, 1795. His wife, the widow Lott, formerly Rhoda Poole, died in 1846. His children are,—

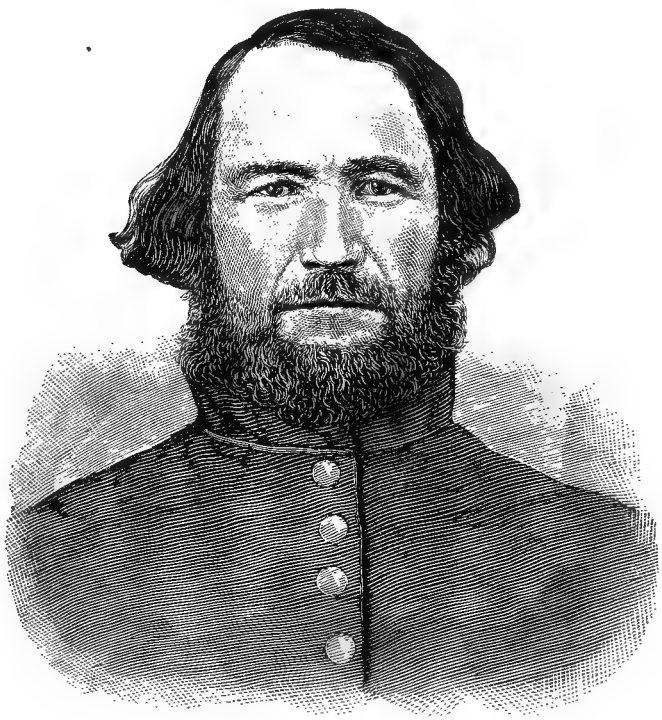
Solomon, eldest son of John Williams, bought one thousand acres of timber-land on the Delaware, and was successfully engaged in the lumber business when the war broke out. His love of country outweighed the entreaties of friends and a desire for private gain. He enlisted in Company E, Captain Lewis Bunnell, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, and served nine months; was first stationed at Newport News, and at Suffolk, Va., where he remained until December, 1862, when he volunteered to help man Fort Halleck, where he remained five months. He was ordered to Fort Nansemond, and afterwards to Fort Kingsbury, where he remained until his term of service expired. He was a brave soldier, and once, while on guard, halted commissioned officers, refusing to let them pass, threatening at the point of the bayonet their lives, if they proceeded farther. Through disability he was prevented from re-enlistment; returned to his former vocation, which he was soon obliged also to abandon, and returned to the old homestead. John, second son, born 1825; married the widow Myra Ann Palmer, now deceased, resides on the homestead. Rhoda Ann, born in 1829, is the widow of Jacob Denny, resides at Equinunk, Pa., and has one son living, Harland A. Denny; and Annettie Williams, also on the homestead. This Rhoda Lott had four children by her first husband,—Ichabod, died in Michigan; Sally, deceased, was the wife of Edward J. Denny, of Gibson; William died in Michigan; and Mary Lott died young.

HAMILTON BONNER was born September 3, 1806, and emigrated with his father, Chas. Bonner, to Herrick from Tyrone County, Ireland. His father settled on the Newburg turnpike near Dr. Day's, and Hamilton labored on the public works. He helped log the ground where Honesdale stands, and helped dig the Delaware and Hudson Canal from Mamakating up to Honesdale, and helped build the gravity railroad from Honesdale to Carbondale. He remembers the "Stourbridge Lion," the first engine run in America, and says it was a clumsy thing. They could not do much with it. He finally got enough of labor on public works, and came to Harford, near the Gibson line, and bought an improvement of Michael Belcher and kept bachelor's hall awhile, but he would come in tired and his johnny cake would burn up while he was napping, and he left and found work at Skinner's Eddy. Here he met his destiny in the form of a female,—Miss Hannah Pepper, whom he married and returned to his cabin and cleared up a place. They have children as follows: Philander, a resident of Gibson; David, lives in Wyoming County; and John lives on the homestead; Philander and David were in the army; Eliza is the wife of Herman Webber, of Burrows' Hollow. Mr. Bonner was converted in 1830, after a four days' struggle, and has never had any doubts since that time. He has been Sunday-school superintendent, steward and is a licensed exhorter in the Methodist Church.

JOHN D. PICKERING.—Jotham and Phineas Pickering, brothers, settled in New Milford from Massachusetts, in 1793. Five years later, in 1798, they settled in Gibson, the latter at Gelatt Hollow. He had sons,—Augustus, Joseph and John B. The former, Jotham, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, resided on Gibson Hill and died at about fifty years of age. His children were Henry, went to Ohio; John, resided in Gibson for many years, removed to Nicholson, where he built a saw-mill, and resided until his death; Preserved, resided adjoining the homestead in Gibson, had a son William, whose son Alden S. is the present proprietor of the hotel at South Gibson; Corbet (1796–1876), father of John D.; Potter, resided in Gibson and died in Glennwood; Leah, wife of William Tripp, of Gibson; Mrs. Aden Cramer, of Clifford; Nabby Ann, a Mrs. Miller of Gibson; and Polly, wife of James Waterman, of Mt. Pleasant, Wayne County. Corbet, fourth son of Jotham Pickering, married Tamar Denny, born in 1803, now living, a daughter of John Denny, who came to Gibson from Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1814, whose wife was Esther Corbet. Corbet resided for fifteen years after his marriage in North Gibson, and in 1833 settled on the Tunkhannock, a mile below South Gibson, where he erected a saw-mill in 1835, and a grist-mill about 1848. Here he spent the remainder of his life, running his mills and managing his farm. He served in the War of 1812, and went as far as Danville. Both himself and wife were members of the Baptist Church and attended at Gelatt Hollow. Their children are Louisa (1820–76), was the wife of James Snyder, of Lenox; John D., born in North Gibson February 1, 1821; Nathaniel, 1823, a farmer at Glennwood; Harlaam, the wife of Datus Stevens, of Clifford; Alanson, deceased, resided in Clifford; Elias, resides in Moscow, Pa; Betsey, deceased, was the wife of Benjamin Potter, of Gibson; Lovina, the wife of Emory Ehrgood, of Moscow; Eveline, deceased, was the wife of John Traviss, of Gibson, who was killed in front of Petersburg, during the war, and after his death married Charles Lewis, both dying in Moscow; Henry, of Yellowstone Park; Cordilla, was the wife of Frank Gaum, and died in Michigan; Mahala, widow of Samuel Blair, Ohio; and James resides in Clifford.

John D. Pickering spent his boyhood on the farm of his father, and in attending the mills. He learned what hard work was, and the important lessons of economy and industry as necessary to securing a comfortable home and a fair competence. He married, in 1841, Lucinda Conrad, of Gibson, who was born July 25, 1821, and their children are Melissa P.,

1842, wife of Denison McNamara, a well-to-do farmer, of Lenox; Mary Julianna, 1843, wife of Samuel McNally, of Lenox; Eldridge C., 1852, succeeded to his father's homestead in Lenox; Emma A., 1857, wife of Lucius Briggs, of Gibson. Following his marriage John D. bought a farm in Lenox, where his son now resides, where he remained until 1874, when he erected his present residence in Gibson, where he has since resided. When a young man of seventeen he served on the Canadian frontier during the Canadian Rebellion of 1837–38, and when forty-two years of



John D. Pickering

age, in 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Captain Dimock, Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment, at Harrisburg, was encamped at Annapolis, and thence, by a forced march, during which many stalwart men died on the way, he was engaged in the battle of the Wilderness. The fatigue of this march resulted in permanent injury by bursting a vein on his leg, and for disability he was sent to the hospital, and remained at the hospitals at Newark, N. J., and Satterlee, Philadelphia, until he was honorably discharged May 15, 1865. His wife is a daughter of George (1794–1856) and Betsey Elizabeth (1797–1878) Resseguie Conrad, of Gibson. George Conrad settled in Gibson in 1818, and was the son of William Conrad, who settled in Brooklyn in 1787, and was a Hessian soldier employed by Great Britain in the Revolutionary War. Betsey Elizabeth Resseguie was the daughter of Samuel Resseguie, a settler in Gibson in 1809.

The Conrads belonged to the Baptist Church at South Gibson. Their children are Eli, 1819, of Gibson; Lucinda (Mrs. John D. Pickering); Fidelia, 1823, was the wife of Anchew Corey, of Preston Wayne County, where both died; Martin, 1828, of Lenox; Freelove, 1831, widow of John Guard, of Gibson; George, 1833, served nearly through the late war, was taken prisoner with thirteen others, and underwent the most inhuman treatment in Andersonville prison for sixteen months, he being the only one that survived of the thirteen, resides in Lenox; Henry F. 1835, a farmer in Gibson; William S. (1838–63), served in the late Rebellion one year, and died on the way home; Betsey Melinda, 1841–59; and Mary, 1843, wife of Paul Barriger, Esq., of Great Bend.

CHAPTER XLIX.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

In 1814, on petition of John Hilborn and others for a division of the original township of Harmony into two equal parts, six miles north and south by nine miles east and west, the court appointed Asa Dimock, Philip J. Stewart and John Kent viewers, and their report setting off the lower half as a new township to be called Jackson was accepted, and finally confirmed December, 1815. A petition in May previous asking to have it named Greenfield was not granted, as the viewers failed to report. The majority of the voters were Democratic at that time and chose to name the township Jackson in honor of the hero of New Orleans. The area of Jackson was diminished one-half in 1833 by the erection of the eastern part into the township of Thomson. When Ararat was erected, in 1852, the township was further diminished, and is now nearly rectangular in shape. Oakland and Harmony lay north, Thomson east, Ararat southeast, Gibson south and New Milford west. The general elevation of the township is about one thousand six hundred feet above tide-water, although some points are one thousand seven hundred feet high. The hills are more rolling and the bluffs are not as abrupt as in most of the townships; hence there is very little waste land. The northern half of the township drains northward into the Susquehanna, and the southern portion is drained southward by the Tunkhannock, which takes its rise in this township. The Canawacta heads not far from the headwaters of the Tunkhannock, and flows northward into the Susquehanna at Lanesboro'. It is said that a party of Indians of the Conewago tribe were accustomed to hunt and fish in this vicinity, and that the creek took its name from this circumstance. Drinker Creek, that flows northward, Meadow Brook, which flows westerly, and the West and Middle Branches of the Tunkhannock, that flow southerly, all rise within a radius of about one mile around Mount Hope. Butler Lake is the largest sheet of water in the township, being half a mile wide and more than a mile long. There was once a beaver meadow, which is now covered by a mill-pond, east of Butler Lake. Jackson township, perhaps more than any other, was covered with hard-wood forests, such as maple, beech, birch and chestnut. There was also pine and hemlock, but the prevailing timber was hard-wood. The forests were more open than now, for the deer were very numerous on these beech and maple ridges and kept the undergrowth browsed down. They usually ate the buds and small twigs, but some hard winters they gnawed down undergrowth and limbs that were one-half inch thick. The deer were very numerous when the first settlers came and for many years thereafter, and it is not improbable that David Bryant and John Griffis each killed one thousand deer. Hard-wood ridges are much easier cleared than hemlock and pine-covered lands; and hence it is not surprising that the hardy Vermont and New Hampshire settlers of Jackson early had good farms. Maple sugar making has been a source of revenue to the Jackson farmers, and is still made in considerable quantities in the township. Wealth is more evenly distributed in Jackson than in any other township. The farmers generally are in comfortable circumstances. The occupation of the people is almost exclusively that of dairying, and they produce as good butter as any township in the county. There has been the usual accompaniment of saw-mills, a grist-mill or two, a butter-tub factory and a wagon-shop, the country store and tavern, but aside from that the people have devoted their energies to clearing up the land and making improvements thereon, and the roads in the township are very good.

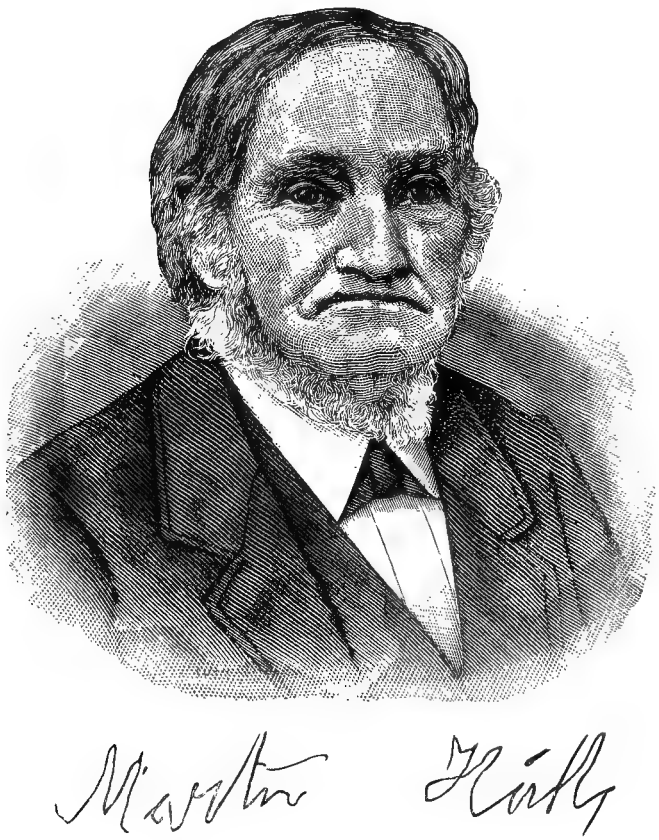
The first settlement in Jackson was near the Gibson line, on the road from Burrows' Hollow to Jackson Centre. Two of the sons of George Gelatt made a clearing as early as 1809. They afterwards sold to Elkanah Tingley, who gave these lots to his sons, Daniel and Milton. In going northward from the Oney Sweet tavern-stand, Benjamin Tingley settled where Rexford Tingley lives; Henry Chandler where Wallace Barnes lives; Milton Tingley just across the line in Jackson, where his son, Guilford, now lives, and Daniel Tingley cleared up the next farm where William Craft now lives, and Elder G. W. Leonard where Nathan Guile lives. Patty (Hamilton) Wilcox resides with her son-in-law, and is now ninety-four years old. She can spin, knit and sew, and is remarkably bright and clear for one so advanced in years. She came from near where the pioneer settlers of Jackson lived, and remembers when they first started from home to come into this wilderness in 1812–13. Uriah Thayer, David and Jonathan Bryant and Darius Lamb came together and purchased six or eight hundred acres. Obed Nye bought one hundred and twenty acres of Uriah Thayer, including one acre of wheat standing on the ground. He cleared up a good farm and erected buildings. His son, Norman P. Nye, retains the homestead. The next place is the David Bryant farm, now occupied by William Holmes. Oliver Clinton also had part of the Bryant tract; his son, Truman, resides there now. David Bryant, Jairus Lamb, Hosea Benson, Daniel Tingley were here when Hall came, in 1815. Major Joel Lamb and family came that year and lived two or three years in the Skyrin House. The major was a large, stout, bony man, with a large hand, head and foot,—a man of strength of body and force of character, well adapted for pioneer life, with its obstacles to overcome and hardships to endure. He took up four hundred acres of land and located where Francis Whitney resides. He cleared land and erected a good house and barn while he was living in the Sky-

rin House. The family were Methodists and good singers. His children were (1) Jairus, who settled where Philip Steenback lives. He had preceded his father and was one of the first four emigrants from New Hampshire and Vermont. He raised a large family, most of whom located in the township. Joel H. lives on the Hosea Benson place. Charles and Wesson live in Oakland. (2) Joel Lamb married and settled in Thomson, and was at one time the wealthiest man in the township. Two of his sons John and Ambrose, are farmers there. (3) Chauncy Lamb settled on the farm joining his brother Jairus'. He was a good citizen and raised a family of four children, none of whom remained in the township. (4) David Lamb retained the homestead and well sustained the family name. He built a stall for the preacher's horse, which was kept clear for him at all times, with hay and oats near at hand. He had a family of three sons and three daughters. Alonzo, one of the sons, is a farmer in the township and newspaper itemizer for the *Independent Republican*. (5) Emily was the wife of Martin Hall. (6) Betsey was the wife of Torrey Whitney. (7) Almira was the wife of Enos Bryant. (8) Polly was the wife of Russell Whitney, who removed to Honesdale after living in the south part of Jackson a short time. (9) Lucinda was the wife of Lyman Lewis. (10) Samantha was the wife of Eben C. Blanchard. (11) Lucy was unmarried.

David Bryant came into the woods where Holmes lives and took up two lots containing two hundred acres or more, and rolled up a log cabin and cleared up a place. He came in the spring of 1812, and was one of the first settlers in Jackson. He was a great hunter, and killed a great many deer. Many remarkable hunting stories of his are preserved in the traditions of the neighborhood. Once he was out hunting and raised his gun to shoot a deer, and heard a rattlesnake hissing at his feet. "Most men," said he, "would have stopped to kill the snake, but I knew the snake couldn't get away and I thought the deer might, so I shot the deer first." Another time, while hunting with a bald-headed man, they both laid down in a hunter's cabin to rest; during the night the man jumped up and yelled. A bear had stuck his cold nose against the bald head of his friend, and he was scared. "You need have no fear," says Bryant; "nothing would ever eat you." He married Abigail Hilliard, and his children were Clarissa, wife of Oliver Clinton; Elias M. married Maria Wheaton and went into the woods in the edge of Thomson in 1843 and cleared up one of the best farms in that vicinity, which he now occupies. The other children were Elvira, wife of Elon Wilcox; Jane, wife of William Benson, lives in California; Alonzo and Lazelle both died while young men, leaving families; Louisa is the wife of Arthur Price and Mary is the wife of Delos Roberts. Horace Aldrich came on the farm adjoining Elias Bryant's in 1842, and cleared up the farm where Harry Whitmarsh lives. Stephen Greenwood commenced on the farm next to Aldrich about the same time. John Gunnison commenced on the place owned by Amzi Page about 1837. Ansel Page lives on the place adjoining. Moses B. Wheaton commenced on the place that Thomas Butterfield afterwards cleared up. John Martin bought of John Tanner the farm where Charles Martin has resided for many years. Charles Brown took up a place on the old Harmony Road; he afterwards sold it to his brother Ormel, whose son Zachary resides there now.

Deacon Martin Hall was the son of Joel (1747–1843) and Elizabeth Bush (1752–1830) Hall, who were married in January, 1772, and emigrated from Connecticut into the wilderness of Vermont, where they endured the privations and sufferings incident to the early pioneers of that State. Joel Hall was a farmer in Connecticut, and served as a soldier in the War of the Revolution. His brother, Hiram, was a soldier during the entire period of that war, serving seven years. When Joel Hall and wife emigrated to Vermont, four of his brothers accompanied him. They had children,—Hannah, 1772; Joel, 1774, who came to Jackson from Vermont and remained ten or twelve years, then removed to Tioga County, Pa.; Justus, 1775; Israel, 1778; Martin died young; Lotan (1783–1854); Asa, 1785, came from Vermont and settled near Jackson Corners, where he died; Elizabeth, 1789, was the wife of Jairus Lamb, one of the first settlers of Jackson (see history of Jackson and personal sketch of C. W. Lamb, son of Jairus); Martin, January 18, 1793. Upon coming to Vermont Joel Hall had purchased a wilderness-farm situate in the town of Halifax, in Windham County, where Martin Hall was born—being the youngest of the family. Here young Martin spent his boyhood, and remained under the parental roof-tree until he reached his majority. The opportunities for education were limited and meagre, never extending beyond three months' schooling in the winter, but so assiduously and perseveringly did he apply himself to his studies, that, at the age of eighteen, he taught the school in his native town, and the succeeding term also. The War of 1812 found young Hall a member of a militia company of his town, and with others he volunteered his services as a soldier, and was made a corporal in Captain Samuel Preston's company. He is now one of the honored pensioners of that war. In January, 1814, he left the homestead in Vermont and went to Oneida County, N. Y., where he worked for a brother-in-law during the summer. He then decided to visit the home of his sister, Mrs. Jairus Lamb, in the "beech-woods" of Pennsylvania, and on foot he proceeded down the Unadilla and Susquehanna Rivers to Great Bend, and from thence, through New Milford, to the clearing of his brother-in-law in Jackson. Here he remained until October of that year, during which time he purchased of Henry Drinker one hundred and twenty-five acres of land at three dollars

per acre, and "underbrushed" three or four acres; thus beginning the first clearing on the homestead farm where he still resides, and upon which he has lived beyond the allotted age of man. In the latter part of October he started on foot for his home in Vermont, accomplishing the journey in six days. Soon after his arrival in Vermont it was publicly announced in Halifax and Marlboro', that "marriage is intended between Martin Hall, of Halifax, and Emily Lamb, of Marlboro'." The wedding took place at the home of the bride, January 18, 1815, the anniversary of Mr. Hall's twenty-second birthday. The young couple immediately made preparations for their "bridal tour," which had for its objective point their far-away Pennsylvania home. Major Joel Lamb, father of the bride, had previously visited his son Jairus, and having disposed of his farm since his return, he decided to move his family with his son-in law to Pennsylvania. A company of seventeen persons was soon formed, and two large sleds were loaded with goods. Martin Hall had purchased an ox-team, and Major Lamb furnished three more, and with two ox-teams to each sled, and a man with his horses and sleigh to carry the family, except Major and Mrs. Lamb, who had a separate conveyance, they bid adieu to friends and the "Green Mountain State." They found good sleighing, and at the end of eleven days reached the wilderness-home of Jairus Lamb. Here Martin Hall and wife resided until he had erected a log house on his own tract, into which they moved the following summer. His stock consisted of a yoke of oxen and a cow, while his business-outfit was an axe and log-chain. But early trained to habits of industry, and himself and wife having both tasted the privations and discomforts of pioneer life in their native State, they were in no wise disheartened, but hand in hand they bravely and perseveringly toiled on, with loving confidence in each other, and a firm trust and reliance on an all-wise Providence. After coming to Pennsylvania Mr. Hall was again employed as a teacher—one winter at the Gelatt school-house, and another in the one erected on his own farm.



Martin Hall

Coming to Jackson when there were but four families in the township, he has lived to see it one of the most populous in the county. Their children are Lucy Ann, 1815, wife of Robert Gelatt, a retired farmer residing in Thomson Boro'; Emily M., 1819, wife of Benj. H. Larrabee, a farmer of Windsor, N. Y.;

Lucy Lovina (1821–58) was the wife of Horace French, a farmer of Jackson; Semantha L., 1823, wife of Alpheus W. Gates, a farmer and lumberman now residing in Thomson Borough; Philander, 1826, married Sarah Greenwood, is a farmer now residing in Nebraska; Eliza Jane, 1828, wife of Edwin B. Moxley, a farmer of Jackson; Francis Marshall (1831–66) married Caroline Chamberlin and resided in Jackson at the time of his death; Rosetta Bernicy, 1834, wife of Abner M. Pease, who farms the old homestead which he purchased in 1869, and in whose pleasant home Deacon Hall is quietly and contentedly passing the evening of his long and eventful life.

The bride of his youth, after sharing his joys and sorrows, his trials and triumphs for fifty years, died at the homestead in Jackson, in 1865.

Mr. Hall's political history dates back almost to the beginning of the Republic. He has lived under every administration, and participated in the election of every President save four. His first ballot assisted in electing James Monroe, and he continued to act with the Democratic party until Harrison's nomination, from which time he acted with the Whigs as long as that party existed, and in 1857 cast his lot with the new-born Republican party, with which he has since been identified. Although having positive political views and convictions, and taking much interest in political affairs, he was not a politician or office-seeker; yet he was called by his fellow-townsmen to serve them as constable, collector, assessor and justice of the peace. He was also elected one of the auditors of Susquehanna County.

For many years he was familiarly known as "Major" Hall, a title he gained in connection with an artillery company organized at Harford, Pa., of which he was for some time captain, and from which position he was promoted to major in the battalion to which the company belonged.

But while his military title is honorable and well-deserved, and his service under the Stars and Stripes commendable, yet he has won a more fitting title, a more honorable distinction under the "banner of the cross" and in the service of the Great Commander under whom he enlisted early in life. His neighbors and friends, and especially the members and congregation of the Jackson Free-Will Baptist Church, know him by no other or prouder title than "Deacon" Hall. More than sixty-seven years ago, when this church was organized, it conferred this title upon him, and for all the years since he has held this "commission" and faithfully labored in season and out of season for the interest and welfare of this church.

In recognition of this, the church, on January 21, 1883, held special services to commemorate Deacon Hall's long official connection with it, and to extend congratulations upon his having attained his ninetieth birthday. Three days before, a large concourse of relatives and friends, by invitation of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Pease, assembled at their residence to convey to Deacon Hall congratulations upon the ninetieth anniversary of his birth. Children of the first, second and third generations were present to the number of forty. Deacon Hall converses fluently, can hear well, and his memory remains excellent; but his eyesight has recently failed, and he can see but little. He has now passed his ninety-fourth birthday. His life has been contemporary with the life of this nation, and he has lived during the most eventful period of the world's history.

BENSON DISTRICT.—Peletiah Gunnison was one of the most active men in having the Benson school-house built. Lucy Hall taught the first school. Mary Tyler was one of the first teachers. The school-house was built about 1840. Geo. Chandler, son of Dr. Chandler, commenced where Austin Benson resides. Macajah Barrett and Orrin French took up the land where Urban and Lester Paine reside. Peletiah Gunnison commenced where Edwin Leonard resides Wm. H. Bartlett came with Calvin Morse and took up land where James Hopkins lives. Moses B. Wheaton first began beyond the corner where Geo. Gelatt lives. Eli Page began on the place now owned by his son, Amasa A. Page. L. Dow Benson resides where Justus Seely commenced. Solomon Matteson began where Thomas Tallman lives. Sabin Allen resides where Hiram Houghton began. Amzi Nathan began where Ansel Page lives. John Gunnison first began on the place adjoining. Morris Griffis began where Stephen Greenwood built. Nathaniel Aldrich began where Robert Wilkinson lives. Widow Orr Tarbox owns where Joel Hill began. Hubbell Wells owned it afterwards.

Hosea Benson first went to Harford, but soon after, in 1813, located about one mile southwest of Jackson Corners. He bought an improvement of Jonathan Bryant, who had five acres of wheat sowed when he made the purchase. He took up three hundred acres and cleared up a large farm. He invented a stave-dressing machine, and had it patented. He was from New Hampshire, and was one of the founders of the Methodist Church at this place. He married Ann Aldrich and raised a very large family of children,—Austin, Maria, Sophia, Nathaniel, Caroline, Amanda, Lorenzo D., Ann Eliza, Leander C., Arza M. and Charlotte. Austin has resided longer in the township than any person now living, and glories in the fact that he is a Democrat at all times and under all circumstances. He taught school nine terms and has been a great reader, besides having his mind stored with many interesting and amusing reminiscences of the old setlers. He married Betsey Manzer. He and three of his sons—Hosea M., Philander R. and Manzer L.—were in the late war. The latter died in Salisbury prison. Hosea M. is a merchant and farmer, and, in connection with his brother Philander, is engaged in manufacturing butter tubs. Thomas K. resides in Scranton, and Nelson C. and Nathaniel live on the homestead.

Lorenzo Dow Benson is a farmer, surveyor and politician, and has been justice of the peace continuously since 1856, excepting one year. He married Emeline Dougherty, and his two boys—Le Grand is in Brandt & Schlager's bank at Susquehanna, and Frank is in Elmira. Of the girls, Maria was the wife of Elisha Brown; Sophia was the first girl born in Jackson (her first husband was Hiram Houghton, second Orville Brigham); Caroline was the wife of Jas. Bingham, one of whose sons, A. S. Bingham, is a carriage-maker at Jackson; Amanda, wife of Henry Jenkins; Ann Eliza, wife of Almon Moxley; Charlotte, wife of Luman Foster. Job Benson, brother of Hosea, commenced where Austin Benson lives. He then commenced in the woods east of the Tunkhannock and cleared up a farm. He died ——, aged eighty-two. He had a family of fourteen children. Elliott is the only one living in the township now, and he kept the first hotel at Susquehanna. James Benson, another brother, located about four miles west of Jackson village. He had three sons—Otwell, John and James D.—who divided the homestead into three farms, where they reside. There were three daughters—Eunice, wife of Sidney Morse; Margaret, wife of E. Chandler; Anna E., wife of Henry Barnard.

Hubbel Wells married Betsy Marble and settled in Jackson, near Austin Benson's. Of his children, Hubbel Wells, Jr., died recently at Susquehanna. Levi moved West. Olive was the first wife of Reuben Harris, and the mother of five of his children. Gratia was the wife of Chauncy Lamb; Lavina, wife of Macajah Barrett; Zorada, wife of Nathaniel Hill. Horatio M. was an excellent singer, which is a family characteristic, and a noted mimic and punster, and in connection with Austin Benson and other old settlers, could make more fun than a clown. The old settlers of Jackson were noted for gathering around the hearthstone and telling stories and jesting, and in this Horatio Wells was conspicuous; but his life was not all wit and humor; he was a good, sensible man withal.

James Cargill (4th).—The first Cargill of whom we have any record was Rev. Donald Cargill, of Scotland, born about 1610, who suffered death by hanging at the hands of the opposers and persecutors of the Protestant clergy of that day, on account of his belief and his advocacy of religious liberty. A descendant of his, John Cargill, left Scotland during the Scottish rebellion and went to Ireland, where he died. His son James and daughter Mary Ann, after the death of their father, came to this country about 1820, and settled in Pautuxet, Mass. Mary Ann married Robert Kennedy, of Norwich, Conn.; James Cargill (1st) married Phebe Smith, daughter of Benjamin, a son of Lord Stephen Smith, who was a refugee from England during the rebellion, and had been a member of Cromwell's Parliament. James and Phebe settled at South Kingston, R. I., where he purchased a farm and mill privilege. They had children,—Mary, John, James (2d), Chloe, Lucy and Benjamin. James Cargill (2d) was born in South Kingston, R. I., February 27, 1729, and married Dorcas Arnold, of Smithfield, R. I. They had children,—Rhoda, James (3d), David, Nathan, John, George and Daniel. These births are recorded in the Cumberland records. James Cargill (3d) was born in Cumberland, R. I., April 22, 1762. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, although but sixteen when he entered the army. He taught school for a time after the war. In 1786 he married Chloe Chafee (1766–1836), a native of Westminster, Vt., and settled in Richmond, N. H. In 1814 he gathered his worldly possessions together, and placing them, with his family, in an ox-cart drawn by two yoke of oxen, he left New Hampshire and came to this county, where he settled in West Jackson. After the death of his wife he resided with his sons, Ira and James (4th), and died at the house of the latter in 1848, at the age of eighty-six. He was somewhat eccentric, and previous to his removal from New Hampshire, was a Quaker in practice and profession, but after coming to Jackson he became a member of the Methodist Church. Their children were,—Nancy (1787–1878) was the wife of Calvin Stone, and removed from Vermont to Jackson in 1815; Arnold (1788–1863) remained a number of years after attaining his majority with his father, afterwards married the widow of a deceased brother and settled in Thomson; James (4th) (1781–1865); Ira (1792–1857) married Anna Hine, and settled in Wayne County, Pa., where he died; Clarrissa (1794–1852) married William Segur, and settled in Jackson; Chloe (1796–1869) married William Cleveland, and latter part of her life lived in Thomson; Dorcas (1799–1853) was the wife of Berry Wellman, and settled in New Milford; Nisena (1802–87) was the wife of Joel B. Strickland, of Illinois; Thomas Jefferson (1802–83) married Sally Cook, and settled in Jackson, where he died; Rachel, 1806, widow of Joseph Lewis, now residing in Illinois; Electa (1809–78) died unmarried.

James Cargill (4th) was born in Richmond, Cheshire County, N. H., April 28, 1791. When his father removed from New Hampshire he went to Rhode Island, and worked until the fall of that year, and then came on foot, with a pack on his back, to the wilderness-home of his father in Jackson. In 1815 he took up a tract of woodland, which he converted into the farm upon which he lived for fifty years, and where he died—now the residence of his son, John Wesley. He was four times married—first, in 1817, to Sarah Comfort (1799–1818), daughter of John and Phebe Comfort, who were among the first settlers on the Susquehanna River in Harmony. (For history Comfort family see Harmony township.) They had one child, Sarah Comfort (1818–42), who married Rev. William Reddy, a Methodist clergyman. In 1819 he married Hannah Comfort (1801–

42), a sister of his first wife. Their children are Hester Ann, 1824, a widow of Rev. George H. Blakeslee, a Methodist clergyman, who died in 1876, now residing with her daughter Mary, who is the wife of Prof. T. B. Stowell, Ph.D., of the State Normal School, at Cortland, N. Y. Her sons are Rev. Francis Durbin, 1846, graduate of Syracuse University, married Augusta M., also a graduate of Syracuse University, daughter of Hon. S. Hubbard, of Geneseo, N. Y., has been for many years a principal of East Greenwich Seminary, R. I., and is a member of



James Cargill

New England Southern Conference; Erasmus Darwin (1847–83), graduate of Syracuse University, for several years acting principal of State Normal School, Potsdam, N. Y., graduate of Albany Law School, married Emma Louise Qua, teacher in Potsdam Normal School. Her other daughters are, Helen E. married Prof. Warren Mann, A. M., of the Normal School at Potsdam, N. Y.; Clara M. married J. Willard Miller, Lincoln, Neb.; Emma J. married Jasper L. Kellogg, Lincoln, Neb. Parley Smith, 1826, married in 1848 Betsey, daughter of John J. and Hannah Shafer, born in Schoharie County, N. Y., in 1828. After marriage settled in Wayne County, Pa., where he purchased sixty-six acres of wild land and erected a log house. In 1864 he removed from Wayne County, and came to the old homestead in Jackson, where he remained one year, when he went to Thomson, and purchased of William Witter the farm where he now resides. He has been a member of the Methodist Church since he became settled in life, and has been class leader, steward and trustee, and also Sabbath-school superintendent. Originally a Democrat in politics, he has for many years been identified with the Republican party, and has served his town as school director and supervisor. They have children,—Elias Parley, 1850, married Matilda M. Bennett, residing in Thomson; James Emory (1854–57); Ella Betsey, 1856, wife of James M. Brown, residing in Thomson; Phebe Jane, 1859, wife of W. J. Bills, residing in Scranton, was a schoolteacher for several years previous to her marriage; James Harvey (1829–54) was a graduate of the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pa. Converted at the age of nine, he early evinced a desire for the ministry, and, after receiving his diploma, was admitted to the Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The untimely death of this young

clergyman at Susquehanna, on the 4th of July, 1854, by the discharge of a cannon, is still fresh in the minds of many. He had but just entered the ministry, having preached one year on the Scranton and Providence Circuit, and the year previous to his death, at Susquehanna and Lanesboro'. But in this brief time he had developed rare and distinguished ability that gave promise of a life of great usefulness and honor. John Wesley, 1831, educated at the common schools and at Wyoming Seminary and Harford University, married, in 1856, Abagail Amelia, daughter of Martin and Irena Bunnell, born in 1835, and was a student at Harford University and a teacher for six terms before marriage. After his marriage settled in Thomson, where he remained until his father's death, in 1865, when he sold the Thomson farm to his brother and removed to the homestead, which he purchased of the heirs where he still resides. In 1864 he went to Chattanooga, Tenn., and was in the Construction Corps of the army for a time. He is literary in his tastes, writing for the press occasionally, and sometimes expressing himself poetically. Previous to marriage he taught school—the first time in a log school-house in Jackson, when he was eighteen. He was identified with the anti-slavery party previous to the war; since that time he has acted with the Democratic party, and often with pen and voice has zealously advocated its principles. In 1853 he was elected county auditor, and in 1878 was elected to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for two years, and acceptably served his constituents. They have one son, Manlius Wilmot, 1859, educated at Keystone Academy and at East Greenwich Academy, R. I., married, in 1886, Elizabeth Roe, was principal of the Thomson and Oakland graded schools, and now teaching in a normal school in Ohio; Phebe, 1833, was a graduate of Wyoming Seminary, was a teacher for several years, and for one year was preceptress of the Indiana Female College, married, in 1857, Addison P. Smith, a real estate broker of New York City. Their children are Evelyn, 1860, and two sons, Jerome and Guy, who died young. Daniel, (1835–65) took a preparatory course at Wyoming Seminary, and entered Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., where he graduated with honors; married, in 1865, Hattie E., daughter of Hon. James Mumford, of Starrucca, who died in 1866; one son, Daniel, 1866, survives them. Emory (1837–54). James Cargill, (4th) was converted in 1816, and joined the Methodist Church, and continued an active member during his life. He was a class-leader for nearly forty years. His home was the home of the itinerant. For twenty years his home was the place where the people congregated for worship, he furnishing fuel and lights for the purpose. He ever gave liberally for the building of churches and the preaching of the gospel. He often rode on horseback five or six miles to attend prayer-meetings. His "daily walk and conversation" were consistent with his profession. He lived at peace with his neighbors, and never had a lawsuit or church trial. Early taught in the school of industry and economy, he perseveringly toiled amid the discomforts that the pioneers of those days encountered, until in the evening of his life he found himself surrounded with the comforts fairly earned by the frugality of his earlier years.

Calvin Stone settled adjoining Cargill's, where Fremont Butterfield lives. Wilson Stone, one of the sons, resides in North Jackson. Ira Cargill commenced near by and remained a short time. Simeon Slocum settled near the school-house where Mrs. Potter lives. Jesse Dix moved from Mt. Pleasant to Jackson in 1832, and went into the woods and cleared up a good farm, now owned by William Pickering. He died in 1864, aged seventy-three, and his wife died in 1879, aged eighty-six. The family have all left the township.

Moses B. Wheaton (1790–1866), a native of Richmond, N. H., married Mary Aldrich (1795–1874), of the same place, and settled in Jackson township in 1814, where Dr. Wheaton now resides. He cleared up a farm, and taught school for fourteen years, being the first school-teacher in the township. He removed to North Jackson in 1825 and died there. He had a large family: Julia Ann, wife of Horace Aldrich, of Jackson; Laura Ann was the wife of Martin E. B. Larrabee, of Jackson; Mary Elvira had two husbands, first, Parley Potter, second, Chauncey Lamb; Fostina L. is the widow of M. T. Whitney, of Thomson; Lydia M., wife of E. M. Bryant, of Thomson; Dr. Washington W. resides in Binghamton; Dr. William W., of Jackson; Almeda E., wife of Henry Benson, of Jackson, second, Henry P. Crary, of Binghamton; Thomas J., of Wilkes-Barre; Cleopatra P. died at seventeen; Catharine Melissa, wife of R. V. Whitney, of Thomson; Nancy A., wife of William W. Holmes, of Jackson; Sarah J., dead; Lamira A., wife of Stephen Jenkins, of Thomson.

Enos Whitney was born at Branford, Conn., in 1761. He served six months in the Revolutionary War. In 1787 he married Eunice Avery, and in 1818 came to Gibson township, and located on the farm adjoining his son Thaddeus, who had come in 1817. Enos Whitney died in 1838, aged seventy-eight, and is buried at Union Hill Cemetery. Mrs. Whitney took letters from the Congregational Church in Connecticut and became one of the constituent members of the church on Union Hill. She died in 1846, aged eighty-five. Their children were Laura, wife of Leonard Tiffany, of Mount Pleasant; Thaddeus, who married Thirza Washburn; Eunice H., wife of Moses Chamberlain; Billias married Jane Chase, and died in Harford, aged fifty-six; Anna was the wife of Preserved Pickering; Enos married Margery Merriman and lived in Gibson; Paulina was the wife of Riley Case and lived in Lenox, where she died in 1850; Everett married Julia Merriman and lived at Great Bend; he died in 1886, aged eighty-one. Da-

vid E., son of Billias, went out as captain of Company B, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He resigned after a few months, and is now a resident of Burrows' Hollow.

Thaddeus Whitney, above-mentioned, came from Connecticut in 1817, and bought an improvement of Samuel Washburn on the old Newburg road, one mile from Smiley. He cleared up a farm and carried on farming and blacksmithing until he died, in 1860, aged sixty-one. He was a single man when he came here, and married a daughter of Joseph Washburn, Esq. Their children were Julia Ann, wife of John Manzer, a resident of Gibson; Jane M., wife of Gilbert Williams, of New Milford; Joseph E., who married Elizabeth A. Parmenter, of Gibson; Francis M.; Harriet A., wife of J. Sheldon Tiffany, of Mount Pleasant; Henrietta M., wife of F. M. Elting, of Oneonta; Freeman P. married Sarah Hine, and resides on the homestead; he was corporal in Company B, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and was captured by Mosby's men September 27, 1864, and was a prisoner at Salisbury five months; Harlan S. enlisted in the same company and died in the army; Eliza O. died young; W. Richmond married Helen Washburn, and resides in Oneonta.

Francis Marion Whitney was born in Gibson July 8, 1826. He helped his father on the farm until he was twenty-two years of age, and attended the common schools winters when he could be spared from such services; his help was needed by his father, because he had to pay for his farm twice. He supposed he had a sufficient title from the settler of whom he purchased, but found that the title had to come from the land-owners in Philadelphia. Francis stayed at home to assist his father in his efforts to pay for his land. He next started for himself, and bought one hundred and twenty-six acres of land on the east branch of the Tunkhannock, where his son William resides. He went in debt for this property, and by hard labor cleared it up and paid for it. He then purchased the Charles Potter farm of eighty acres, and removed to Jackson Centre, where he resided a number of years, and made improvements on the place, consisting of a store, dwelling-house and barns. He next bought a hotel property at Susquehanna, known as the "Benson House," now "Cascade House," and removed there intending to keep hotel; but when he saw men coming there to purchase whiskey who needed their money for their families, he became so disgusted with the business that he sold out in three months and purchased the Major Lamb farm, in Jackson, where he now resides. He manages this farm and also the farm at Jackson Centre. Besides farming, Mr. Whitney has been a drover and handled a large amount of stock. His life has been an active one; few farmers in the county have labored more industriously or been more successful than he has. He married Julia A. Belcher, born July 12, 1828, daughter of William Belcher, one of the first settlers in Gibson, on the Claflin place. He died in Ararat at an advanced age. Eliza, another daughter, is the wife of Ira Washburn, of Gibson. Their children were Libbie, who died at the age of sixteen; Emily; William T., who married Mary Hill, and resides on the place where his father first began; Hattie, wife of Horace A. Bushnell, station agent at Nineveh; Elbert married ——, a daughter of Wallace Barnes, and resides on his father's farm, near the Gibson and Jackson line; Frank and George live at home.

Phineas Pickering (1771–1849) came to New Milford when a young man and married Anna Kent (1780–1866). His brother Jotham came with him, and they both settled in Gibson, near Gelatt, in 1812, on farms adjoining. Phineas cleared up the farm where the widow of Edgar Whitney now resides. He was a sober and industrious man, working at the trade of shoe-making in winter and farming in summer. He and his wife were members of the Free-will Baptist Church at Union Hill. They secured a comfortable livelihood and reared a large family of children, and died at a ripe old age. Their children were Augustus, who married Lydia Tripp, and resided in Jackson, where H. S. Brown now lives; John B. married Elsie Tripp, and resided in Gibson, where A. Manzer now lives; Flora was the wife of Jones Isbell, a cabinet-maker, who died in Binghamton; Sophia was the wife of Henry Barriger, a resident of Uniondale; Myra was the wife of George Jennings, a resident of Scott, Wayne County, Pa.

Jotham Pickering was born in 1810, at New Milford, but spent his boyhood days from 1812 with his parents in Gibson. He was too good to work, to be sent to school when there was anything to do on the farm, but he improved his meager opportunities winters and remembers his old teachers with pleasure. The first school he attended was taught by Horace Thayer, on Kennedy Hill. He afterwards attended school at Gelatt. Chas. Chandler, P. K. Williams and Martin Hall were teachers there, The day before he was twenty-one years old he took his axe and went into the woods on the hill where he now resides and commenced chopping a fallow. He purchased thirty-five acres of land where his house stands, of Torrey Whitney, which with subsequent purchases amounted to one hundred and twenty acres, his present farm. He commenced without a dollar in his pocket, having nothing but his axe, a determined purpose and strong muscles to depend upon to secure means to pay for his land and support for his family. In 1837 he married Mary Ann Hopkins, who was born in Rhode Island in 1817. She was a daughter of Peter Hopkins; one sister, Ann, wife of Edgar Barton, resides at Susquehanna; Joanna, wife of Arthur Vosbery, resides at Havre de Grace, Maryland. Mrs. Pickering has been a true helpmate, in the discharge of every duty devolving upon a farmer's wife with fidelity. Mr. Pickering proceeded to clear up a farm and pay



F. M. Whitney

for his land. His well-tilled fields are the visible tokens of the competency which he has secured by honest industry. His first rude log cabin has given place to a comfortable dwelling, and he has recently erected one of the most commodious and conveniently arranged barns in the county, with underground stabling for forty head of cattle. He has a good orchard and keeps a few sheep, but depends upon dairying, which he has pursued successfully for many years. Mr. Pickering is nature's man, blasted right out of the rock, and is a good specimen of the Susquehanna County farmer, who has made his money by pure farming. He is a Republican, and his townsmen have elected him Supervisor; but he is no office-seeker, and does not trouble himself much about politics or politicians. He and his wife have been members of the Methodist Church for more than forty years, and for eighteen years he has been one of the stewards of the church. Both are hale and strong, the result of well-ordered lives. Their children are Martin A., who married Esther Lewis, and resides in Jackson; Sirana H., wife of Elon Dix, died in 1882, aged forty years; Joanna is the wife of C. D. Mumford, of Starrucca.

JACKSON CENTER.—The first owner of the land where the roads corner extending north so as to include a portion of the village, and the oldest document connected therewith, is the lease of Joshua Harris to his son-in-law Uriah Thayer. This quaint document is dated Jackson, June 2, and reads as follows:

"This Indenture made between Joshua Harris, of Halifax, County of Windham, State of V. T., of the first part and Uriah Thayer and Lydia Thayer, his wife, now residing in Jackson, Susquehannah, State of Pennsylvania, of the second part. Now, this indenture witnesseth that Joshua Harris dose hereby leese unto his well beloved duahfter, Lydia Thaye, and son-in-law, Uriah Thayer, a sartain tract of land here after discribed, and for the purpose hereafter mentioned, and under the restrictions hereafter inserted. The land is fifty acres, lying in the Township of Jackson County and State abov mentioned, it is part of the lot No. 5, survaid Joseph Shippe, ym, beginning at the origanal north line sd lot at the east side of the Harmony Road, leading from Joel Lamb's to Stephen Tuckor's; thense south on the east side of sd Road to the four corners whare the Ararat Road leading from David Briant's to ararat intersects the Harmoney Road; thense easterly on the South line of my land I bought, deeded to me by Jonas Preston and Nathan Banker, of the city of Philadelphia, and sd deed is recorded in Montrose. I say on the North and South line of sd land beginning or joining to the Harmony Road the east side, thens extending east, far enough east to make fifty acres. The Tunkhannock Crick runs through the fifty acres near the middle of sd fifty acres. The above discribed fifty acres I, Joshua Harris, Lease unto my children before mentioned, during their life, for their own comfort and use, that they may theirby be enabled to provide for their Rising family, which now consists of seven children, all healthy at preasant thru Divine Goodness. The eldest of them is not yet nine years old, all of them vary prommiceing Children, and dear to Joshua Harris their grandfather."

The lease provides for building houses, planting orchards, &c., and "in case of sickness or death of Uriah or Lydia or any other misfortune that may render it necessary for Joshua Harris or his wife, Clarissa, to use the place for the before-mentioned family, they shall have the privilege of doing it." This lease was confirmed by will probated in 1850 giving the above fifty acres and twenty acres more to the children of Uriah Thayer when the youngest was of age. Reuben Harris, his son, also came in possession of another part of the Joshua Harris property in 1826, and lived at the corners nearly half a century and died there in 1885, aged eighty. E. W. Tucker owns the property now. Nathaniel Hill worked in a mill, and his health failed and he purchased some groceries and kept them in his father's house for a year or two, then he purchased a lot off of the Thayer property and erected a small store about 1830–40, which with additions and re-building constitutes the present hotel property known as the "Geary House." Hill kept whiskey, tobacco, groceries, &c., the usual stock in trade of the early store, and he was postmaster also from 1837 to 1844. In 1842 Warren Tingley went into partnership with him and the house was enlarged for a tavern in connection with store-keeping. This firm soon failed and the property fell into the hands of a man by the name of Jones. His successors in the ownership of the hotel have been Turner, Bartlett, Van Horn and Geary. The Central Hotel was started as a drug store in 1860 by Chauncy Fletcher. In 1867 the house passed into possession of Delos Roberts who refitted and enlarged it, changing it from a grocery store to a hotel. The house was originally built by Roswell Culver and John Olin and sold to Dr. Whitney who sold to Fletcher, who had the post-office during the war when so many anxious wives and mothers approached the office with trembling hearts, not knowing what news they would hear from the "boys in blue."

Alvin J. and Samuel Seymour succeeded Hill in the grocery business about 1844. They soon discontinued, and that was the last mercantile business that was carried on in the old pioneer house of the village. It was thereafter used exclusively as a hotel. After the Seymours discontinued James D. Hill commenced business above where the Baptist parsonage now stands. He also had the post office, where Whitney and Foster converted a blacksmith shop into a grocery store. Frank Benson had this store afterwards and Charles A. De Lancy has a grocery store and the post-office there now. Isaac Comfort, son of John Comfort, one of the first settlers of Lanesborough, bought a tract of land which had been taken up by Asa Hall, just north of Thayers', (Stephen Tucker had the third house in the place, the Reuben Harris place on the corner and the Hill hotel being the others.) Hiram R. Houghton, of Massachusetts, through the advice and encouragement of Stephen Tucker, bought the Comfort tract and erected the first blacksmith shop in the village and paid for the land by blacksmithing. He married Sophia Benson and died when only thirty-six years of age, leaving four children. Hosea Benson bought the interest of one of the girls and after the war, in September 1865, he erected a store. The first firm was Benson, Manzer & Tucker and they did a business of sixty

thousand dollars in three years, when their partnership expired by limitation, and H. M. Benson took charge of the business which he has continued until now. Daniel D. Duren built a wagon-shop which he converted into a store about 1880 where Charles Estabrook now sells goods. H. M. and P. K. Benson started a hemlock butter-tub factory in 1878 and made the first hemlock butter-tubs in this country. It had been supposed previous to this that butter would not keep in a hemlock tub. They employed from ten to fifteen hands for eight years and used two hundred and fifty thousand feet of hemlock per year, and manufactured from thirty thousand to forty thousand tubs per year. The timber supply is growing less and the factory is not doing as much as formerly. Houghton had the first blacksmith shop near Stephen Tucker's. He was succeeded by Mr. Miller, Elias M. Bryant and Joseph Foster whose shop was converted into a store. Frank and William Spencer, Stewart Hobart and C. C. Bookstaver are the present blacksmiths. A. S. Bingham and C. C. Bookstaver erected a wagon-shop and have made as many as seventy-five wagons and four hundred sleighs in one year, but the average number is much less. A. S. Bingham has the business now. The village is centrally located in a fine farming district and contains two hotels, three stores, a wagon-shop, a butter-tub factory, a blacksmith shop, two physicians, a school-house, two churches and about one hundred inhabitants.

A post-office was established in 1833, called Barryville, with Amos Chase as post-master. In 1836 the name was changed to Jackson. In 1837 Nathaniel Hill was appointed post-master; James D. Hill, 1844; Guerdon G. Williams, 1854; Chancy Fletcher, 1861; Delos Roberts, 1866; H. M. Benson, 1871; Le Grand Benson, 1879; Frank A. Benson, 1880; Sanford J. Engle, 1881; Charles A. De Lancey, 1885. North Jackson post-office was established April 21, 1854, with William Birdsall as postmaster. His successors have been Nathan S. Williams, 1856; James Y. Potter, 1861; Jesse L. Williams, July, 1861; Frederick Bryant, 1865; Susan C. Davidson, 1882. A post-office was established at Lake View in 1879, A. D. Corse, post-master. Pelatiah Gunnison was the first justice of the peace in Jackson by appointment of the Governor. James Hall, Martin Hall, Reuben Hill, Wm. H. Bartlett, Roswell Culver, Nelson French and Lorenzo Dow Benson have been justices since. Mr. Benson was first elected in 1856; after the expiration of the first term he was re-elected, but refused to take his commission; but, being elected again the following year, he has been continued by re-election until the present time.

Stephen Tucker was born in Halifax, Windham County, Vt., February 9, 1794. He was three months in the War of 1812, and the November before he was twenty-one he and Joseph Bryant started on foot for Pennsylvania, having for his outfit a pack of twenty-nine pounds, a good reputation and the good wishes of many friends. He arrived in Jackson the last of December and hired to Hosea Benson. At this time Hosea Benson, Jairus Lamb, David Bryant and Deacon Daniel Tingley were the only residents in Jackson. During the summer he contracted for one hundred and twenty-six acres of land, chopped and cleared two acres and rolled up a log house. He returned to Vermont and married Lucy Harris, sister of Reuben Harris, and returned to his cabin in the wilderness and cleared up a farm. During the construction of the New York and Erie Railroad he contracted for and delivered one thousand tons of coal in Broome and Chenango Counties, drawing it from Carbondale, a distance of fifty miles, bringing salt, pork and stoves in return; he brought the first stoves into this section. He was a constituent member of the Jackson Baptist Church and rendered liberal aid in the erection of the church in 1842. He died in 1882, aged eighty-eight. His children were James, who commenced where J. H. Miles lives and afterwards lived where his son Stephen does; Clarissa has been a teacher nearly all her life in Wisconsin; Elizabeth was first married to N. M. Wills, and her second husband was W. H. Bartlett; Sarah was the wife of Rufus Walworth; Williston resides in Thomson borough. Eunice was the wife of J. H. Miles; Evander resides on the homestead; Emerson N. resides on the Reuben Harris farm; Amos lives in Wichita, Kansas (Reuben Harris lived on the corner many years and died in 1884 at an advanced age); Olive is the wife of Jas. C. Bushnell and Ella the wife of Eli Bloxam, of Ararat. Ichabod Hill came the next year after Martin Hall did and located adjoining him. His children were James, Nathaniel, Archibald, Reuben, Eunice and Achsah. Reuben remained on the homestead, which is now occupied by his son Isaac. Joseph Powers lived neighbor to Hall; he bought of Ichabod Powers, who took up the land before Hall came. His children were Joseph, Eliza, Eunice, William and Esther. Eunice and William reside on the homestead. Eliza is the wife of Harvey Gray, of Rush. David Barrett came early and sold his improvement to Eli Barnes and returned to Vermont. Charles C. Barnes occupies the place now. Alzada, wife of Horace Payne, and Martha were the daughters. Jonathan Moxley resided where his son Edwin lives. Jas. Cargill, Sr., settled where J. D. Benson lives, and Edward Moxley afterwards lived where Arnold Cargill began. Henry Perry lived near Hall. Captain Page came in 1816. His son, Rosman Page, owns the place now. L. S. Page was justice of the peace many years. The first saw-mill was built on a branch of the Tunkhannock by Russell Whitney. Leander Griffis has a grist-mill.

Leander Griffis.—His grandfather, Abner Griffis, served as a minute man in the Revolutionary war, and received a pension until his death, at the age of over eighty years, at Unadilla, N. Y. In the spring of 1799, with Ebenezer Whipple and his step-



Gotham C. Pickering

son, Ezra Lathrop, he came down the Susquehanna River from Unadilla to the mouth of the Wyalusing Creek in canoes; thence up that creek on ox-sleds to Bolles Flats between Fairdale and Grangerville on the Creek road. For many years he resided with his son, Elisha, a hotel-keeper and farmer of Forest Lake township, and, after the death of his wife, returned to Unadilla, where he died. A further account of the Griffis family will be found in the sketch of Byron Griffis, of Jessup township.

His second son, John Griffis (1785–1865), a native of Unadilla, removed with his parents to Susquehanna County, and when of age took up a piece of land and commenced to clear and improve it. He shortly afterwards returned to New York State and married Susannah (1792–1865), daughter of Ebenezer and Susannah (Marsh) Leonard. After marriage, returned to Rush, where he remained until 1830, when he removed to Jackson and purchased of Arby Rounds one hundred and twenty-six acres of land, which he cleared up, improved and lived upon until he died. He was a great hunter, and to recount the number of deer and other wild animals that tradition has it he killed would read like a tale of fiction to day.

Himself and family attended the Jackson Baptist Church, of which his wife was a member. He was an influential citizen of Jackson, and he was esteemed and respected by his fellow-townsmen to the day of his death. Himself and wife died the same year, and were buried on the homestead farm. Their children were Patty, wife of Joel Turrell, of Forest Lake; Lydia, wife of Manning Woodmansee, of Buckingham, Wayne County, Pa.; Lovina, wife of Miner Turrell, of Forest Lake; Seymour, married and resided in Jackson until his death; Leander; Morris, married and was residing in Buckingham, Wayne County, Pa., when the war of Rebellion broke out, enlisted for three years, at the end of which term he re-enlisted, was taken prisoner and confined in prison where he died; Edwin, was married and living in Ontario County, N. Y., during the war, was a soldier in the army and died at Harper's Ferry hospital; Sylvester, married and residing in Jackson; Susannah, widow of Almanson Nye, residing in Jackson; Adeline, wife of N. P. Nye, residing in Jackson,—all except the latter born in Rush. Leander, the second son of John and Susannah Griffis, was born October 22, 1819. He was eleven years old when his parents came to Jackson, and during his boyhood had the usual advantages of the district schools of that day. But the lessons of those early years were not all learned from books. By precept and example he had early engrafted on his mind the broad and philanthropic principles embodied in the "golden rule." He early learned that industry, sobriety and economy were necessary adjuncts to success in life. He remained with his father on the farm until his marriage. In 1846 he married Phidelia, daughter of Obed and Mehitabel (Marsh) Nye, who came from Vermont to Jackson in 1816 and settled on the farm now occupied by N. P. Nye, where they died,—the former at the age of eighty-seven, the latter aged seventy-three. Here their daughter, Phidelia, was born, December 23, 1819. Their other children were Harriet, who married Oramel Brown, of Jackson; Norman P., now residing on the homestead in Jackson; Almanson, who resided in Jackson until his death; Lodema, who married Joseph G. Moore, of Jackson; Marcella, wife of Sylvester Griffis, of Jackson, and Pherona, wife of Wallace Barnes, of Gibson. Immediately upon his marriage, Mr. Griffis removed to a woodland tract that he had previously purchased, and upon which he had erected a small house and made some improvements. Here he remained two years, when he sold it and removed to the homestead farm, which he afterwards purchased of the heirs, and upon which he now resides. His present comfortable and commodious home he erected in 1870. Their children are Orville, 1847, married Abbie J., daughter of Elias Bryant, of Thomson, is a farmer, and resides on the homestead; Flora, 1848, married Charles T. Belcher, a farmer of Jackson.

In politics, Mr. Griffis has clung to the political faith of his ancestors, which was democratic, and for many years he has been a representative democrat in his town. While active and persistent in advocacy of the principles of his party and in efforts for its success, yet never offensively so, and his fellow-citizens, both in town and county, have attested their appreciation of his integrity and ability by frequently electing him to various offices within their gift. He has served his township on election boards, as auditor, school director and supervisor, and in 1882, '83 and '84 he honorably and creditably served the county as one of its county commissioners. Among the thrifty and intelligent farmers of Jackson, Mr. Griffis stands in the front rank, and a life of industry and perseverance has had its reward in surrounding him with home comforts in his declining years.

William Barrett came from Vermont to Jackson, in 1829, and settled where O. E. Barrett now lives. He cleared up that farm and reared a family of six boys and three girls. Three of the boys,—Stanford W., Wallace W. and Edwin L., reside in Binghamton. Volney B. and Charles C., reside in Jackson. Leroy died in Columbus, Ohio. Levi, Hosea, David and Chester, brothers of William, came later. Levi located near East New Milford. Hosea located near Lake View, in 1832. He built a frame house that winter, and moved in the next spring. He bought fifty-six acres and cleared up a farm. He married Polly Lindsley. Three of his sons,—Alvin, Luther and Alonzo, reside in Jackson. George resides at Susquehanna. Hollis is a merchant at Burrows' Hollow. Smith is in McKean County. Elias, son of Austin, is a butcher. Mrs. Barrett is living, aged eighty-seven. George W. Tyler cleared the farm where he lives. George Curtis, and his son James

Curtis, present county commissioner, reside in North Jackson.

Edwin L. Leonard came from Vermont in 1830, and was the first settler on the Upper Tunkhannock, on what is now the creek road. He lived a short time with Austin Benson, until he had made a clearing and erected a frame house. He died at the age of seventy-one. His wife, whose maiden name was —Marsh, married again, and is living, aged eighty-one. There were ten children in Mr. Leonard's family,—Lorenzo D. married and died in Minnesota. Frederick F. married Emily Hollister, of Salem, and resides on the homestead farm, which, for its size, is the best farm in Jackson township. They have three children,—one daughter, Kate, a school teacher, and two sons. Leroy C., of the original family, resides in Illinois. Cordelia M., married E. R. Houghton, of Susquehanna. Josephine is the wife of W. W. Larrabee, of Jackson. Cynthia V. was the wife of Melvin Larrabee. Edwin A. married Mary Miles, and resides in Jackson. Velosco V. and Fillmore M. live in Nebraska.

Veranous Larrabee came from Windham County, Vt., in March, 1831. He first located near William Bartlett's, then he bought where Isaac Hill lives; from there he went to Jackson Corners, and started a little tannery where Dr. Wheaton lives. He died in 1864, aged seventy-five. His wife was Lucy Bennett, and they had a family of twelve children. Among them,—Adin B., who lives in North Jackson, and has one son George. Lorenzo D. Benjamin, who lives in Windsor, N. Y. One of his sons, Hadley B., was county superintendent of Wayne County two terms. Charlotte was the wife of Calvin Dix. Asa Hammond is her second husband. Lorenzo D. has one boy, Melvin, resides in Jackson. Emory B., the oldest boy, came with his father, being then nineteen years of age, and located where Elias Barrett lives, and cleared up that farm. He married Laura Wheaton, and had a family of seven sons,—Alfred W., a school teacher, William H., Oscar G., Windsor, John W., Winfield C.—Emery B. and all of his boys but the youngest son were in the army, and all came out alive. Oscar was twice a prisoner, and was one of the one thousand one hundred that lived without tasting food for five days at the second Bull Run battle. They all reside in the county in the vicinity of home. William H. owns the George Perry farm, and is erecting one of the finest residences in the county. He has one of the most convenient slaughter-houses and meat-shops in the State. The building is thirty-six feet square, and has a stone floor, with blood channels in the slaughter-room, a large cooler for meats in summer, a winter meat cellar, salt meat cellar, hide cellar, etc. A ten horse-power engine runs the sausage cutter and tallow-rendering machine, a French burr-mill for feed, besides supplying heat for the building. Mr. Larrabee has been running meat into Susquehanna for twenty-six years.

Nelson French came to Jackson from Dummerston, Vt., in 1831, and took up seventy-eight acres of land in the wilderness, and cleared up the farm where he now resides. He was county commissioner in 1863 and has been deacon in the Congregational Church many years. He has six children, all of whom located in the vicinity. Ephraim French, father of Nelson, came later and located where Tallman lives. The Free Will Baptist Church is built upon part of this ground. Charles French, another son, in September, 1832, and first located where John Calnon lives. He sold that and located where he now resides. He had a large family that are scattered far and wide. Smith L. resides on the homestead. Nathaniel French came into the neighborhood when Charles did and cleared up a farm. He married Betsey Chase and raised a large family of children. Martin, Edwin, Newell, Myron, Merritt, Sylvester L., Sabria M., Chloe C. and Almeron Gat Corse commenced where Charles French now lives. William Larrabee came with Charles French and cleared the place now owned by his son, B. F. Larrabee. Solomon Madison was here when French came, and Ephraim French bought his improvement of his son Sheffield Madison. Joseph Madison, Solomon's oldest son, first made a clearing where Yale lives. The French school-house was built about 1835.

Savory District.—John S. Savory and Guerdon Williams came from Connecticut together, in 1823, and found their way to what has long been known as Savorytown, more recently Lake View, and rolled up two log cabins about six rods apart, on the knoll above Jasper J. Savory's. The only settler in the vicinity at that time was Deacon Norris, who was the pioneer in the neighborhood. Savory had been in the War of 1812. He cleared up a farm and died in 1867, aged eighty years. Jasper J. Savory, his only living son, resides on the homestead. Guerdon Williams' daughter Phebe was the wife of Alonzo Perry. The farm is now owned by A. D. Corse.

Deacon Nathaniel Norris came from Vermont in 1816. His farm joined Savory's on the southwest. His log cabin was the first house in the district, and the first frame house that he built sixty years ago is standing. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, a deacon in the Baptist Church, a leader in the Sunday-schools and prayer-meeting, and a good citizen. Amasa, one of his sons, resides on the farm adjoining the homestead which is now owned by Billings Burdick. Nathan Knowlton came a few years later and stopped in Deacon Norris' log house, until he built a log house on the place now owned by his son Hollis Knowlton. Silas Gates located on the place adjoining where his son Maynard lives; Lewis, John and Charles, his other sons, reside in the vicinity. Hosea Barrett settled where his son Luther L. resides. Israel B. Gregory came to the place where Daniel Gregory lives. Stephen Mann and Nathaniel Bixby took up farms in the district. Solomon Matteson



A. D. Corse

came later and resided on the Norris place; Orrin, one of his sons, lives in the northern part of the township. Hiram Follet was an early settler here. Archibald Hill erected the first saw-mill on the outlet of Butler Lake. M. B. Washburn has a saw-mill and feed-mill there now. Henry Morris started a store on the corner and did a good business. The Lake View post-office was established in 1879, A. D. Corse, postmaster; the residents of the neighborhood built a school-house on the corner, about 1832. The first schools were in Guerdon Williams' barn in summer, and log house in winter; Lucina Farrar was the first teacher. Clarissa Tucker and A. D. Corse taught here.

LIEUTENANT ASA DODGE CORSE.—His grandfather, Rufus Corse, was a native of Vermont. His children were Calvin, Gad, Luther, Chester, Leonard, Hannah, Mercy, Molly and Sally—all born in Vermont. Of these, Calvin, Chester, Gad and Leonard removed to Pennsylvania, and settled in New Milford. Three of the daughters married, and with their husbands also settled in New Milford, where they and their descendants have been identified with the growth and development of that township. Hannah married William Coleman; Mercy married James Walworth; and Molly became the wife of Lincoln Hall. Gad afterward removed from New Milford and settled in Jackson, on the farm where his grandson, Fred. Corse, now resides. Calvin Corse, father of Asa Dodge, was born at Dover, Vermont, September 29, 1794. He remained on his father's farm, receiving the usual advantages of the common schools of that day, until he attained his majority, when he came to New Milford, and took up an unimproved tract of one hundred acres, and commenced life for himself. Early imbued with habits of industry, he bravely set to work to subdue the forest and make for himself a home in the wilderness. Here he erected a log house, and in 1821 he brought to it as a bride Mela (1802–66), daughter of Thomas and Melatiah Tiffany, of Harford, Pa., who was born at Attleboro', Mass. Their children are Mela Caroline, 1822, now a widow, living at Dalton, Pa.; Betsey S. (1825–70), was the first wife of Alonzo Barrett; Rufus Thomas (1827–48); Asa Dodge, August 21, 1829; Miles Jerome, 1834, is a teacher, has been principal of the High School at Paterson, N. J., for the last twelve years; Martha L., 1836, is the widow of Fred. Bryant, now residing in Jackson; Mary S., 1839, wife of I. O. Stevens, residing in Scranton. Asa Dodge was born in New Milford, and at an early age attended the district school. After his father had erected a frame house the school was held there for two terms, and, on one occasion, before he was eight years old, young Corse "spelled down" the whole school. When ten years of age his father sold the New Milford farm and removed to Jackson, where he purchased a farm at Savory Corners (now Lake View), now owned and occupied by his son, Asa Dodge. Shortly after coming to Jackson, Calvin Corse met with an accident that made him a cripple the remainder of his life. He died at the homestead, in Jackson, in 1881, at the ripe age of eighty-seven, having the esteem and respect of all who knew him. After his removal to Jackson, Asa Dodge availed himself of all the advantages afforded by the district schools, whenever he could be spared from the farm, and also attended the Harford Academy.

At the age of nineteen he commenced his career as a district school-teacher—teaching school in the winter and working on the farm in summer, with a term at the academy in the fall. This course he continued—remaining on the farm with his father until October, 1852, when he married Monemia, 1820, daughter of Walter and Effie Stewart, who were natives of New York, but who came to this county in 1815, and were for a short time with the "Nine Partners" at Harford, from which place they moved to Bridgewater, where Mrs. Corse was born. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Corse brought his wife to the homestead, his father having, by a mutual and satisfactory arrangement, transferred all his business and interests in the farm to him; and from that time until his death his father and mother lived with and was cared for by himself and wife. Their children are Barbara E., died young; Clarence Stewart, 1855, educated at the district school and at Hillsdale, Mich., where he remained four years. He afterwards commenced the study of the law with William H. & H. C. Jessup, at Montrose, but after continuing his studies for two and one-half years, he suddenly resolved to take the advice of the late H. G., and "Go West," and for a number of years he has been engaged in the lumber business there. He found a bride in the West in the person of Jennie Blackford, and they are at present residing in Illinois. Clayton Grow, 1857, was educated at the district and select schools, and was for two years a student at Hillsdale, Mich. He married Hattie Burdick, and is a farmer of Jackson, residing near the old homestead. After his marriage Mr. Corse taught two terms of school, after which he devoted all his time and attention to his farm.

The breaking out of the Civil War found him busily employed in the peaceful pursuits of home. But with a broad and intelligent knowledge of public affairs, he watched the lowering war-clouds with anxious heart, and when hostilities actually commenced, and the nation was calling upon her sons for help, his loyal heart beat in response to the call, and he felt it his duty to go. But his age, parents (his father a cripple) looked to him for care and support; and a wife and two small children claimed his protection. Thus the first year and a half after Sumter was fired upon passed, when, yielding to what he believed to be his highest duty, he enlisted, in September, 1862, in Company B, Seventeenth Regi-

ment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and bidding adieu to wife, children and parents, started for the front. Upon the organization of the company at Montrose he was elected "supernumerary" second lieutenant; but on arrival at Harrisburg, finding this office abolished, he entered the ranks. He was soon afterwards promoted to orderly sergeant, and in 1864 was commissioned second lieutenant of the company. His company and regiment were with the Army of the Potomac in nearly all its battles, and participated during its service in more than fifty battles and skirmishes. (See military chapter for service of Company B, Seventeenth Cavalry.)

When the company was mustered out, Lieutenant Corse was retained in service by reason of his later commission, and assigned to Company B, Second Provisional Cavalry. This order Mr. Corse reluctantly obeyed; the war was over, he longed to see his wife and children and to receive the blessing of his aged parents ere they died. But true to duty, he regretfully saw his companions start for home and friends, while he started for his new field of duties. Mrs. Corse told the writer that when the company came home without her husband, the disappointment was keener than were the pangs of separation when he left for the army, nearly three years before.

Lieutenant Corse afterwards served on the staff of Colonel Leiper, commanding the forces at Louisville, Ky. He was finally mustered out in August, 1865, and reached home a few weeks before his full three years' term of enlistment would have expired. As a soldier in the ranks, and as a commanding officer, he won the esteem and respect of both subordinates and superiors. Home from the war, he immediately resumed his agricultural pursuits, which, with only an interruption of two years, he had steadily followed; and among the intelligent and forehanded farmers of Jackson, he stands in the front rank. In the spring of 1876 he removed with his family to Hillsdale, Mich., that his sons might have the benefit of the superior school at that place, and remained there for nearly two years.

In politics Mr. Corse was a Free Soiler until the organization of the Republican party, with which he acted until recently, but is now identified with the Prohibition party.

He has served his town several terms as school director, auditor and assessor. In 1879 Lake View Post-office was established, and Mr. Corse was appointed postmaster, which office he still holds. Himself and wife have been members of the Jackson Free-Will Baptist Church for more than thirty years, and a portion of this time he has served the church officially as deacon and Sabbath-school superintendent.

EASTERBROOK FAMILY — WILLIAM WHIPPLE EASTERBROOK.—The grandfather, Warren Easterbrook, was born in Rhode Island, in the town of Warren, and being the first male child born there, his parents named him after the town. He learned the trade of a ship carpenter and made several trips on whaling vessels. He removed to Brattleboro', Vt., before the Revolutionary War, served in that struggle as a soldier, and was a pensioner at his death, which occurred about 1840. While a resident of New Jersey he married Rosanna Hale, and their children were James, Robert, John, William, Elizabeth, Sarah, Sylvester and Bernard. Of these, Robert and John settled in New York State; the others, with the exception of Sylvester, remained in Vermont. Major James Easterbrook was a soldier in the War of 1812. Sylvester Easterbrook (1790–1859) was born in Brattleboro', Vt. At the age of eighteen he left home to learn the tanner's trade, at which he worked a short time after his apprenticeship expired and then established a shoe-factory. In 1811 he married Demmis, daughter of William (1763–1848) and Sophia Prowty (1763–1837) Whipple, the former of Groton, Conn., the latter of Brattleboro', Vt., at which place Demmis (1792–1871) was born. Their children are William Whipple, 1811; Rosanna, 1813, wife of Nelson Cole, residing in Wisconsin; John (1815–73); Sophia, 1817, wife of George M. Cole, residing in California; Elizabeth (1819–58); Sylvester Hale, 1822; Henry, 1824, enlisted in Company F, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, is a farmer of Harford; Sarah M. (1826–56); Harriet E., 1829, wife of George Squires, a farmer of New Milford; Warren, 1832, a farmer of Jackson and residing on the old homestead; Theodore H., 1837, a farmer of Harford. About the year 1817 he removed with his family to Massachusetts with the intention of making that State his home, but the change proving unsatisfactory, he returned to Vermont in 1820 and remained until 1838, when he came with his family to Jackson and settled upon a farm, where he resided until his death. William Whipple Easterbrook was born in Brattleboro', Vt. From an early age until he was fifteen years old he resided much of the time with his grandparents, whose namesake he was. During these years he obtained all the schooling he ever had. At the age of sixteen he worked out on a farm at five dollars per month, and continued working on a farm until his marriage.

In 1832 he married Cynthia (1817–63), daughter of Whitmore and Lovisa (Miller) Barrett, a native of Brattleboro', Vt., and at once went to housekeeping on a farm he had rented. Here he remained until 1837, when he came to Jackson and purchased fifty acres of land, on which was a log house, and around it the trees had been chopped which were used in its construction. He then returned to Vermont and, at his suggestion, his father came on and also purchased land here. In February of the next year, himself, father and brother-in-law, Cole, with their families and a man by name of Griggs, started from Vermont and came to Jackson. They had two teams and sleighs—the goods in one and the three families in

the other which, though a good-sized covered one, was pretty well filled with the representatives of three generations. He at once went to housekeeping in the log house on his fifty acre purchase, which is a part of his present homestead farm. In 1840 he bought fifty acres adjoining and continued clearing and improving. In 1854 he added seventy-seven acres more, and the next year erected a saw-mill, which is still in running order.

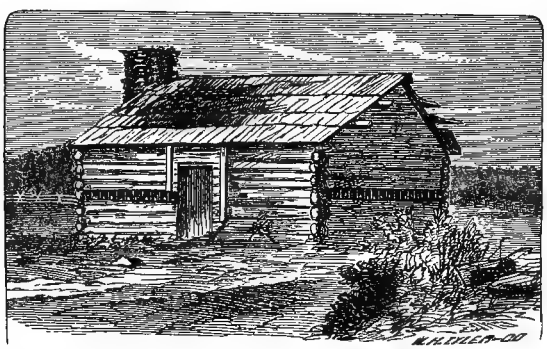
Their children are Frederick, 1832, married and living in Kansas; Jane M., 1834, married George W. Lamb, who was a member of Company B, Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and died 1879 from disease contracted in the army; Ann A., 1836, was the wife of G. S. Ames, a soldier from Gibson, who died at Washington, D. C., while in the service; is now the wife of Joseph Atkinson, residing in Ill.; Whitmore B., 1838, enlisted in 1861 in the three months' service and afterwards in Battery F, First Pensylvania Artillery, and was wounded; married, and a farmer of Jackson; William D., 1840, was a member of Company D, Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, married and living in Kansas; Elijah W., 1842, was a member of the Sixteenth New York Independent Battery, married and residing at Susquehanna; Lovisa B., 1845, wife of Palmer Houghtalin, who was a member of Company D, Fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, a farmer living in Wayne County, Pa.; Hiram W., 1847, was also a soldier in the late war, married and a blacksmith in Gibson; Edgar A., 1850, married and living in Nebraska; Alma F. (1852–55); Lillie F., 1855, wife of H. R. Crowell, a merchant in Massachusetts; Forrest B. (1857), married and living in Massachusetts; Rolla E. (1859–69). It can truthfully be said that this was a patriotic family, for in addition to having four sons and three sons-in-law in the army, Mr. Easterbrook himself enlisted in Company B, Seventeenth Pensylvania Cavalry, and after passing the examination, was rejected by the mustering officer on account of his age. In 1867 he erected his present pleasant and commodious homestead, and in 1868 he married Charlotte (1829), daughter of Hiram (1806–65) and Sally C. (1806–86) Houghtalin, born in Schoharie, N. Y., from which place her parents removed to Wayne County, Pa., in 1854. Mr. Easterbrook was a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church in Vermont, but since his residence here has not connected himself with any church society. Originally a Whig in politics, he has been a Republican since the party was formed, and as such has



Wm W Easterbrook,

been an earnest supporter of its principles. In 1883 he made an extended tour in the West, during which he visited his children and relatives, and many places of interest and note. Learning early the lessons of self-reliance, perseverance and industry, his life is the record of a practical and successful farmer.

PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Flavel Smith was the first physician in Jackson. He came in 1833 and practiced eight years, and then located elsewhere. Ezekiel Guy studied medicine with Dr. Streeter and located here in 1841, and remained two years; then removed to Harpersville, N. Y. He was succeeded by Dr. Mack, who came in 1843, and Dr. Hamilton Whitney, who came in 1845 and died here about 1852. Dr. Whipple was also practicing here during part of this time. Dr. Thomas B. Orchard came in 1853 and removed to Salem in 1859. Dr. S. A. Welch came from Clinton, Wayne County, and practiced a short time, then went into the army. Dr. William Orchard came in 1862 and removed to Hightstown, N. J., in 1878. Dr. William W. Wheaton located in Jackson in 1855 and practiced medicine for twenty-five years, and is now a resident of the township. Dr. S. J. Engle located here in 1879.



THE OLD LOG SCHOOL-HOUSE.

SCHOOLS.—The first school-house was located about one mile west of Jackson Corners, on the creek. It was built about 1820, and was known as "Centre School-house." It was used for schools and meetings. They came to church on horseback—a man and wife with two children on one horse sometimes. The women came with a handkerchief on their heads and the boys were barefooted. The next school-house was built near Martin Hall's. There are ten districts now—Yale, Benson, Slocum, Miles, Jackson Corners, Nye, French, Savory or Lake View, Baldwin or Ridge. The Nye is sometimes called the Kansas School, because it was built during the Kansas troubles. Moses B. Wheaton taught fourteen seasons in Harford, Gibson and Jackson, and is said to have been the first teacher in the latter township. Evaline Spoor, Perry Wilmot, Polly and Nancy Carpenter and Wareham Walker taught here or near Gelatt in Gibson, where Jackson pupils attended. Austin Benson taught nine terms. James Hall, Augustus Bushnell, Arba Rounds, Esther Parmenter, E. O. French, Alvin French, Elder Lamb, Hannah Sweet, Merritt and Obed Coughlin were teachers. M. B. Wheaton's family were all school-teachers but one. Fostina taught thirteen terms. She remembers her examiners under the old system. Pelatiah Gunnison, Milton Tingley, Stephen Tucker and Jesse Dix were directors and examiners. Lucy French, Clarissa Tucker, Miranda Hall, Lucy Hall and Fostina (Wheaton) Whitney were examined under this system. They were required to read a selection, to write, to spell orally, to "do sums" on the slate that were given them, to answer questions asked from the geography, and when they came to grammar the examiners told the teachers "that they must criticise themselves, as they didn't know anything about parsing." Afterwards they called upon Elder Gray to assist them. Their certificates read like the following: "This is to certify that the Directors of Jackson township have taken to their assistance Elder D. D. Gray, and have examined Miss A. in reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, geography and grammar, and found her qualified to teach," and this permit was signed by the directors. Julia Wheaton taught one of the first schools in a log hovel near where Job Benson lived. M. B. Wheaton lived where Nathan S. Williams does, neighbor to Benson, and their two families of thirteen children each supplied the school with pupils.

Freedom Lodge, No. 328, F. and A. M., was instituted April 4, 1859, with Torrey Whitney, W. M.; Moses B. Wheaton, S. W.; and Charles Tingley, J. W. When this lodge was instituted they surrendered the old "North Star" charter which had been granted in England, and it gave power to confer the Mark Master's degree, which now belongs to the Royal Arch Chapter. Besides, they had to make returns to England, which was not convenient. M. J. Mulvey is the only living member of the revived North Star Lodge. None of the members of the old North Star are now living. He is also the only living charter member of Freedom Lodge. Leander Griffis and H. M. Benson are old members.

Huron Lodge, No. 483, I. O. of O. F., was instituted June 23, 1853, with the following charter members: Augustus Pickering, Tracy O. Hollis, L. D. Benson, Dr. Joel M. Mack, Gilbert Witter, James M. Bronson, S. W. Pickering, C. C. Payne, Ambrose Benson, Abraham Coon and C. B. Gunnison. Harford Lodge and Thomson Lodge have been started from this one. It meets every Saturday evening.

BURIAL-PLACES.—The first person that died in the settlement was a son of Major Lamb, and he was buried on Jairus Lamb's farm. Several others were buried here until the Whitney burying-ground was started, and Major Lamb was the first person buried there, in 1832. It consists of about one-fourth of an acre taken from Major Lamb's place. Norris Page is said to have been the first person buried in the North

Jackson burying-ground. It is now the largest ground in the township. Edson Hall was the first person buried in the Griffith grounds. There is a burial-place at Lake View, and also one at Jackson Centre, Deacon Norris gave one-half acre, in 1828, and walled in one side for the Savory or Lake View yard, and his first wife was the first one buried there.

The North Jackson Cemetery has been chartered, and contains about one acre. It originally contained one-half acre given by Enos Bryant, about 1835. There are many old settlers buried in *Jackson Centre or Baptist Yard.* Among them William Fletcher, died 1875, aged ninety-two; Betsey, his wife, died 1865, aged eighty-four; Pelatiah Gunnison, died 1860, aged sixty-six; Margery, his wife, died 1883, aged eighty-nine; Rev. Jesse B. Worden, died 1855, aged sixty-eight; James Sands, died 1869, aged eighty-three; Elizabeth Sands, died 1885, aged eighty-two; Ira Curtis, died 1870, aged eighty; Dexter Washburn, died 1884, aged seventy-six; Deacon Otis Stearns, died 1858, aged seventy-four; Lois Stearns, died 1869, aged seventy-four.

Ede Potter, wife of Deacon Daniel Tingley, died 1859, aged sixty-six. She was one of the first, if not the first, person born in Gibson. Daniel Tingley died 1853, aged sixty-two; Ichabod Hill died 1858, aged eighty-five; Christeen, his wife, died 1866, aged eighty; Reuben Hill died 1878, aged sixty-eight; John Morse died 1864, aged fifty-four; Stephen Tucker died 1882, aged eighty-eight; Lucy Harris, his wife, died 1871, aged seventy-eight; William Barrett died 1882, aged seventy-six; James Powers died 1862, aged seventy-four; Eunice, his wife, died 1863, aged seventy-two; Peter Eymer, died 1866, aged eighty. Hyde Olin, born 1833, died at Bermuda Hundred, Va., in 1864; Milo W. Duren, died 1885, aged seventy-eight; Henry Brown, died 1868, aged fifty-one; Ephraim Hill, died 1872, aged ninety-one.

Gibson and Jackson Baptist Church history begins December 25, 1825. Of the religious influence previous to that date we have no account; but, according to the recollection of some, Elders Worden and Wilson, who were employed by the New York Baptist State Convention, preached occasionally among them. Elders Chase and Dodge, of the Free-Will Baptists, also preached in different neighborhoods where the people could be conveniently met. At this period it was not uncommon for meetings to be held in barns. Elder Elijah Peck, of Mount Pleasant, Wayne County, visited the settlement and preached regularly to the people. The first record says, "At a meeting of a few respectable inhabitants of Jackson and Gibson, desirous of promoting the cause of Christianity, according to their own belief and understanding of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and his apostles, appointed Saturday, the 12th day of November, 1825, to examine the minds of those who should meet concerning the formation of a church in this place." The meeting was attended according to appointment. Dr. Chandler was chosen moderator, and Stephen Tucker clerk. December 24th delegates assembled from the Mount Pleasant, Bethany, Damascus, Scott and Bridgewater Churches. Seven brethren and five sisters constituted the church. Elder Smitzer preached the sermon, Elder Peck offered the constituting prayer, Deacon Rufus Grenell gave the charge. Daniel Platt was engaged to labor with them one-fourth of the time, and remained about two years. Elder James Clark, a missionary from New York, next preached to them once in two months. He was succeeded by George W. Leonard, who labored from 1829 to 1833. Deacons Stearns and Tingley were ordained with Elder Leonard, during whose pastorate sixty-nine were added to the church. But this apparent prosperity was checked by the supposed unchristian character of their pastor. They became divided, and were three years without a pastor. In the summer of 1836 Elder Parker visited them and was successful in gathering those who were in fellowship, who, in a meeting, the record says, "voted to withdraw the hand of fellowship from those who have left us, and are constituted into a church in fellowship with the 'signs of the times.'" From that period the church has been supplied with preaching most of the time. At first the meetings of the church were held in Jackson and Gibson, alternately, in two school-houses. December 17, 1842, the present church in Jackson was dedicated. Up to 1865 two hundred and thirty-eight persons had been baptized. The following persons have been pastors of the church since Elder Parker, who ministered two years, followed by D. D. Gray (1838–43), five years; J. B. Worden (1844–53), nine years; R. G. Lamb (1853–56), three years; George Plummer, eight months; William Miller (1857–61), four years; H. Curtis, six months; G. M. Slaysman. (1862–64), eighteen months; R. G. Lamb, 1865. Rev. Messrs. Davis and Miller were succeeded by Rev. Charles M. Tower, in 1878, who continued until 1883. Rev. James Rainey is the present pastor. The church membership is about one hundred and forty. A Sunday-school was organized early. The average attendance is about seventy-five. William H. Pope, E. V. Tucker, Charles O. Tingley and J. H. Miles are the present elders.

Elder Jesse B. Worden, son of Deacon John Worden, was born in Washington County, R. I., in 1787. He mastered his alphabet after he was twelve years old, and acquired knowledge enough to teach school. In 1812 he was drafted, and entered the service as sergeant-major and afterwards became lieutenant. He engaged in mercantile business for a time, which only brought disaster. During a revival in 1816 he was converted, and in 1818 was licensed to preach by the Baptists. He labored in Onondaga County for more than sixteen years. He came to Susquehanna County in 1835, and became associated with Elder Dimock at Montrose for three years, and was sole pastor there from 1838 to 1844, when he be-

came pastor of the Jackson Church. In his last year's connection with this church, at his request, Nathan Callender was his co-pastor, and, in 1853, Roswell G. Lamb became sole pastor of the church. Mr. Worden, like Albert Post, was a strong Abolitionist, and maintained his views despite all opposition. He rested from his labors Aug. 6, 1855, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

THE JACKSON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized March 4, 1838, by Rev. Sylvester Cook, with the following constituent members: Ephraim French, Priscilla French, Charles French, Eliza B. French, Merritt Coughlin, Mary Ann Coughlin, Levi Wells,—these all united by letter. David Hazen was admitted without letter. Lucy Hazen, Wm. H. Bartlett and Catharine Bartlett were admitted by examination. July 21, 1839, Wm. Larrabee, Nelson French, Mary French, Sarah Corse, Gad Corse, Betsey Wells and Mary Ann Wells united with the church. Ephraim French was the first deacon. He died in 1848. Nelson French and Jacob Stoddard have been deacons since. A Union Church was built where this society worshipped, in connection with the Free-Will Baptists, until the Baptists built their church, in 1872, at Lake View.

It appears that these two societies used the same church alternately without much friction. In the Baptists' record of Sept. 27, 1841, it seems that a meeting was called and "took upon consideration the charge against S. B. Nason for wrongfully accusing Elder Jos. Bryant of preaching the doctrine of the devil." Elder Bryant had preached a sermon, which, by Scripture and reason, had served to answer certain objections then being raised to the use of musical instruments in the church, and this pulpit defence of the innovation was pronounced by some "the doctrine of the devil." At the same meeting Deacon Hall, Horace French and Seba Bryant were appointed a committee "to consult the Congregational Church to lay by their instruments of music in worship." This committee must have been remiss in the performance of duty, as no further mention is made of the subject. A Union Sunday-school was organized, with William Coughlin as superintendent. This Congregational Church was received into the Montrose Presbytery in 1859, and it withdrew in 1868.

JACKSON FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH. — This church was organized, in the year 1820, by Elder Daniel Chase. The constituent members were Martin Hall, Emily Hall, Nathaniel Norris, Betsey Norris, James Hall, Nathan Lewis, Ira Gleason, John Chase, Clarissa Chase, Calvin Corse, Dorcas Cargill, Peletiah Gunnison and Margery Gunnison. Martin Hall and Nathaniel Norris were chosen deacons. The township was then a wilderness, with but few facilities for holding meetings. The church was organized in Martin Hall's barn. After that meetings were held in various places, at Norris', Williams', Savory's, and in the school-house, until the Union Church was built by the Free-Will Baptists and the Congregationalists where Balch now has a store. The two congregations worshipped together until the present church was erected at Lake View. Deacon Norris served the church faithfully while he lived, and was the leading spirit in the social meetings and the Sunday-school. Luther L. Barrett, A. D. Corse, C. C. Perry and Thomas Butterfield have served as deacons. Martin Hall has been sixty-seven years an elder of the church. Joseph and Marietta Bryant were the first to unite with the church after its organization. In 1827 Katharine Chase put herself under the watchful care of the church, and Mary Mason, Emily Cook and Sybil Round were received as members. Among subsequent additions were George T. Perry, Rachel Perry, Milly Corse, Anna Morris, Nathan Knowlton, C. B. Matteson, John Gunnison, Nathan Round, Amasa Chase, Louisa Larrabee, Lucy Ann Hall, Sally and Lucinda Knowlton, Lucy Larrabee, Charlotte Larrabee, Sally Chase, Hosea Barrett, David Barrett, Lovina Barrett, Polly Barrett, Mary, Caroline and Margery B. Nason, S. B. Nason, William B. Wilder, Thomas Norris, Alpheus Gates, George Tyler, Jos. Matteson, Solomon Lake, Horace French, Richard Potter, Philander Hall, M. T. Whitney, Warren W. Wheaton, Sheffield Matteson, Sabin Barrett, Veranus Larrabee, L. D. Larrabee, Benjamin H. Larrabee, Orin Matteson, Alvin Barrett, Amasa Norris, Alonzo Barrett, Joseph Norris, Samuel Bryant, Robert Gelatt, Rev. James Hill, A. D. Corse, Jonas Mann, Hollis Knowlton, Solon Corse.

The church now has one hundred and thirty-five resident and twenty non-resident members. They organized a Sunday-school in the old school-house in the Savory District. Deacon Norris was the leader. A. D. Corse, A. W. Barrett and C. P. Prescott have been superintendents. A. N. French is the present superintendent. There are one hundred and thirty names on the roll. Elder Chase had the pastoral care of the church from the time of its organization until 1828.

Elder Asa Dodge is mentioned about this time as having ministered here occasionally. April 4, 1829, "Brother Joseph Bryant related the travail of his mind concerning his duty to improve his gift, and received the approbation of the church, and with it a certificate." This was followed by his recommendation to a conference March 3d, which body gave him "a letter to improve his gift where the Lord may call him." On March 7th "Joseph Bryant improved the forenoon, and Elder William E. Robinson the afternoon, and broke bread." Elders Dodge and Robinson appear to have preached occasionally until June 19, 1831, when "Brother Joseph Bryant was set apart for the work of the ministry by the laying on of hands." Occasional mention is made of his preaching until July 5, 1834, when the church agreed to hire him twice a month for one year to labor with them in word and doctrine. He was re-employed at each annual

meeting, usually for one-half of the time, until May 4, 1844. Then it was agreed to hire Elder Joseph Bryant and A. H. Fish for the ensuing year, for as much time as they could have the church. The congregation occupied a union church at this time with the Congregationalists. Elder J. W. Hills was pastor from 1850 to 1854. Elders Daniels, Calvin and Asa Dodge labored here after this. Elders Tillinghast, H. C. Tompkins, A. H. Fish, Nelson Young, C. M. Prescott, M. W. Spencer, D. D. Brown, G. P. Linderman and A. F. Schermerhorn have been later pastors. The ordination of Elder Bryant took place under a hemlock tree, near the road between Deacon Hall's and the place since owned by Mr. Barnes. Elder Gurley Dodge was ordained in Pelatiah Gunnison's barn. The first reference to a church building is found under date of November 19, 1835, when a meeting was held at the West School-house for that purpose. Pelatiah Gunnison was appointed to draw a plan and report the probable cost of a meeting-house. Ephraim French and his sons, Nelson and Charles, did most of the work of framing and inclosing the building, which was held jointly by the Congregational and Free-Will Baptist Societies. It was roughly seated for temporary use. William Bartlett and Deacon Hall solicited funds for its completion. This building was used from about 1840 till 1872, when the present Free-Will Baptist Church was erected at Lake View.

JACKSON METHODIST CHURCH.—The records of the Jackson Methodist Church are not sufficient to give an exact history of the organization of the class, but it appears that there were two classes in Jackson about 1816. According to the recollection of Nancy Stone, who died in 1878, aged ninety-one, as preserved by Parley Cargill, the first preaching in Jackson township was by Elder Lewis, in what is now Ararat. Elder Lewis came from near the Susquehanna, in Harmony township, and preached more or less all through this section. He formed a class in East Jackson in 1816, consisting of James Cargill, Nancy Stone, John Snow and wife, David Hine and wife. Jesse Stoddard and Whitfield Rockwell joined about 1820. James Cargill was appointed class-leader and held that position as long as he lived. This class was reorganized after it had partly gone down. The next preaching-place was at John Doyle's, the third at James Cargill's and there frequently. The class discontinued for a while at Ararat, and Nancy Stone and James Cargill joined the Jackson class. Simon Slocum and wife joined about 1820. Jerusha and Alvina Slocum, Britannia, Evaline and Eunice Stone, and Aurelia Stoddard joined prior to 1828. Wilson Stone and Sarah Cargill joined in Ararat in 1831. The class was divided in 1839. The New Hampshire settlers—the Lambs, Bensons, Bryants and others—were Methodists, and when Major Lamb first came here and lived in the Skyrin House, Methodist meetings were held there, and later in Tarbox house, also at Burrows' Hollow. It was not uncommon for devoted church members to go a long distance to church in those days, and these early worshippers sometimes assembled at Bennett's house, on Kennedy Hill, where they could shout and sing to the full extent of their voices. George Williams was the class-leader there, It is probable that the Jackson class was formed about the time the East Jackson class was formed. The Centre School-house was built about 1820, and meetings were held there. Austin Benson thinks that John Griffin was the first Methodist that preached here in Major Lamb's house, and that Nathaniel Ruggles was the next preacher. Prominent among the members that he remembers were Major Joel Lamb, Hosea Benson, James Cargill, Simon Slocum, Calvin Stone, Nancy Stone, Jairus, Chauncy and David Lamb, and Peggy Bennett, a shouting Methodist. He remembers George Williams and James Cargill as the early class-leaders, which shows that the Jackson people were in the Kennedy Hill class for a time. Hubbell Wells was class-leader and chorister many years. He died at the age of eighty-two. David Lamb succeeded him and was class leader until, he died, in 1863, aged fifty-six. He was succeeded by Chauncy Lamb, who has been succeeded by Joel H. Lamb. Austin Benson remembers that they appointed a prayer-meeting for rain one very dry time. They assembled in the old Centre School-house. There was not a cloud to be seen when they went in, and they prayed for rain. Among others, Major Lamb prayed "that the bottles of heaven might be unstopped," and before they got through with the meeting a good shower came up. The church at Jackson Centre was built in 1850. Prominent among those who built it were David Lamb, Hosea Benson, James Cargill, Enos Bryant, Jotham Pickering, Calvin Dix, Chauncy Lamb. A Union Sunday-school was started at the Centre School-house. Arnold Bolch was one of the first superintendents. The North Jackson class was organized with eight members, about 1834. The members were Enos Bryant and wife, Horace G. Chase and wife, Mary Wheaton, Sarah Mattison, Joseph Mattison and wife. Horace G. Chase was the first class-leader, and his wife is the only member of the first class now living. The church was built about 1858. The trustees that built the church were Nathan Rounds, D. R. Pope, Truman Perry. Thomas Butterfield was the first Sunday-school superintendent.

CHAPTER L.

CLIFFORD TOWNSHIP.

CLIFFORD.—This township occupies the extreme southeastern part of the county, bordering on Wayne County, on the east, and on Lackawanna County on

the south. In the order of time it was the sixth township erected within the present bounds of Susquehanna County, by a decree of the court of old Luzerne county, at its April session, in 1806. It was made to embrace all that part of old Nicholson township, "beginning at its northeast corner, on the Wayne County line, and running nine miles due west, thence due south thirteen miles." When Susquehanna County was formed about one mile was shorn off from the southern end, leaving Clifford nine by twelve miles in extent. This area was reduced by the erection of Gibson, in 1813, which took a little more than half its territory, and by the erection of Herrick, in 1825, when nearly six square miles were taken off from the northeastern part, extending westward to the base of Elk Mountain. Hence the northern bounds are the townships of Herrick and Gibson, and on the west is Lenox township. Nearly the entire surface of Clifford has an altitude varying from eleven hundred to eighteen hundred feet, but rising above the highest point is Elk Mountain, in the northern part, and extending into Herrick. It is an elevation of singular beauty, terminating in dual peaks, which are locally known as the north and the south knobs, and which overtop by hundreds of feet everything else for miles around them. North Knob has an elevation of twenty-seven hundred feet and is higher than any other elevation in the State, except in the southwestern districts. South Knob, one mile distant just inside of Clifford, rises to a height of twenty-five hundred and seventy-five feet. Some of the sides of the mountain have well-faced land, much of which has been cleared into good farms, and all the heavily wooded slopes have been thinned out, a sparse growth of timber only remaining. One of the distinguishing features of the South Knob, is a projecting ledge of rocks, at an elevation of twenty-four hundred feet, forming a wide level, which may be approached to within a short distance by means of a carriage-road. From the top of this level, which has appropriately been called "Prospect Rock," one of the grandest of nature's panoramas may be seen. The eye takes in at one sweep, a vast and diversified stretch of country, covering a greater variety of landscape, than can be seen in any other part of the state. Hills, valleys, lakes, cultivated fields and forest lands, with curving streams flowing in and among them, are spread before the observer in their most fascinating forms, creating a picture which makes an indelible impression on the mind. The entire county is picturesque, and from this rock a birds' eye-view of the whole is afforded, extending to the billowy crests of the Moosic Mountain Range, which is replete with all the forms of rural scenery, and the glowing evidences of rural and mining life. Said a writer of this spot: "Necessarily, a clear day, good eyes and a spy-glass of some power, are needed to enjoy all that may be seen from any of these sublime altitudes. From all points but the southeast the elevations seem to be covered with the native forest. Approaching it from Dundaff or Clifford, however, it is cultivated to its summit. We left the horses at a point where Mr. Finn[1] has erected a three-story house for the entertainment of travellers and sight seers. A path through small trees and brush, brings you to a perpendicular ledge of rocks, skirting which on the east you find some stone steps,[2] upon which you ascend to Pulpit or Table Rock—quite a level plat of sodded surface, just in the edge of Clifford township. The view from the *Rock* comprehends a distance of forty miles, but from the North Knob a still greater distance is brought within the vision, including a clear view of the Delaware Water Gap, the Blue and Catskill Mountains and, distinctly, the rugged scenery along the Susquehanna. Bold bluffs indent the extreme distance, along the wide and graceful sweep of the river; on the intervening hillsides, which rise apparently one above another, like an amphitheatre, until the horizon is reached, numerous tracts of cultivated ground appear, as if cleft out of the deeper green of the forests; while, here and there, gleaming in the sunlight, many a crystal lake is seen, adding life and brilliancy to the picture."

ROUND HILL is properly a spur of Elk Mountain and takes its name from its shape. Both this and Thorn Hill, in the southwestern part of the township, are points of interest to the sight-seer, possessing elements of beauty which make them attractive objects. By far the greater part of their surface is tillable, and on their sides some fine farms have been opened, which run down into the small, but beautiful Clifford Valley. In the eastern part of the township, bordering the Lackawanna on the west, is Millstone Hill, containing an excellent stone for milling purposes, and southeast are the hills in which valuable deposits of anthracite coal have been found, whose development is noted in connection with Forest City.

Clifford contains several lakes, the principal ones being Crystal Lake, on the county line, and Long Pond in the northwestern part. Its name indicates its shape, the width being but a little more than an eight of a mile. Both this and Mud Pond are environed by high hills, giving them a sequestered appearance. The outlets are brooks flowing into the East Branch, at Lonsdale. The latter is the principal stream of the township, entering Clifford from Herrick and flowing southwest through a narrow, deep valley, which widens out within a few miles of the Lenox line, where are fertile and highly cultivated flats. At this point the creek takes the waters of a brook, variously called Dundaff, Betsey's and Alder Marsh Brook, the latter name applying on account of the swamp of alders along its course. It flows through Dundaff, taking the waters of the outlet

[1] Clark Finn owns the land including the rock, but the western slope belongs to David Thomas.

[2] For these accommodating steps the public are indebted to Charles Wells, of Clifford.

of Newton Lake, in Lackawanna; passes into that county and then re-enters Susquehanna County at Clifford Village.

The Lackawanna River runs parallel with the east line of the township, and after taking the waters of the east and the west branches, from Herrick, forms a long, quiet sheet, appropriately named the "Stillwater," then breaks through a spur of the Moosic range, and flows a mountain-stream into Lackawanna County. Along this stream were heavy forests which remained unbroken until the building of the Jefferson Branch of the Erie Railroad in 1871. It was the favorite home of noble game, and as late as 1867, William Hartley, of Lenox, killed a deer in these woods. Many other parts of the township were covered with a dense growth of timber, the chief varieties being chestnut, hemlock, beech, birch, maple and other hard woods. The undergrowth was dense, and afforded fine feeding for the elk which seemed partial to this section, probably on account of its altitude; and in early times the country was known as Elkwoods. This name lost much of its currency, soon after 1800, when the abundance of beech nuts, in the woods along the East Branch, attracted immense flocks of wild pigeons, which caused the locality to be spoken of as the Beechwood Country, by hunters who came from long distances to capture this game. Only a small portion of Clifford remains in a primeval state, and the woods left standing bear evidence of the demands made upon them by the industrious citizen. The greater part of the area has been well cleared up, the stones gathered into neat fences; fruitful fields abound, which have made possible the erection of many neat farm buildings, Clifford standing in this respect second to no other township in the county.

THE PIONEERS.—Settlement was not made as early in Clifford as in some other localities of the county, the first clearing being made in 1799. That year Amos Morse and his son, William A., located on the East Branch a mile below Elkdale, and began improving a farm. Some years later Sally Morse, of this family, taught the first school in this part of the county. In 1816 they sold the farm to Ezra Lewis, and soon after left the county. Ezra Lewis was a son of Elder Gideon Lewis who came to Clifford, it is claimed, in February, 1800, and rolled up a log house on the Tunkhannock, on the farm afterwards occupied by P. R. Stewart. Having no nails, the shingles were held on by poles withed together. He cleared up a large place and paid for it several times, but finally lost it through defective titles. As a Baptist preacher he preached about the country and was widely known among the early pioneers. His family consisted of children named Polly, who married Elder William Robinson; Betsey, Sally, Abner, Ezra, Levi and Lyman. Levi had a family of ten children, among them being Orvis, living in Thomson, and Ezra S., living on the old Morse farm, noted above.

The family of Adam Miller was the first to retain a permanent residence in the township. In the spring of 1800 he came with his wife and four children and settled on the flat a short distance west from Clifford village. He was one of the first settlers in Brooklyn township, but had immigrated to Ohio, with his family, in 1799. "All were on horseback—four horses transporting the family and baggage—the two younger children, Charles and Anna, being carried in baskets placed over one of the horses. The baskets were made in the shape of cradles, so the children could sit or lie down, as suited them. A journey of six weeks through a wilderness, such as the country exhibited in 1799, was far from agreeable to any of the party. Before they reached their destination, Mrs. M. fell and broke her collar-bone, and they were detained three weeks at the wigwam of a hospitable Indian family. When they gained the promised land, Mr. M. could not suit himself in regard to location, and after a few days he broached the subject of a return to Pennsylania. His wife, who had secretly longed for this, was soon ready to resume journeying, and the same season found them in the vicinity of Tunkhannock, and in the following spring they followed up the east branch of the creek to the flat at Clifford Corners. Here they lived ten years, when they removed to Thorn Hill, where Elder William A. Miller, their grandson, now resides. While clearing at the latter place, Mr. M. had the use of the flat two years."[1] The house on Thorn Hill was at that time the largest in Clifford, being a two-story frame. Ebenezer Baker, who had married the oldest daughter, Polly, several years before, was the carpenter. After some time Baker removed to the Lake region in New York. Of the other three children of the family—William, the oldest son, after living a number of years on the homestead, on Thorn Hill, moved to Lenox, where he died. His children were George Miller, of that township; William, of Carbondale; and Mrs. Lyman Bell. The youngest son, Elder Charles Miller, died on Thorn Hill, in 1865, aged seventy-two years. He was the father of the Revs. William A., S. Eliakim and of Joseph S. Miller, Esq., all living on Thorn Hill. The youngest daughter, Anna, became the wife of John W. Wells, of Elkdale. The wife of Adam Miller died in 1816, but he survived until 1831, when he departed this life nearly sixty-six years old. Both belonged to the Free-Communion Baptists, to whom Elder Epaphras Thompson preached as early as 1802, and left that sect, two years later, to join the Abington Church of Regular Baptists. Their son, Charles, was for many years the pastor of the present Clifford Baptist Church.

In the summer of 1800 Amos Harding also settled on the flat at Clifford, buying some of the land taken up by Adam Miller, and purchasing the remainder of the farm in 1810, when he owned all the land in the

[1] Miss Blackman.

flats. In his family occurred the first death, a child Huldah, drowning by falling into a spring which is near the house of William Lott, the blacksmith at Clifford. Two of his daughters married James Stearns and Joseph Baker. He had sons named Salmon E. and Luke T. The entire family moved to Ohio about 1820, and the farm was divided among several purchasers. The upper part of the flat was improved by John Robinson, who died in 1814, when the farm was owned by Elder William E. Robinson, who removed after 1834, and the place passed into the hands of William W. Wells, the father of the Wells of this part of the township. Another portion of the farm became the property of Nathan Callender, and is now owned by J. M. Callender.

In the same year, 1800, David Burns came from Otsego County, N. Y., and settled northeast from Dundaff, west of the small stream which is now known as Tinker's Brook. Near this place he lost his only son, about six years old, the rest of his family being composed of four daughters. The youngest of these married Thomas Burdick, and in August, 1869, furnished an account of the lost boy to the Montrose *Republican.*

Captain Jonathan Burns, an elder brother of David, first lived in the neighborhood of Dundaff, but, in 1802, located north of the East Branch, near the mouth of the brook which bears his name. From him descended the Burns family of the township, his sons being Henry, Orrey, Alexander, Ziba, Jonathan, Thomas and Ellery. Some of these removed from the county, and others died in the township. A daughter married Nathaniel Cotteral, who removed to Providence. The Burns were of Scotch Irish descent, a hardy race, and some of the descendants still live in the northern part of Clifford and the southern part of Herrick.

James Norton, the father-in-law of David Burns, came from Saratoga, N. Y., in 1803, and settled near him on what is now known as the Burch road. He had sons named Reuben, Samuel and Ishi, who lived in the same locality, the latter living where is now the Crystal Lake Hotel. Near the same time the widow Norton, with three daughters and sons, named Abner, Daniel, Asahel, Luther, Lemuel and Silas, came into the township and settled north and east from Dundaff. Asahel Norton was the first settler at Elkdale, and both he and Lemuel were interested in the early mills there. This once numerous family has no descendants remaining in Clifford. In 1813 Lemuel Norton was one of the heaviest tax-payers.

"William Finn, the youngest of five brothers, who eventually came to Clifford, was the son of James, a Baptist preacher, who was in the Wyoming Valley in 1778, and one of the party who were left to defend the women and children gathered together in the block-house or fort at the time of the massacre. He was forced to retire to Orange County, N. Y., whence he had emigrated; but in a few years he returned to Wyoming, and subsequently moved to Tunkhannock, where he died. His widow came with William Finn soon after, or in 1802, to the present township of Clifford, and afterwards married Daniel Gore. William Finn cleared and cultivated a large farm lying one mile west of Dundaff, where he reared his family of eight children. He built three dwelling-houses, one of stone, which was then considered a fine affair. His first framed house was the second of the kind in Dundaff. His saw-mill was the first in successful operation there. He married the youngest daughter of James Norton. Solomon, John, James and Daniel, brothers of William Finn, also came in, and some of their descendants are still in the township. John was a blacksmith; James was a justice of the peace in 1821, and had twelve children, ten of whom lived to adult age. Of eight sons, Clark, living on Elk Mountain, is the only one in Clifford."

As early as 1806, James Wells, a miller, came from the Minisink, on the Delaware, and located on a hundred-acre farm at Elkdale, after having lived a short time at the mouth of the Tunkhannock. Here he put up mills and also a substantial house, with a sloping roof and well-guarded porch, which is still standing at Elkdale. He sold his farm to Lemuel Norton and Horace G. Phelps, and moved several miles down the East Branch to the flats, where is now the farm of James C. Decker. Here his wife died, in 1831; but James Wells lived until 1839, when he died at the home of his son, Eliphalet, at the age of eighty-nine years. Eliphalet afterwards moved to Carbondale. He was one of thirteen children,—eight daughters and five sons. The oldest son, John W., was married to Anna Miller, daughter of Adam, and finally settled on the south side of Elk Mountain, where he died, in 1843, aged fifty-five years. He was the father of the Wellses living in that part of the township, several of whom died of a disease called the black fever. James Wells, Jr., another son, lived on a farm north from Dundaff, the place being still occupied by his descendants. William, still another son, was a millwright, and lived at Dundaff. He was the father of Sidney B. Wells, for thirty years a merchant in New York City.

[1] "Matthew Newton came from Connecticut, in 1806, with his wife, daughter and five sons,—Henry, Matthew, Benjamin, Isaac and Thomas. He bought the first improvements of Jonathan Burns. Newton Pond commemorates the name of this family. Matthew Newton, Jr., manufactured all the wheels used by the first settlers in spinning wool or flax. Erastus West succeeded him in the business, but moved into New York State over fifty years ago. From 1806 to 1811, we have no certain data, except that Epaphras Thompson, a Baptist minister, became a resident. The year 1812 is spoken of as 'a religious time.' Ransford Smith settled near the forks of the Lacka-

[1] Miss Blackman.



Philip Burdick

wanna, just above Stillwater Pond. His sons were Ladon, Ransford, Benjamin, Samuel and Philander."

Joel Stevens, a clothier, came from Massachusetts, in 1813, locating near Elkdale. Later he lived on a two hundred-acre farm east, where he died, at the age of eighty-four years. Of his sons,—Joel occupied the homestead; David B. died August 10, 1819, on the farm occupied by his son, D. L. Stevens; Hiram moved to Ohio; Elias lives near Clifford; and William lives at Elkdale. Frank and Edmund moved to the West.

In 1813 the name of Richard Meredith appeared on the tax-list. He was the first person who applied for naturalization in Susquehanna County. He was born in the parish of Bubourn, County of Kent, England, July, 1773; sailed from Liverpool, June, 1808, and landed in New York the September following. His application to the court was made January, 1814; but it does not appear that he received his papers until February, 1822.

In 1815 the *taxables* in the township of Clifford, including that part which was set off to form Herrick in 1825, were the following:

Andrew Buck, John Buck, Burnett Buckingham, James Bennett, Jonathan Burns, David Burns, C. Brayton, Peter F. Ball, Albigence Bucklin, Elnathan Baker, Ebenezer Baker, Henry Cobb, Asa Cobb, Ezekiel Chapman, James Coil, James Coil, Jr., Enoch Curtis, James Curtis, Edward Dimmick, Mortial Dimmick, Calvin Daley, Luther Daley, Stephen Ellis, John Finn, Wm Finn, Solomon Finn, James Finn, James Giddings, Abijah Hubbell, Wm. Halstead, Jas. Halstead, Alanson D. Halstead, Jno. Halstead, Jonas Halstead, Truman Holmes, Salmon E. Harding, Luke T. Harding, Amos Harding, Ira Justin, Calvin Knox, Gideon Kent, Amos Knapp, David N. Lewis, Levi Lewis, Walter Lyon, Geo. Lowry, Wm. Miller, Samuel Miller, Adam Miller, Wm. Miller, (2d,) Chas. Miller, Wm. A. Morse, Benajah Millard, Richard Meredith, Saml. Norton, Lemuel Norton, Luther Norton, Abner Norton, Ishi Norton Silas Norton, Jas. Norton, Daniel Norton, Jno. B. Nichols, Eli Nichols, Thos. Newton, Wm. O'Brien, Jas. Reeves, Wm. C. Robinson, Leonard Rought, Jacob Stephens, Joel Stevens, Thomas Scott, Ransford Smith, James Stearnes, Benjamin Tripp, Isaac Tripp, Daniel Taylor, William Upton, Erastus West, James Wells, William Wells, John Wells, James Wells.

In the northeastern part of the township a number of places were now located and improved in the course of the next half a dozen years, among the settlers being Ellery Crandall, the Burdicks, Tinkers and Asher Peck. The latter came from Connecticut in 1818, and settled on the place now occupied by his son, Bela T., where he lived until his death, in May, 1878, aged eighty-six years. Other sons were Seril and Asel H., both of whom died in the township.

Elias Burdick and his nephews, Thomas and Billings, came from Rhode Island in 1815, settling on farms east from Peck's. The farm improved by Elias is now owned by his son, Elisha. Other sons were Luther, Stephen and Caleb. On this farm is the Burdick Cemetery. Thomas Burdick lived on the farm south, now owned by one of his sons, Avery. Other sons were Thomas, Asher and David. Simeon Burdick, another brother, came in 1816, and lived on the Robert Tinker farm, where he reared a large family. He died in December, 1870, nearly eighty-two years old.

PHILIP BURDICK.—After the close of the Revolutionary War, among the many persons bearing the above family name in Rhode Island was a farmer known as Stephen Burdick, a good member of the Baptist persuasion, and who enjoyed the esteem of his fellows. He married Mary Church, who bore him Joel, Billings, Caleb, Joshua, Thomas, Zebadiah, Stephen Kendall and Elias Burdick; also Polly, who became the wife of Barber Cardner. Kendall Burdick, born in 1778, married Hannah Gray (1775–1843), and had the following children: Elias, was a mechanic, in Rhode Island, until his death; Mason, a farmer, in Clifford, afterwards removed to Lackawanna County, where he died; Dolly, married, first, Putnam Edwards, in Rhode Island, and came to this township, where he died (she subsequently married Roswell Ames, and is now deceased); Abraham and Zebadiah were farmers, and died in Clifton; Philip, as above; Harriet is the widow of L. S. Burdick, a farmer of this township; and Happy Burdick, who married Ezra Carpenter, a farmer, of Herrick, and has since died. Kendall Burdick, with his wife and children, left his early home in 1824 for the West, and bought a farm near the present Seventh-Day Baptist Church, in Clifford. Feeling the need of religious connection, he soon interested himself in the establishment of a place of worship, and was one of the constituent members of the church above-named and retained his membership until the last. He died in 1871, in his ninety-third year, having preserved his mental and physical powers to an unusual degree. He was well informed on matters of Scripture and an earnest Christian.

Philip Burdick, born in Rhode Island, July 1, 1814, had but few school advantages, as he had to accompany his parents to a new country when but ten years old, and the family was large, so that all able to do anything had to work. He helped his father on the farm until twenty-two years old, and became a practical man, energetic and earnest. In 1837 he married his cousin, Mary Burdick (born August 31, 1816), and bought a small farm near the church, whereon they remained a few years before removing to the present home. Both himself and wife assisted in the organization of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church, of which he has been one of the honored deacons for over thirty years. For many years he has been its delegate to the Annual Conference, held in various parts of the country, and his counsels there and elsewhere are valuable. A Republican, he desires to place the best men in public places. The father of Mrs. Burdick was Elias (1780–1858), the youngest son of Stephen Burdick, before mentioned. He was born in Rhode Island and, in 1806, married Patty Brightman (1786–1810), who bore him Patty, born 1807, was the wife of Gideon Palmer, of Rhode

Island; and Thankful, born 1809, the widow of Abram Burdick, and now living in Clifford. For his second wife, 1811, he married Sarah Brightman (1788–1859), whose children were Luther (1812–78), a farmer of this township; Sally, (1814–77), was the wife of Samuel Cole, a farmer, of Clifford; Mary (now Mrs. Philip Burdick); Julia, born 1818, is the wife of Rev. B. B. Palmer, a pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska; Stephen, 1820, is a farmer in Clifford; Abigail, 1822, the widow of William H. Main, lives in Wisconsin; Elisha, 1824, carries on the old home farm in this township; and Caleb (1826–74), was also a farmer in Clifford. Elias Burdick worked as a ship-carpenter in Rhode Island, but after removing to Pennsylvania, in 1815, he became a farmer, located in the Burdick neighborhood, and was a consistent member of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church. The only child of Deacon and Mrs. Philip Burdick is Dolly, born January 16, 1838, the wife of D. B. Carpenter, a jeweler. Two of their children, George and Myrabella, died in childhood, and their son, Frank B. Carpenter, born December 2, 1867, has been educated by his grandfather, the deacon. He studied two years at the Alfred University, New York, and then became connected with the Gaskell Business College, Jersey City, as teacher of book-keeping and arithmetic.

John Westgate came from Rhode Island to Mount Pleasant in 1816, and the following year to a farm three miles northeast from Dundaff, where he died, more than eighty years old. His descendants still live in Clifford and Herrick. William Tinker came at a later day and settled southwest from Westgate, where members of the family still remain. James and John, sons, were taxables in 1842. Robert Tinker is of another generation. The family has made substantial improvements and are among the most prosperous citizens of Clifford.

In 1818, among other new arrivals in the township, were Nathan Callender, James Green, Reuben Arnold and Lawton Gardner. Asa Dimock and his sons, Asa and Warren, and Philip I. Stewart came from Herrick, and a number of them settled at Dundaff. George Brownell located at Lonsdale, occupying the place where Peter Rynearson had previously been. Benjamin Brownell was at Dundaff. A few years later Martin Decker settled on the farm where now lives his son, James C., and where he reared other sons,—Nelson, Peter and Chauncey. In the same neighborhood Peter Rivenburg finally lived and died, at the home of his son, Hiram R. He came from Albany County, N. Y., and located on the Clifford road below Dundaff, on a farm where some improvements had been made by James Coil, Jr. His son, William, lives in the same neighborhood. Orrin has deceased. Jonas lives in the State of New York; John, at Dundaff, and Henry, northeast from Clifford. The latter is the father of the Rev. Sidney W. Rivenburg, missionary in Assam, and Josephine W., a thoroughly educated instructor of music in the Keystone Academy.

In 1820 Levi Chamberlain came from Gibson and opened a public-house on the pike east of West Clifford, but, four years later, was west of that hamlet, on the farm of his son, Pulaski W., where he died in 1878, at the age of eighty-six years. Northeast from him was Isaac Truesdell, the first settler on the west slope of Elk Mountain, and James Rolles, the father of twenty-two children, also came in 1822. Samuel Miller was here earlier, and followed the occupation indicated by his name. He was the father of William D. Miller, of Lenox, Charles H., of Harford, and of daughters who married Elisha Bell and Joel Tingley. George W. Mackey came from Rensselaerville, Albany County, N. Y., about 1824, and located on the Harding farm, near Clifford Corners, on the farm now occupied by Monroe Callendar. He was a hatter by trade, and followed the hatter business and farming. He died in 1845, aged fifty-six, and his wife, Elizabeth Samuels, died in 1864, aged seventy-five. They had several children,—Rhoda; Parmelia, wife of William Bolton, a printer; David, a farmer and active abolitionist, died in New Milford in 1869; Zophar. R. S. Mackey, in 1849, purchased one hundred and sixty acres of timber land, one-half mile east of Truesdell school-house, which he sold to D. Richards, and in 1856 removed to Lathrop.

THE WELSH must have the credit of clearing up most of the slopes of Elk Mountain and making the substantial improvements now to be seen in the northwestern part of the township. They have here proven themselves an honest, industrious class of people, capable of the highest citizenship. The pioneers among them were Thomas Watkins and wife, Hannah, natives of Carmarthenshire, South Wales. They left that country in 1831, and after a voyage of two months landed in New York. The following spring found them at Carbondale, where Mr. Watkins obtained work in a coal-mine, but on the 10th of May, 1833, they came to Clifford, where they located on a tract of land near the southwest base of the South Knob of the Elk Mountain. With the exception of a small clearing below him, everything was a dense woods, with a heavy undergrowth, which afforded hiding-places for deer, elk and many noxious animals, which were so bold that it made the work of protecting domestic animals difficult. The work of clearing progressed slowly, but Mr. Watkins was a man of strong constitution (being full six feet high and measured nearly four feet around the chest), and the forests at last yielded to his efforts. Before his death, in May, 1870, he had cleared up a large farm, which is still in possession of Hannah Watkins, (now in her eighty-eighth year), and one of her sons, Watkin W. Watkins. Another son, John, lives in the same locality. For more than a year the Watkins family was deprived of the society of its countrymen, but in 1834 a number of Welsh families located

around them and made permanent the Welsh settlement, which, with the families living in Gibson and Herrick, now numbers more than three hundred souls. Those coming in 1834 were Zacharias Jenkins, David Reese, Wm. P. Davis, David Moses, David Anthony, Rev. Thomas Edwards, David Edwards and Robert Ellis and their families. The latter was a native of North Wales, and came with the others from New York. He located near the head of Long Pond, on the farm where his son Robert afterwards lived. The rest of the immigrants in this party were from South Wales. They left their native country May 21, 1834, from Swansea, in a brig bound for Quebec. The vessel was only of two hundred tons burden, not much larger than a canal-boat. There were on board the captain and five sailors, with thirty-four passengers. Most of the latter were religious people—Dissenters—now "coming to a country where they could be freed from paying tithes and supporting a church they did not believe in." They held religious meetings on board the ship, and as they had cross-winds the greater part of their voyage, they were seven weeks on the water before landing at Quebec. Three families among the passengers remained in Canada; the others came to Clifford. For many years the families endured all the hardships of pioneers, often carrying heavy burdens to mills, and from Carbondale, twelve miles distant. The few cows they owned browsed in the woods during the summer season, and, as they often failed to come home at night, their owners were obliged to hunt them up, and they were often lost in the woods.

Zacharias Jenkins settled east of Long Pond, where Samuel Owen now lives. He was accompanied by his son Evan, who married a daughter of Wm. P. Davis, and has since removed to a farm near the line of Gibson. Ann, a daughter of Zacharias Jenkins, was the first person buried in the Welsh settlement. Mr. Jenkins, when sixty-seven years of age, was lost in a swamp near Mud Pond. Night overtook him, and, as wolves in great numbers, and an occasional bear or panther, roved through the woods, he climbed a tall pine for safety. Here he remained through the night, the wolves howling around him. In the morning he followed the outlet of the pond through water and thickets, until he came to the Milford and Owego turnpike, within one mile of where Lonsdale now is. When asked how he spent the night, he replied, "Happy, praying and singing most of the time." He is remembered as "an excellent singer and a good Christian." Evan Jenkins was the father of sons named Thomas, living in Wisconsin; William, who died in the army; John, living in Australia, has recently been elected a member of Parliament; David, on the Pacific coast; and Zachariah, the present sheriff of the county.

Wm. P. Davis settled on the turnpike, where he died at the age of sixty-six. His son William moved to Iowa, and Thomas R. is living near Lonsdale. The daughters were married to Richard Bell, Evan Jenkins and William Leek. A son of Thomas R. (Samuel P.) died in New York City, in March, 1886, while pursuing a course in a medical college. Another son, Thomas J., is an attorney at Montrose.

Henry Davis, a native of Glamorganshire, came to America in 1832, but did not come from Carbondale until 1836. He was the father of Samuel Davis, a teacher of repute, who died while superintendent of the Ashland schools, in August, 1886, at the age of thirty-seven years. A little earlier, David J. and David E. Thomas, Evan Jones (from North Wales), Job Nicholas, John Michael and other families joined the settlement. Others coming at later periods were equally prominent in the affairs of the neighborhood. Their names appear in a history of the Welsh Church, whose establishment and maintenance was one of the first cares of this people, and whose teachings have aided to make them a temperate and intelligent community. Many of the young people have become teachers; a number graduating from the normal schools of the State, among them being daughters of David L. Richards and Rev. Daniel Daniels. A son of the former has become a successful book publisher.

The settlement and development of Clifford progressed rapidly after 1830. Twelve years later, in 1842, the taxable were as follows:

Roswell S. Ames, John Aitkin, John Aitkin, Jr., Benjamin Ayres, Simeon P. Avery, Solomon Arnold, Joseph Arnold, Robert Arnott, John Anderson, Jr, John Alworth, Milton S. Alworth, David Anthony, Richard Anthony, Lewis Anthony, Henry Armstrong, Jonathan Burns, Ellery C. Burns, Rufus Burritt, Christian Bruce, Reuben Bailey, Thos. Burch, Joseph Babson, Goodwin Baker, Alpheus B. Baker, Daniel Baker, Wheaton C. Barney, Miles B. Benedict, Abraham Burdick, Kendall Burdick, Zebediah Burdick, Philip Burdick, Simeon B. Burdick, Thos. Burdick, Elias Burdick, Luther S. Burdick, Stephen Burdick, Thomas Burdick (2d), John Baker, Artemas Baker, Archibald Browning, John Browning, James Broadford, George Brownell, James Brownell, Wm. S. Baldwin, Solomon Bolton, Levi Bell, Sterling Bell, Henry Bennett, Wines Bennett, Asa Brundage, Benjamin Brownell, Alexander Burns, Jonathan Burns, Richard Bell, Job Briggs, Charles Blackman, John Cottrell, John Cottrell, Jr., Thomas B. Cottrell, Zenas Carpenter, Artemas Carpenter, Ezra Carpenter, William R. Coleman, Garrett Coleman, William Coleman, Alexander Coleman, Ezra Coleman, Jeremiah Coleman, John Coleman, Ellery Crandall, Ellery Crandall, Jr, Hynan G. Coates, Slocum Carr, Peter Campbell, Enoch Chambers, James Chambers, Abraham Cramer, Jacob G. Cuddeback, Levi Chamberlain, Pulaski W. Chamberlain, Tirza Callender, Stephen Callender, Elias Callender, Wm. Coil, Wm. Coil, Jr., James Coil, Jr., George Coil, John Coil, Henry Coil, James Coil, Charles Coil, John Chandler, Ezra Chandler, Thomas Chandler, Levi Dearborn, James Douglass, Philip Dow, Martin Decker, Chauncy Decker, Nelson Decker, Peter Decker, Peter Dennis, Thomas Doud, John Doud, Harrison Doud, Franklin Doud, Benjamin Daniels, Walter Dickey, William P. Davis, Wm. Davis, Henry Davis, Lyman Doolittle, Alfred Dart, Horace Dart, Oliver Daniels, Benjamin Ellis, Robert Ellis, Jonathan T. Ellis, David Edwards, Charles P. Edwards, Walter Forrester, James Finn, Alvah Finn, Clark Finn, William S. Finn, Wm. Finn, Urial Finn, Joseph Faulkner, George Gladhill, James Green, William T. Gritman, Peter Graham, Benjamin Galbraith, Hubbard Hadsall, David W. Halstead, Alanson Halstead, Edward Halford, Robert Hunter, Jr., Peleg Hopkins, Robert L. Hunter, Sloane Hamilton, John W. Hazard, Henry C. Healey, Stephen Hodgson, Samuel Hodgson, John W. Hazard, Henry C Healey, Francis Hull, William Hill, Aaron Hawver, Hiram Hawver, William Hughes, Edward Hughes, John Howells, John Irving, Stephen Johnson, Benjamin W. Johnson, Isaac Johnson, William

Jackson, Elizabeth Jackson, Evan Jones, Evan Jenkins, Jenkin Jenkins, Thomas Kelley, Nathan Kelley, Orrin D. King, Holloway Lowry, George Linnin, Orvis Lewis, Miller P. Lorne, John McCalla, Richard Meredith, William Meredith, Archibald McNeal, Abiathar Millard, Dudley Maxon, Edward Maxon, Isaac V. Maxon, Charles N. Miller, Charles Miller, William D. Miller, Zebulon P. Marcy, Daniel Moses, William Mason, John Michael, David Mackey, George Mackey, Samuel Nutting, Thomas Nutting, George Nutting, George W. Northrop, Abner Norton, Dorastus Norton, Roger Orvis, Edward Oram, Sidney G. Oram, Noah Owens, George Patton, Asher Peck, Samuel Payne, Samuel Payne, Jr., Edmund Payne, Thomas Powell, Gideon Palmer, Gideon W. Palmer, Thomas P. Phinny, Elisha Phinny, Joman H. Phelps, Jesse Packer, James Parker, John Patterson, John Powell, William Powell, Jeremiah Rounds, Duty Reynolds, James Reynolds, Jenkin Reynolds, John Reynolds, Addison C. Read, Peter Rivenburg, James Rolles, Jr., David Rees, Harvey Rogers, Jas. Rolles, George Salsbury, David B. Stivers, Joel Stivers, Ziba Stivers, Benj. Smith, Ransford Smith, Ransford Smith, Jr., Arthur Smith, Jacob S. Smith, David Smith, John Smith, Burgess Smith, Joseph B. Slocum, Wm. H. Slocum, Isaac Stiles, Eben H. Stephens, William Stephens, John Stephens, William Spencer, Isaiah Spencer, John Spaden, Joel Stevens, Jr., Philip I. Stewart, Mahlon C. Stewart, James C. Stewart, William Shannon, Stephen St. John, Otis C. Severance, Jonathan Stage, Benajah Tingley, Isaac Tripp, Orrin Thatcher, Jeremiah Tingley, John Tinker, James Tinker, Adney C. Tomkins, Perry H. Tuttle, Isaac Truesdell, Wm. Tripp, David Thomas, David E. Thomas, John I. Whitman, Charles H. Whitman, John Westgate, George D. Westgate, William Wells, James Wells, Wright Wells, John W. Wells, Sidney B. Wells, Charles H. Wells, John Wells, Adam Wells, Eliphalet Wells, Wm. Wells (2d), Henry H. Wheeler, Silas G. Weaver, Abraham Weaver, Henry A. Weaver, Samuel T. Wood, Abel Wright, William Wilbur, Lewis White, Daniel Wedeman, Henry A. Williams, Otis Williams, Charles D. Wilson, Dimock Wilson, Amzi Wilson, Michael West, Charles M. West, Thomas Watkins, Abel Wright, Dilton Yarrington, Alanson Yarrington, Sutton Yarrington.

JOHN HALSTEAD.—Among the older families of this county is that of Halsted. John Halstead, the first of the family in Pennsylvania, a native of Orange County, N. Y., with his wife, Rachel Knapp, settled near Pittston (then Lackawanna) on the Susquehanna River, remained a few years and removed to Clifford township, Susquehanna County, locating near Elkdale. Their son, Alanson D. Halstead, born in Orange County in 1791, married Phebe Wells (1797–1880), whose father, James Wells (1750–1839), was one of the pioneer business men of this vicinity. His wife was Katie Van Auken, and their children were James, Lydia (Mrs. Hartsey), John, William, Mary (Mrs. James Finn), Jane (Mrs. Hall Stephens first, and now the widow of William Coil, living in Lenox, over ninety-two years old), Phebe (Mrs. A. D. Halstead) and Eliphalet Wells. Of these, only Jane and Eliphalet are now alive.

After the marriage of their son, Alanson D. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. John Halstead removed to Livingstone County, N. Y., where they both died.

Deacon Alanson D. Halstead was major of militia for a long time, and was an active and intelligent man. In church-work he was one of the main pillars of the Elkdale Baptist Church, which he assisted in organizing and building, and in which he served as deacon until his death. His children were David W. Halstead, ordained to the ministry in Wayne County, filled various charges until his death, in 1886; Catharine, the widow of Alexander Coleman, a farmer, lives in Scranton; Rachel was married to Cyril Peck, a farmer, and died in 1860; John; Nathaniel, now a carpenter and builder, lives in Scranton; Rebecca, the wife of Samuel Arnold, a farmer near Dundaff; Margaret, married Sylvenus Doolittle, a carpenter, and lives in Iowa; Charles, a carpenter, lives in Scranton; Silas, a farmer at Elkdale; Mary and Sidney, died in youth; and Hugh, who died in childhood.

The early days of John Halstead, who was born December 8, 1821, were spent upon the farm and in the saw-mill of his father. He learned the trade of a blacksmith and carried on that business at Elkdale for about a year; was a farmer on the Elk Mountain three years, before selling out in 1847. After a couple of years' blacksmithing at the Corners he began a mercantile business there, and, for a period of seventeen years, was a main instrument in drawing business and residents to this pleasant village. He was the first postmaster of the place, and served as such for sixteen years. In 1865 he retired from the store business, in order to give entire attention to the growing demands of his live-stock branch; and in this department his close and intelligent care and judicious management have built up a large and profitable enterprise. His purchases are made in Susquehanna, Lackawanna and Wayne Counties, and the stock is shipped alive to New York and New Jersey markets. During the last twenty-five years he has been extensively engaged in buying wool, in connection with Azur Lathrop, of Montrose, and others, and has probably paid out to the farmers of Clifford township and adjacent territory more money for their products than any other man ever in the country. His warmest sympathies have always been manifested in the cause of temperance, and he became one of the charter members of the Good Templars' Lodge at Clifford, which was organized in 1869 and remained in operation about three years. After the sale of his store property, twenty years ago, he invested in farm property, and now has the satisfaction of seeing several handsome residences located upon his land and forming a part of the flourishing village of Clifford. In 1843 he married Susan A. (1822–84), the daughter of Artemas (1782–1855) and Huldah Nash (1790–1859) Baker. Mr. Baker was a native of Massachusetts, and settled with his parents in old Luzerne County now (Lackawanna), Penn., whence he removed, in 1840, to Susquehanna County and became a farmer. His children were John Baker, a farmer and carpenter, died 1883; Lucy, the widow of Alfred Merriman, a farmer of Clifford; Nash, a retired merchant, living at Clifford Corners; Mercy, married J. L. Merryman, Esq., of Franklin township, and died in 1866; Ann E., who died in 1885, was the wife of William R. Gardner, a farmer of Lenox; Susan A., became Mrs. John Halstead; and Eliza, the wife of Chauncey Decker, a farmer of Lenoxville. The children of John and Susan A. (Baker) Halstead are Rachel L., wife of Hiram Rivenburg, of Clifford; Charles L.,



John Halsted

was a merchant at Clifford, and in 1869 married Bina Seamans (he died in 1878, leaving one son); Celia S., married, in 1878, Ira J. Wetherby, a farmer of Clifford; and Rosa Dell Halstead, now at home. The three daughters of Mr. Halstead are members of the Clifford Baptist Church.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.—Until within recent years the people of Clifford were almost exclusively engaged in agricultural pursuits, the other occupations being confined to a few persons in the hamlets and small villages which are the recognized trading or milling centres of the township. Forest City, with its remarkable growth and industries, employing hundreds of men, is the exception.

On the stream below Dundaff, William Finn had a pioneer saw-mill, which did good service, and later mills were operated at other sites on that stream by Peter Rivenburg, John Barker and Eben H. Stephens, all of which have passed away, and were the only industries at those places.

On the East Branch of the Tunkhannock, two miles northeast from Dundaff, was started the first business place in Clifford. As early as 1806 James Wells put up a small grist-mill at that point, which was swept away by a freshet. The following year he and Asahel Norton united in building another mill, which was also carried away by a flood in the course of a few years. Before 1814 Lemuel Norton had in operation another mill, and as roads were now located down the valley and up from Wilkes-Barre, the place began to partake of the nature of a business point. Ebenezer Baker was the owner of a store, the first in the township, and Joel Stevens was a clothier, but having his shop on the hill southeast from the mills, where he pressed and dyed cloths as early as 1814. The existence of these industries caused this locality to be called the [1]*City*, a term which is not yet forgotten in connection with it. In 1818 John Atworth became the owner of the mill, which, with other property, soon after passed into the hands of Colonel Gould Phinny and Horace G. Phelps. In 1823 they began other enterprises, and the place now became knowns as *Phinnytown*. Later it was called *East Clifford*, and at present is properly known as *Elkdale*. Like many other inland hamlets, it has declined in importance, instead of keeping pace with the general improvements of the country.

Elkdale has a post-office, store, mill, church and school-house, and half a dozen dwellings. The post-office was established at the store of G. G. Wells, in December, 1877, as a private office, but since 1881 has been a regular office in the postal service. A daily mail from Dundaff is supplied. The firm of Gould & Phelps not only operated the mills, but also distilled liquor and had a store. In 1831 the McCalla Brothers (John, James and William) became the owners of the mills and distillery, which they carried on extensively, the latter until 1857. In its best days the mill had three runs of stones and had a large capacity. In 1862 it was owned by William McCalla, who died that fall from injuries received in the mill. It is still owned by his heirs but is operated in a small way, only. The saw-mill and distillery buildings have been removed.

John Wells was an early cloth fuller, and Horace G. Phelps had a factory in which carding and spinning was also done. Both removed to Dundaff before 1830. The latter also had a large tin-shop, in which J. B. Slocum worked as a tinner. Later, Archibald Browning opened a small store at the Four Corners. Thomas Halstead and H. W. Johnson afterwards traded a short time in a dwelling-house. Since 1867 the present store, by the Wells Brothers, has been carried on. In the spring of 1887 a new industry was established in the hamlet—a co-operative creamery being gotten in operation by the farmers of this vicinity. Less than a mile above the McCalla mills Holloway and James W. Lowry built a saw-mill in 1852, raising the frame without the use of liquor for the men who assisted—an unusual event in that period. Prior to this, Thomas Ustich had a small woolen factory at the site, operating several looms. After 1835, John James did some carding. The present owner of the mill is Olney Rounds. It has circular-saws and a good capacity. Near by, Emory Mapes has had a store since 1884. Two miles below Elkdale, where the Owego turnpike crosses the East Branch, Samuel Weston had small saw and grist-mills, which were abandoned before 1835. He also kept a small store. The frames of the mill buildings and the raceway remain, but the place has long since been farm property. Westward from this point a number of public-houses were kept from 1820 to 1845. Lyman Lewis was at the Leek place, but had first kept a tavern on the John Bolton place. On what is known as the Hughes farm, Elias Bell and John Alworth had taverns; and Levi Chamberlain had a public-house eight years on the farm now owned by P. W. Chamberlain. All these buildings have long since been devoted to farm uses. and the turnpike which was once so extensively traveled is now a highway of less importance than many other roads in that township.

JAMES W. LOWRY.—The progenitor of this branch of the Lowry family in the United States was John Lowry, who came from the north of Ireland and located at Lowell, Mass. There exists a family tradition to the effect that this young man was the son of a nobleman emigrating in response to the request of an uncle, the Lowell who founded Lowell, Mass., and that owing to a shipwreck he lost all papers and documents, barely escaping with his life and a roll of gold coin which had been placed around his waist for safe keeping. He married Sabra Hunt and raised a

[1] There is also a tradition that the place took its name from the fact that a missionary preaching here took for his text: "Up, get ye out of this place, for the Lord will destroy this city."

large family. One of his descendants, George Lowry, with his wife, Mary, removed to New Jersey late in the eighteenth century and settled at Sparta, where he carried on the trade of coopering for a number of years. In 1806 they came to Pennsylvania, first settling in Luzerne County and some few years later in Clifford township, this county, where he bought farm-land, which he lost through a flaw in the title and shortly thereafter died. Mrs. Lowry survived her husband many years and married again; she died in 1870, aged nearly a hundred years.

Their children were Holloway; Nancy, married Chauncey Deming; Polly, married Jeremiah Tuttle; John; Catharine, married P. S. Foster; George; Sarah, married Orrin Griswold; and Isaac. Of these, John is a business man in Kansas; George is a farmer near Elkdale; and Sarah resides at Carbondale; the others have deceased. Holloway Lowry (1801–75) was born at Sparta and accompanied his parents in their removals. In 1822 he bought land in this township, which, through a defective title, he also lost. In 1823 he bought the farm upon which, after his marriage to Sophia Wells, of Clifford, in 1824, he located, and where he remained until his death. He also purchased a farm on the eastern exposure of the South Knob of the Elk Mountain. His habits were very methodical, and so exact was he in his business affairs that after his decease his estate was settled by his son, James W., at a remarkably small expense. His children were Charles, born 1826, a farmer in Lackawanna County; Martha, born 1828, wife of Rev. G. M. Dimmick, now of Faribault County, Minn.; James W.; John, born 1832, a farmer in Lackawanna County; Amy, born 1834, now Mrs. J. F. Kinback, of Carbondale; Sarah (1836–63) was the wife of Elias E. Lowrie, of Lackawanna County; Wright, born 1838, a farmer in Lackawanna County; Clark, born 1840, a merchant at Scranton; Benjamin, 1842, a carpenter and builder in Luzerne County; Hezekiah, born 1844, a farmer and stock dealer, living on the old homestead; Samantha, born 1847, married, first, Thomas Kelly, of Gibson township, and is now the wife of John Philbin, of Carbondale, Pa. James W. Lowry, born July 18, 1830, in Clifford township, obtained an academical education at Dundaff and Waverly, Pa., and was a teacher in the public schools of Susquehanna and Wayne Counties for seven years. He married, in 1854, purchased a farm near Elkdale, on the East Branch of the Tunkhannock Creek, and commenced housekeeping. In connection with his father he erected a saw-mill upon the property and carried on lumbering for eight years, the last seven years as the sole proprietor, and then bought the present homestead at Elkdale. When the rebels threatened Pennsylvania, during the recent war, Mr. Lowry, with his three brothers, joined a company of volunteers and proceeded to Harrisburg to offer their services to the Governor, and were encamped on Capitol Hill. Before their acceptance by the State authorities word came that the rebels had been driven from Pennsylvania soil and, the threatened danger being happily averted, the company of emergency men were returned to their homes by authority. Mr. Lowry had been identified with political matters for over twenty-five years; was school director during fifteen years and justice of the peace eleven years. In 1878 he was nominated by the Republican party for member of the State Legislature, and, although defeated by the combined Democratic and Greenback parties, had the satisfaction of running far above his party vote, he coming within thirty votes of an election. He is a member of the Baptist Church and for many years has been clerk of the Elkdale Church. He is associated with Rev. Dr. J. H. Harris and E. M. Peck as a committee appointed by the Abington Association in the interest and for the supervision of its Sunday-school work. 'Squire Lowry is an active and enterprising man, interested in farming and bee culture, in the agricultural implement business and in the purchase and sale of farm stock quite largely. In 1854 he married Alma (born November 17, 1830), the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Worth) Taylor, a native of Luzerne County, whose father, Thomas Taylor, born in 1797, at Providence, Pa., is still a resident of Lackawanna County. Their children are Wells J., Milton W., Samuel E., Eva L., and Susie A.; also George E., who died in childhood. The 'Squire is a firm believer in the value of a liberal education and has given his children excellent advantages; all have attended the Keystone Academy, at Factoryville and the eldest, Wells J., is a practicing physician at Harford. Dr. W. J. Lowry has been twice married—first, to Celia M. Fuller, and after her death to Flora M. Hammond, who has borne him one child, Mabel. Milton W. Lowry, the second son, applied himself to the legal profession and completed the full course at the Pennsylvania State College. He was admitted through a competitive examination. He followed this by reading law in the office of Hon. W. W. Watson, of Scranton, and was admitted to the bar of Lackawanna County in 1886. He married Annie M., the adopted daughter of Clark Lowry, of Scranton.

At the intersection of the Carbondale and Owego turnpikes a small hamlet has sprung up, which has received the name of *West Clifford*. The beginning of the place was the steam saw-mill of William, James and John Lee, which was put up to convert the heavy hemlock forests of this section into lumber. When first started the product was about a million feet per year. Though not operated so extensively, it is still largely carried on by the present proprietor, J. B. Stephens. H. W. Johnson opened a store which was last kept in 1883 by W. H. Hasbrouck. The hamlet has an Evangelical Church, shops and a few residences.

Northeast, on the outlet of Long Pond, John Chandler erected a saw-mill about 1830, which was operated



Jas. W. Lowry

by Zophar Mackey. Owen Morgan rebuilt this mill and for the past twenty years has carried it on. On Cambria Hill, Leyshon & Owens had a small store a few few years. At this place the Clifford Cambrian Good Templars' Association put up a hall, which is still owned by that body. The association was chartered October 17, 1870, and had Z. D. Jenkins and others as corporators. For a few years the lodge was vigorous, but the meetings have not been held for some time, and the hall has since been devoted to public gatherings.

LONSDALE is a small but pretty hamlet at the intersection of Lonsdale and Brooklyn turnpike with the Clifford and Carbondale turnpike. The latter was built in 1847 and the former in 1849. From that period dates the history of the hamlet, which, from 1850 for the next few years, was more important than any other place of its size in this part of the county. Peter Rynearson lived here about 1818 and sold his improvements to Geo. Brownell before 1825, who further cleared up what is now the site of the hamlet. He sold part of his land to Henry A. Williams, who named the place in honor of his old home in Rhode Island. The first public building was the hotel put up by Geo. Brownell, Jr., in 1846, and which was kept by him several years, when it was converted into a residence, and is now the J. B. Stephens home. Opposite this building Henry A. Williams put up the present hostelry, in 1849. It is a very large frame building and was erected with a special view to accommodate social parties. Its dancing-hall is thirty by fifty feet and has a floor with a spring of ten inches. On popular occasions as many as two hundred people patronized the balls given by Williams, and his trading patronage was also very large, which gave the place an extended reputation. After the death of Williams this fame diminished and, in later years, the place has been a common tavern. The store in the hamlet was opened by T. J. Wells, in 1851, and has since been kept by him. The post-office bears the name of *Royal* and was established May 19, 1884, with Robert H. Wells as postmaster. It was given in compliment to the Royal Baking Powder, and the company manufacturing that article favored the hamlet by erecting a very fine pole, one hundred and two feet high, and presenting several flags to wave from the same. Wells has been a wheelwright at this place the past thirty years. A post of the Grand Army of the Republic holds its meetings at Lonsdale.

CLIFFORD VILLAGE is in the beautiful valley bearing the same name, near where it passes into Lackawanna County. The Betsey or Alder Brook bisects the valley, affording a water-power near the township line, which was improved, after 1834, by William W. Wells, to operate carding and saw-mills. They have long since gone down. So also has the tannery put up below the village, in 1850, by David and Burgess Smith, and carried on by them about ten years. Shoes were made in connection and a shop has been carried on ever since by Burgess Smith. In recent years a steam grist-mill, of small capacity, was operated by William Leek, which has been moved to Forest City, leaving the village without any manufactories and strictly a trading point. The early settlers on this site were the Millers, Hardings and Robinsons, the latter living on the county line, on the farm which became the Wells property in 1834. A portion of the Harding farm, which had first been occupied by Adam Miller, passed to the Callender family; James Finn lived near the Baptist Church; George Oram on the Wetherby place; and Jacob G. Cuddeback on the farm above. Along the eastern hill was a road to Wells' fulling-mill, and where it crossed the Dundaff road Sinton Yarrington had a blacksmith-shop, which was the only interest, other than farms, until 1847. That year the Clifford and Carbondale turnpike was built and the village properly founded. Its growth was slow and not very substantial until within the last decade. In this period a number of very fine residences have been put up, some in the modern style of architecture, and other attractive improvements made. All the residences, with one exception, are owned by the occupants. There are three churches, four stores, hotel, a number of shops and one hundred and ninety inhabitants.

The first business houses were erected by Emory Mapes, in 1847, and consisted of a store and tavern, the former standing on the site of the present hotel. The tavern stood on a lot adjoining, and both were kept by Mapes. In a short time C. D. Wilson became the owner, who sold to Baker & Thacher. In 1850 that firm built a store on the corner opposite their old one, and there engaged in trade. This was destroyed by fire in 1851. John Halstead erected a new store on this site in 1854, and occupied it for trading purposes many years, also being the postmaster. H. W. Johnson was a later merchant and Julius Young is the present merchant there. The stand diagonally opposite was built by N. C. Baker after the war, and the adjoining building, now occupied as a store and post-office, by J. M. Robinson, was put up by the Patrons of Husbandry. The upper part formed a hall for their meetings, and is now used for other gatherings. A fourth stand was erected by Dr. P. N. Gardner, in which a large number of persons have traded, and which is now occupied by F. E. Finn. The old hotel was destroyed by fire in September, 1876, and the site has since been vacant. The present hotel was built in 1877 by Aug. Hassler, and since 1878 has been owned by Frank B. Williams. Goodwin Baker was a pioneer undertaker; Arnold Green was later, and B. F. Wells succeeded him in 1869. A. E. Tiffany is the contractor and builder.

Clifford post-office was established February 19, 1851, with John Halstead as postmaster, and the following served as successive appointees: September 24, 1858, Jonathan N. Baker; April 19, 1861, John

Halstead; July 9, 1866, Peter H. Gardner; January 2, 1883, Julius Young; November 27, 1885, Milo J. Robinson.

J. Monroe Callender.—The first of this family of whom we have any knowledge was Samuel Callender (1757–1830), a native of Virginia, who took part in the Revolutionary War, and is said to have belonged to Washington's body guard. His wife was Martha Slawson (1756–1836), whom he married in 1780, and their children were Sarah, born in 1780; Betsey, 1781; Samuel (1783–1857); Rhoda, born 1785; Nathan (1787–1830); Stephen (1789–1821), became the father of Elder Nathan Callender, now of Scott township, Lackawanna County. Sarah married Isaac London, of Lackawanna County. Polly married Silas Horton; Rhoda married Hiram Horton; Betsey married Samuel Howell—the three latter all of Orange County. The children were born in Orange County, N. Y., where Mr. and Mrs. Callender settled after their marriage; he, it is said, having been disowned by his parents for taking the patriot side in the war for independence. The eldest son, Samuel Callender, removed to Pennsylvania at an early date, and was the founder of Callender's Corners, Lackawanna County, whither his father and part of the family some time afterwards followed him. Nathan Callender served an apprenticeship as a tanner and currier at Middletown, N. Y., and removed to Lackawanna County and worked at his trade near the Corners. In 1810 he married Thirza (1790–1868), the daughter of Abra and Joanna Wetherby, of Greenfield (now Scott) township, Lackawanna County. She was born in Cheshire County, N. H., and came to Pennsylvania with her parents when sixteen years old. Some time after their union they came to Susquehanna County, and in 1818 he was part owner of a saw-mill near Dundaff, also of several others in different parts of Clifford township. He operated a tannery at Dundaff, besides having a distillery near that place. For a year or two he was proprietor of the Dundaff Hotel, after retiring from which he built what was afterwards known as the Upper Hotel, which was destroyed by fire about 1870. He appears to have been an energetic and progressive business man. When Amos Harding moved to the West, about 1820, Mr. Callender purchased from him the large farm which now forms an important part of Clifford Corners, and upon the sudden death of her husband, Mrs. Callender removed to that place with her little ones. Their children were Melissa (1811–43) was the wife of Goodwin Baker, a cabinet maker of this township; Anna Jane, born 1813, the widow of Elias Stevens, a farmer, now living at the Corners; Nancy (1815–53) was the wife of John Baker, a farmer and carpenter; Mary H., married Shelden Hall, a farmer, and died in Wisconsin; Clarissa and Caroline, twins: Clarissa (1820–50) was the wife of John M. Wells, who carried on the fulling-mill and saw-mill near Clifford; Caroline (1820–48) was the wife of Joel Stevens, a farmer of this township; J. Monroe; and Martha J., born 1826, now living with her brother Monroe. Of the above, Melissa, Nancy, Clarissa and Caroline lie buried in the Clifford Cemetery, and there also lies Mrs. Thirza Callender, who, in 1845, had married Jeremiah Cap well, of Luzerne County, and after his death, in 1864, returned to Clifford to enjoy the remaining four years of her life. J. Monroe Callender, born January 15, 1824, at Dundaff, had very little opportunity for acquiring an education, having been but six years old when his father died, and being the only boy in the family many matters upon the farm devolved upon him. He grew up to be a sturdy, self-reliant and active man, and still maintains those characteristics. He has always carried on the farm and his labors have been judicious. For about three years subsequent to 1851 he was the proprietor of the Clifford Hotel. His farm is finely located, and at one time contained an orchard of five hundred apple trees, two of which still remain and measure nine feet four inches each, at the height of a foot from the ground, and one of them bore forty-five bushels of fruit in 1881. On this farm is one of the oldest and most substantial barns in the county, the frame of it being thirty-six by forty feet and of solid cherry.

About 1860 he joined the Baptist Church with his wife, and is a consistent member thereof. In 1848 he married Mary S. Oram (1824–61), whose parents were George (1780–1836) and Mary Oram (1785–1853), natives of Somersetshire, England, and early settlers in Clifford. Their children were Thirza Mary Callender (1849–70); Thomas Clarence (1853–63); Helen Augusta (1856–63); Carrie Alice and Clara Agnes, twins, born 1861: Carrie Alice died 1862; Clara Agnes married Eugene Kennedy, of Lackawanna County, in 1881, is a farmer and dealer. For his second wife Mr. Callender married, in 1869, Mrs. Mary A. Decker, who was born in 1837, and had one child, Adelaide, the wife of K. M. Miller, a farmer of Greenfield township, Lackawanna County. Mrs. Decker was the daughter of Deacon J. G. Wetherby, of the Clifford Baptist Church, and his wife, Arminda Vail, both of whom reside near the Corners. She was first married, in 1860, to Edward C. Decker, of Clifford, who died in 1863, aged thirty-two years.

Since 1852 Dr. P. H. Gardner has been the resident physician, succeeding Dr. J. C. Olmstead, who came here a few years earlier and removed to Dundaff. Other physicians were here for short periods, and, since 1882, Dr. E. R. Gardner has been associated with his father as a practitioner.

Clifford Lodge, No. 439, F. A. M., was instituted before 1870, and held its meetings in the Grange Hall until it surrendered its charter, early in 1884. At one time it was very prosperous, but removals and other causes reduced its membership to thirteen, when the meetings were discontinued.



J. M. Cullenden

The Masonic Lodge, instituted in Clifford, January 24, 1811, and of which David Taylor, Jonathan Wilbur, Joseph Potter, Oliver Granger and Abel Kent were officers, held its meetings in the northern part of the old township, in what is now Gibson, and was superseded, in 1816, by North Star Lodge, No. 119, of Gibson.

At Clifford a Good Templar Lodge meets statedly in Grange Hall, and here are also held the bi-weekly meetings of the "Clifford Literary Union," which was organized in November, 1886. In April, 1887, there were twenty-five members and a library containing one hundred volumes of standard books.

CRYSTAL LAKE.—This beautiful sheet of water is one mile southeast from Dundaff, and so located that about three-fourths of it is in Lackawanna County. It has an almost eliptical shape, being about one and one-fourth miles long and a little more than half that wide. The entire area is three hundred and eighty-four acres. The water is remarkably clear and pure, and is supplied by springs at the bottom of the lake. The depth varies from sixty to a hundred feet, the bed presenting a topography of small hills and hollows, not unlike the physical features of the contiguous land. The beach is firm, and is composed of crystal sand, whose clearness blends with the brightness of the water, causing the lake to sparkle like a gem. The shores are not abrupt, but recede gently, tilled fields sweeping down to the edge of the water. On the northeast side a grove of natural trees remain, which has been improved for pic-nic purposes; and on the lake a small steamboat was placed for the benefit of pleasure-parties. Hundreds of visitors yearly frequent this charming spot, whose attractions, in connection with those of the surrounding country, have made this one of the most popular resorts in the northeastern part of the State. In 1828 the lake was stocked with pickerel, and fish of many other species abound. The lake was patented to Peter Campbell, who conveyed it to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, who use it as a feeder for their mining works in the vicinity of Carbondale, the outlet being deepened for this purpose, to afford a greater flow of water. In its use it serves as an extra reservoir.

Soon after the county was settled, a tavern was opened at Crystal Lake by James Coil, Jr., and which was kept, in 1827, by Benajah P. Millard, of Lenox. Peter Campbell became the owner, and in 1834 Charles Barstow began keeping the house. Benjamin Ayres succeeded him, and during his residence the house was burned. Peter Campbell built a part of the present house, on the site of the old one, but it has been enlarged and improved to accommodate forty guests, affording them a pleasant summer home. For many years the house and grounds, comprising about five hundred acres of land, have been the property of the Simpson Brothers, and for fourteen years the hotel was kept by O. P. Phinny. Since the spring of 1886 the proprietor has been John W. Barnes.

"*Overlook Cottage*," on the hill commanding the lake, is a pleasant summer house, kept by S. H. Johnson.

FOREST CITY.—This new and rapidly-growing town is on the west side of the Lackawanna River, in the southeastern part of the township, and is also a station on the Jefferson Branch of the Erie Railway. The main part of the town is built on a bend of the hill bordering the narrow valley, about eighty feet above the level of the river. Along this is built the railroad, and the five streets of the town have a nearly parallel course, almost north and south, each street being elevated about thirty feet above the other. No grades have been established, and Main Street is the only one which has had the stones and stumps cleared from its course. The appearance of the other streets and the contiguous lots truly indicate the building of a city in a forest. The country is wild and mountainous and the place is easily accessible only through the valley, over long and difficult roads, which were constructed to carry away the lumber which was cut at the mills along the Lackawanna thirty years ago and later. Aside from the small clearing made on the Barrett farm, all this section was a comparative wilderness until after the completion of the railroad, in 1871, when a few more persons came to work at the mills, as their product could now be increased. Yet, in spite of these disadvantages of location, a town has been built here within the space of a few years, which had, in April, 1887, a settled population of two thousand souls, about one-half of which had been added in the course of a few months, with a transient population running into the hundreds. There were more than a dozen stores, two hotels, a Methodist Church and a good school-house, with a number of the adjuncts of an old place, many of them brought into existence within the last year. Many of the public and private buildings are attractive and substantial, and the town, though fairly in a transition state, has less of the crude and unfinished appearance than most towns of a like nature. This wonderful development has been brought about mainly by the discovery and mining of anthracite coal, all prior interests being confined to lumbering.

The existence of coal in this section was long suspected, but no systematic effort to develop it was made until after the completion of the railroad. A cut in the track revealed the out-cropping of coal, and bore-holes made with the diamond drill also indicated the presence of that mineral, but the dip of the rocks made it doubtful whether it existed in paying quantities. A further test confirmed the belief of sanguine prospectors, and led the Hillside Coal and Iron Company to purchase large tracts of land for mining purposes. It thus secured the James Barrett farm of nearly one hundred acres and other holdings, in 1873. The following year Z. Kreger & Bros. began opening a mine for the company, and

struck a paying vein of coal within seventy feet. In 1874 a small breaker was put up, hewed timbers being used in its construction, and in 1875 the shipment of coal in a small way was begun. This mine was worked until 1883, the screen being operated by mule-power, and the output amounting to about three thousand tons per month. In 1885 this breaker burned down, but in the fall of 1886 the foundations for a larger breaker were laid, thirty rods north of the old one. While this vein was worked a mining hamlet sprang up, not exceeding a dozen buildings in all, in 1881, most of them being owned by the Hillside Coal and Iron Company. Meantime a new shaft was being sunk by the company lower down the valley, and a breaker erected in connection, employing steam-power, which was fairly gotten in operation in 1884. The coal found was a very pure anthracite, lying in veins of such thickness that it confirmed the hopes of those interested that mining would here become a permanent business. Coal was also found on the lands of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, on the east side of the river, with prospects of its early development. An unusual interest in the future of the place was awakened, and from early in 1884 may be dated the real growth of the town. Houses were rapidly erected on lots leased from the Hillside Company, and in the spring of 1886 the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company sold lots outright from its tract on the west side of the creek, which had the effect of still further stimulating the building boom. In the fall of that year the work of mining was commenced in the second shaft of the Hillside Company, at a depth of nearly one hundred and forty feet, or about double that of the shaft near at hand. In this mine the vein is nearly seven feet thick.

The breaker was also enlarged to double its former capacity and, in March, 1887, over eleven thousand tons of coal were mined. About three hundred men and boys, most of them Welsh, are employed under the direction of Benjamin Maxey, mine boss, and J. D. Caryl, outside boss. The superintendent of the company is W. A. May, of Scranton. Other mine bosses were David McDonald and Alexander McKay. For several years A. L. Reed had charge of the outside affairs of the company.

It has been stated that lumbering was the first business interest carried on in this section. At an early day the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company secured large tracts of timber land in this region and put up mills on the Lackawanna to cut up the same. Such a mill was put up at the outlet of the "Stillwater," which was operated until it became useless. A steam-mill of larger capacity is now in that neighborhood. Below Forest City, Hosea Carpenter had an upright mill which he sold to Brennan & Woodman. In 1864 the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company erected a new mill, also with upright saws, which was carried on successfully, a number of years, by William Pentecost. The present is the third mill at this site, and has circular saws, giving it increased capacity. James Johns is the present operator. Higher up the stream the Hillside Company put up a mill, in 1882, which was burned. It was rebuilt and again burned in the fall of 1886. A new mill on its site has just been gotten in operation. The motive-power is steam.

Martin Barrett sold the first goods in the place, beginning to trade in April, 1875. Since 1880 he has occupied his present stand. In the spring of the latter year W. H. Bates began merchandising in part of the store he has since occupied, and which has been enlarged to accommodate his increasing trade. He is the oldest general merchant. In the fall of 1883 Arnett Bennett opened the third store, lower down Main Street, where he traded three years, selling to Brown Brothers in the fall of 1886. Early in the spring of 1884 W. J. Davis opened the first clothing-store, occupying his present stand since the fall of 1886. The same year Thomas J. Pentecost opened a good store and, since the summer of 1886, has been at his present commodious stand. In the fall of 1884 W. J. Gilchrist opened the sixth store, which he sold to Henry Box in 1886, the latter continuing as a general merchant. In November, 1885, the first drug-store was opened by J. J. Janswick, in a building which had been enlarged and which is still occupied by him. A furniture-store was opened in the spring of 1885 by W. L. Bates, which is continued by him. In 1886 stores were opened by W. R. Hankins, on the central part of Main Street; John Lynch, on the lower part of the same street; E. Margan, on the same street, nearer the centre, and by R. C. Bodie, on Higgins Alley. In August of the same year H. F. Aldrich opened the first hardware-store.

Among the business places opened in the early part of 1887 were a notion-store by Charlotte Maddens, meat markets by Stephen Brownson and W. H. Leek, and a cigar factory by Martin Bliss. In 1886 was opened the first hotel—the Fleming House, a three-story frame building, a part of which had served as a skating rink—which had John McLaughlan as proprietor, in 1887. The Bennett House, also a three story building, on the lower part of Main Street, was opened in April, 1887, by Bennett & Son. Pool-rooms and restaurants were opened in the spring of 1886 by C. L. Avery and in the fall by Z. C. Bell.

The first bakery was opened in January, 1887, by W. H. G. E. Wedeman; and since the fall of 1885 Michael McGrath has been the barber of the town.

As builders and mechanics, Forest City had, in 1887, Rogers & Alexander, wheelwrights; Tripp & Woodmansee, M. Cramer, L. P. Wedeman, and W. H. Higgins, contractors and builders; M. H. Davis and John Brown, shoemakers; and George Curtis, mill-owner, since the spring of 1886.



A. B. Stephens

S. C. J. Thayer became a citizen of Forest City May 6, 1881, and has been the justice of the peace since May, 1886.

Dr. J. C. Seco located here as a physician in November, 1885, and remained about a year. Dr. P. G. Griffin was here next, about five months; and since November, 1886, Dr. W. Saint C. Gibbs has been the practitioner.

The post-office at this place was established December 15, 1879, with the name of *Pentecost* and David R. Lumley, postmaster. The subsequent appointees have been: November 28, 1881, John W. Coon; April 8, 1884, William Pentecost; April 30, 1886, James R. Fleming. The name was changed to *Forest City* September 8, 1886, and Mr. Fleming continues as postmaster. Forest City became an election precinct in 1886.

J. B. STEPHENS, the eldest son of John Stephens, born in Lenox township, Susquehanna County, on December 6, 1812, and his wife, Mary A. Brownell (1811–86), was born August 1, 1834. His grandparents were Jacob and Ann (Baker) Stephens, of Wyoming County, farmers. Mrs. John Stephens was born in Rhode Island and came to Pennsylvania with her parents when a child. They shortly after marriage came to Susquehanna County. The children of John and Mary Ann Stephens are Jacob B.; George H., born 1835, a business man of the township; Martha A. W., born 1836, married Andrew Simpson (of Jones & Simpson), of Archbald, Pa.; Mary A., born 1839, the wife of James C. Decker, a farmer of this township, who was a lieutenant in the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment during the Rebellion; Hannah L., born 1842, married Charles M. Hunter, a jeweler, of Clifford, who also served during the late war; John, born 1847, enlisted in the United States regular army in 1865, and for four years following he was out in the Western Territories fighting Indians. After another four years spent at home he returned to the West, and for ten years past has been interested in mining operations in Montana. The father of these children was a carpenter and farmer, and for a couple of years kept the Dundaff Hotel at an early day. He now makes a home with his son J. B., at Royal. Jacob B. Stephens learned the trade of a carpenter and joiner of his father, and acquired habits of diligence and exactitude, which have stood him in good stead during his business career. They carried on business together until 1875, and erected many of the more substantial and handsome buildings in this neighborhood, including three school-houses. After the great fire at Carbondale, in 1867, Mr. Stephens opened operations there, rebuilding that city, and employed a large force of workmen. The Moffatt residence and block and many other prominent buildings were put up by him. Since 1876, as manager for his father and himself, he has operated the steam saw-mill which Lee & James had built in 1872 on lands owned by Mr. Stephens, on the Milford and Owego turnpike. He was one of the ten originators of the Clifford Valley Cemetery, and retains a large interest therein. In politics he is a Democrat. During the two terms his services were given the township as supervisor (being elected by a handsome majority, although his party is in the minority) three iron bridges were built and a good record made. For some years past he has been interested in the cause of temperance. He was one of the charter members of Clifford Lodge, F. and A. M., and is a Past Master in the order. He also holds membership in Eureka Chapter, No. 179, R. A. M., and Palestine Commandery, No. 14, K. T., at Carbondale. He married, on Christmas Day, 1862, Soluna Johnson, and has had three children—Harry, born 1865, now in the United States Postal Service; Archie, born 1869, died 1873; and Fredie, born 1870. William W. Johnson, son of Andrew and Eliza Johnson, a native of Orange County, N. Y., was a carpenter by trade, and married Rosetta Young, of Michigan. Their children were Soluna, now Mrs. J. B. Stephens; Nettie married Charles Wilson, of Nicholson; Eventine F., a merchant at Nicholson; Constantine, a carpenter and builder, located at Seattle, Washington Territory; Julius, also a carpenter and builder, at Scranton; and Amanda, who died in youth. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson moved from Orange County to Pennsylvania, and for some time lived in Lackawanna County. In 1844 they located in Clifford township, and now live at Nicholson, Pa.

The school-house was erected in 1885. It is a neat frame, thirty by fifty feet, and two stories high. Two schools are maintained.

Forest City M. E. Church became an incorporated body January 17, 1885, with W. J. Gilchrist, Wm. Pentecost, Benjamin Maxey, Robert H. Dunn and George Johnson as the first board of trustees. Under their direction a neat church edifice was built on contract by L. P. Wedeman, which was dedicated November 17, 1886. It is a frame, with a small spire, and has sittings for two hundred persons. Prior to the completion of this building meetings were held in the school-house, the preaching services being first regularly held by the Rev. Q. P. Christopher, preacher in charge of the Uniondale Circuit. Among the members of that period (1884) were R. H. Dunn, W. J. Gilchrist, Eleazer Monroe and their wives, Mrs. Benjamin Maxey, and a few others. In April, 1887, there were twenty-three members, and the Rev. J. Madison as pastor, succeeding the Rev. Thomas. In 1884 was also organized the first Sunday-school, with W. J. Gilchrist as the superintendent. The membership has been increased to sixty, and the school is doing much good in producing an interest in religious matters.

The First Regular Baptist Church of Clifford.—As early as the fall of 1802 the Rev. John Miller, of Abington, preached occasionally in that part of the "Elk Woods" settlement now known as Clifford

Corners. He held his meetings in the log cabin of Amos Harding and in the forests in the summer season following. His labors caused the conversion of a few persons, who were baptized in June, 1803. About the same time the Rev. E. Thompson, of the "Free Communion" branch of Baptists, preached in Clifford, and had a number of adherents throughout the country. Some of these were led to acknowledge the doctrine of close communion as preached by Elder John Miller, and to connect themselves with the Abington Church. In this way Adam Miller and his wife were received in July, 1804, and others joined soon after. These members were finally organized as a branch of the Abington Church and supplied with preaching in addition to having the lay services of James Hulse. In 1812 Ira Justin united with this branch and commenced to preach, alternating with Elder John Miller, pastor of the Abington Church. It was deemed best to organize a church. This was done at a meeting held at the Union School-house, at Clifford, on Monday, October 20, 1817, when the above church was constituted. Thirty-four persons presented letters from the Abington Church, and on subscribing to the articles of faith, were recognized as a separate body. A quickened interest followed, and "a good work took place in a neighborhood lately notorious for vice and immorality."

In 1818, when the church united with the Abington Association, forty baptisms and seventy-six members were reported. Elder Ira Justin continued to preach as a licentiate, and in the fall of 1820 was ordained the first pastor, serving four years, when he removed to New York. For three years there was no pastor, and a spiritual decline took place. In 1820 thirty members were dismissed to form a Baptist colony in Ohio, and the church was now in a low condition. In 1826 Charles Miller, a son of Adam Miller, began to improve "his gift for preaching," and supplied the church. He exerted himself to provide a separate place of worship, and secured a site upon which to build a meeting-house, and the pledge of nineteen dollars, payable in cash, labor, and *maple sugar*. In spite of this small beginning, the project was pushed, and the promise of five hundred dollars was secured. In the fall of 1830 the house was completed at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. It was a plain frame building, thirty-eight by forty feet, and, after the manner of that day, simply furnished. April 21, 1841, the church became an incorporated body on the petition of William S. Finn, Alanson Halstead, S. L. Wood, C. N. Miller, Zophar Mackey, Elias Stephens, Wm. A. Miller, Alfred A. Merriman, Eliab Farnam, Thomas Taylor, Charles Miller and David Mackey. The meeting-house was used as built, with minor repairs, until the fall of 1881, when the work of enlarging and remodeling it was begun. A tower, with vestibule and spire, was added to the front of the building, and a lecture-room, with movable partition, built in the rear, the whole being completely renovated and given a modern appearance. The completed edifice was consecrated in the fall of 1882 as one of the handsomest Baptist Churches in this part of the county. It has sittings for four hundred people, and has a value of two thousand five hundred dollars. In 1887 a movement was set on foot to build a parsonage, which promises to be successfully accomplished very soon.

In 1829 Elder James Clark preached and fifteen persons were baptized, increasing the membership to sixty-six. In the fall of 1830, Elder Charles Miller was ordained as pastor and served at different intervals until 1863. Under his ministry the church prospered until 1834, when it was somewhat distracted by the influence of Antinomianism. This caused a loss of a few of the older members, and prevented additions by baptism. After a few years an increase of interest came, and in 1839 there was a great revival, and twenty-eight persons were baptized, and the communicants now numbered one hundred and nine. In 1843 Henry Curtis assisted the pastor, preaching with marked power. This year the church attained its maximum membership, one hundred and thirteen.

In 1846 William A. Miller, a son of the pastor, was licensed to preach and assisted his father in later years. The Rev. Almon Virgil preached this year, one-half the time. In 1850 Robert P. Hartley, a licentiate, preached one year and was ordained pastor May 1, 1851, but soon removed to another field of labor. This summer eight persons were dismissed to form the Elkdale Church. In 1856 Elder William A. Miller became the pastor of both the churches, for one-half time each. The following year Elder A. O. Stearns assumed this relation, which was continued until 1862. Elder William A. Miller again became the pastor in 1863, and served two years. Then the pulpit was supplied by Elders Benjamin Miller, David W. Halstead, S. E. Miller and Newell Callender. In 1867 Elder William A. Miller was again the pastor, serving until 1880. He was succeeded by the Rev. Wm. B. Grow, who was the pastor five years. Since the spring of 1886 the pastor has been Elder Eugene B. Hughes, who was ordained to the ministry in 1874. The members of the church number eighty-four, and are working harmoniously for the advancement of its interests.

The church has furnished as ministers Charles Miller and his sons, William A. and Edward E., and Sidney W. Rivenburg. The latter was ordained in 1883, and is now a foreign missionary in Assam.

In November, 1817, James Reaves was elected the first deacon, but was succeeded, in 1818, by Eliab Farnam, who served until his death in 1854. Franklin Finn has been a deacon since 1846, and the other deacons are John G. Wetherby and I. O. Finn. Others who have served in that capacity have been James Wells, David Mackey, Alfred Merriman and D. W. Halstead.

The Sabbath-school maintained by the church has

ninety-nine members, and I. O. Finn as its superintendent.

The Clifford Methodist Episcopal Church.—The present church dates its existence from the organization of a class in 1859, which had Alfred Thompson as its leader, Arnold Green as an exhorter and a dozen other members. But prior to this, preaching had been held at this place by the ministers of the old Dundaff, Herrick and, later, Clifford Circuits, and a small class had here been formed, which went down owing to the removal of its members.

The first meetings were held in the Baptist Church, but after 1852 in the Union Church of Clifford. An increase of members in recent years stimulated the society to erect a house of worship for its exclusive use, and on the 22d of November, 1882, was dedicated the fine edifice at Clifford village. It is a frame structure of attractive appearance, thirty-two by forty-two feet, with pulpit alcove, and a vestibule in the bell tower, which is eighty-five feet high. The windows are of stained glass, and the interior of the church has been upholstered throughout. It has not inappropriately been called the "Parlor Church." The entire cost was more than twenty-five hundred dollars. At this time the trustees were N. C. Church, Arnold Green, L. Z. Burdick, Abraham Churchill, Julius Young, Alexander Green, John Bolton, G. H. Stephens and Peter Bennett. The latter has been the leader of the class since 1860, and in 1887 the membership was fifty-seven.

The parsonage at Clifford has been occupied since 1882. It is a comfortable home, and is valued at fifteen hundred dollars. The minister in charge is the Rev. H. A. Blanchard.

The First Universalist Church of Clifford was incorporated April 13, 1876, on the petition of William S. Wells, James T. Handyson, D. C. Wells, Hiram Wells, Holloway Robinson, James R. Johnson and Z. Ferris, the three first named being trustees. This board controls the old Union Church at Clifford, and had as its members in 1877 Sylvester Wells, D. C. Wells and B. F. Wells. The Union Church was built in 1852 on a lot of land secured from the farm of Jacob G. Cuddeback by an association of stockholders, each share of stock being rated at five dollars, and entitling the holder to a vote. It is a substantial frame edifice, whose front is relieved by large pillars, and cost about one thousand dollars. Not being much used in late years, it bears a neglected appearance and needs repairs. In this house the Methodists, Adventists and Universalists have held meetings, the first and the last named statedly. The Universalists were never strong numerically, and have usually had the same ministers as the Gibson Church, in addition to the services by visiting clergymen. The first of this faith in this section were the Rev. William Wells and his family, who came from Orange County, N. Y., in 1834. He preached the gospel of love frequently, and held many funeral services until his death, in 1857. The past few years Universalist services have not been held during the winter, and often irregularly in other seasons.

The Welsh Congregation of Clifford Township became an incorporated body April 12, 1869, on the petition of Samuel Owens, Thomas R. Davis, Evan Jenkins, Thomas Reynolds, David J. Thomas, Thomas Watkins and Henry Davis. But the congregation was organized as early as 1834, one of the first cares of the Welsh immigrants coming into Clifford about that period, being a provision for their educational and spiritual needs. Thomas Edwards, one of the early Welsh settlers, became the first minister, and preached until the close of 1835, when he accepted a call to Pittsburgh. The meetings were held at the house of Zachariah Jenkins, on Cambria Hill, on which the first church edifice was built in 1839. This was used until it was found too small to accommodate the growing congregation, when a new structure was raised on an adjoining lot in the summer of 1854, under the direction of a building committee composed of Rev. Daniel Daniels, Evan Jenkins, Edward Hughes, John Reynolds and Benjamin Daniels. It is a plain frame building, thirty-one by forty-five feet, but had an attractive interior. It is proposed to remodel this church in the summer of 1887 by adding a lecture-room, twenty by twenty-six feet, and a tower, eleven by eleven feet, in which will be a vestibule. The tower will be raised to a sufficient height to contain a bell. It is estimated that the new edifice will cost three thousand dollars, and the work has been placed in charge of a committee composed of John Watkins, Samuel Daniels, Walter M. Leek, David Davis and E. K. Anthony. The ground on which the church stands has been enlarged to one acre, a part of which is devoted to the burial of the dead. In 1836 the Rev. Jenkin Jenkins, a son of Zachariah Jenkins, one of the first members, became the pastor, and so continued until 1843. It was under his direction that the first meeting-house was built. At the same time that he served here he preached in the Presbyterian Church at Dundaff, and thus the Welsh Church passed under the care of the Presbytery, though retaining its form as a Congregational body. This relation was sustained nominally until after 1850. Mr. Jenkins was educated at the Auburn Theological Seminary, and was a minister of ability. At the time he left the congregation it was comprised of the following families or single persons: Thomas Walkins, Daniel Moses, Noah Owens, David Edwards, David Anthony, David J. Thomas, Henry Davis, John Howells, David Evans, William Rowell, William P. Davies, Robert Ellis, Evan Jenkins, Jenet Jenkins, John Michael, Sarah Bell, David Richards, David Rees, David Moss, Edward Hughes, Benjamin Daniels, Mary James, John Davis, Daniel Davis, Guenellian Reynolds, Daniel Harris, Mary Jones, Thomas Evans, Lewis Evans,

Evan Jones, Elizabeth Owens, Margaret Harris, David E. Thomas, Job Nicholas.

From 1843 until 1848 the congregation had no regular pastor, but was supplied with preaching and had lay services. "They often held meetings with Americans who were religious, though neither could understand the language of the other. Some prayed in Welsh, others in English, and both sang the same tune together, each using their own language in hymns of the same meter, while the Holy Spirit communicated its influence from soul to soul, until sometimes all present would be in tears."[1] In 1848 the Rev. Samuel Williams became the pastor, and remained two years. He was succeeded in 1850 by the present pastor, the Rev. Daniel Daniels, whose services have been continued ever since.

He was born in Glamorganshire, South Wales, in 1816, and came to the country at the age of sixteen, living for twelve years at Carbondale. At that place he was licensed to preach in 1842, and in 1847 he was ordained to the ministry. He served the Beaver Meadow and Colerain Churches until 1850, when he became the pastor of the Clifford Church and of the charge which includes the Welsh families of Gibson and Herrick. Few ministers in the county have labored more zealously than he, or have had a longer continued pastorate. The congregation in 1887 had ninety members, of whom Samuel Owens and Richard Davis were deacons, and Walter M. Leek clerk. Benjamin Daniels was the first clerk, and others who served in that capacity were Samuel Owens, Thomas R. Davis and Zachariah Jenkins. The principal services are still held in the Welsh language, but in prayer-meetings and lectures the English is often spoken, and it is but a question of a few years when it will be the prevailing language, not only in the church, but in the Welsh settlements of this part of the county.

The Clifford Seventh-Day Baptist Church was organized about 1832 with eleven members, as follows: Elias Burdick, Sarah Burdick, Kendal Burdick, Hannah Burdick, Harriet Burdick, Putnam Edwards, Dolly Edwards, Mason Burdick, Zebediah Burdick, Mary Burdick, Philip Burdick.

For more than twenty years the church had no regular preacher, there being no other church of this denomination in the State, and none nearer than a hundred miles. But missionaries sometimes visited this isolated band, and strengthened the faith of the members by preaching frequently, sometimes remaining a month or longer. Prayer and conference meetings were also held every Sabbath at the houses of the members, usually at Elias or Kendall Burdick's. After 1854 there was a cessation of services for about a year; but in 1856 the Burdick family were joined by Deacon Barber Cardner and others of that family, and the services were renewed. This awakened so much interest that a small plain, frame meeting-house was built on the farm of Kendall Burdick in 1857, which was dedicated by Elder Alfred Burdick, from Rhode Island, assisted by Elder Libbius M. Cotteral. At a more recent period the house was enlarged by the addition of ten feet to its length, and it has since been kept in fair repair. Articles of faith were adopted the same year, and Philip Burdick elected as a deacon to serve with Barber Cardner. Upon the death of the latter, in 1864, Stephen Cardner was chosen a deacon, and he and Philip Burdick have since served in that capacity. In 1854 the church also became connected with the Central Conference of New York, of which body it has since been a member, and soon after Elder A. W. Coon became the pastor, serving many years. In consequence, the membership increased, reaching its maximum in 1882, when thirty-four persons belonged. In 1886 twenty-eight persons constituted the membership, and although there was no regular pastor, those belonging rigidly adhered to the faith which they had accepted in the face of much opposition. Though not strong in numbers, the church is firmly established, and is the only one of this denomination in the county.

The Elkdale Baptist Church was organized July 25, 1851, as the "Union Regular Baptist Church of East Clifford," and bore that name until 1886, when the above title was adopted. The constituent members were eighteen in number, as follows: Alanson Halstead, Phœbe Halstead, Lucy Weaver, Eleanor Brownell, Martin Bunnell, Phœbe Halstead, Fanny Wells, Clarissa Burns, Harriet Coon, D. W. Halstead, Thomas Burns, Benjamin Dexter, Benjamin Coon, Cordelia Arnold, Lovissa Baker, Lovissa Halstead, Philena Dexter, Irena Bunnell.

On the 23d of August, the same year, Thomas Burns and Alanson Halstead were elected the first deacons of the church, and they and F. F. Hayden, the present deacon, are the only ones who ever served in that office. D. W. Halstead was elected the first clerk at the same time, and was succeeded in 1858 by S. A. Halstead. From 1859 to 1870 Wright Wells was the clerk, and the next three years D. L. Stevens served in that office. In 1873 James W. Lowry was elected, and has since served, with the exception of one year (1883), when Wright Wells was again the clerk. He is also a trustee of the Abington Association, to which the church belongs.

The Rev. J. L. Richmond was the first pastor of the church, but in 1852 the Rev. J. W. Parker commenced preaching for one-fourth his time. Elder Wm. A. Miller began a pastoral relation in 1854, and soon after others supplied the pulpit. In 1860 the Rev. R. J. Lamb was called, and seven years later the Rev. A. O. Stearns began a pastorate which was continued a number of years. The successive ministers have been the Revs. Wm. A. Miller, S. E. Miller, A. N. Whitcomb, R. M. Neill and Wm. James. Since

[1] Miss Blackman.

1886 the church has had no regular pastor. On the 21st of January, 1854, the Rev. D. W. Halstead was licensed to preach, and frequently exercised this gift here and in the neighboring churches. He was zealous of good works, and the early prosperity of the church was greatly promoted by his labors. He sleeps in the cemetery, by the church, but his good works are still held in remembrance.

The first meetings were held in the school-house, but in 1854 the present neat house of worship was erected and has since been made attractive by repairs. It was dedicated May 3, 1855. It is plain frame, with a slate roof, and has several hundred sittings. Its interior is very inviting. On the lot a number of horse-sheds have been erected. The property passed under the control of a board of trustees, which was incorporated January 24, 1855, and which was composed of Alanson Halstead, Thos. Burns, Wright Wells, Martin Bunnell, D. W. Halstead and L. B. C. West. Their successors, in 1887, were F. F. Hayden, Geo. H. Hayden, John Burdick, Alden Burdick, J. W. Lowry and S. E. Lowry.

The Second Clifford Baptist Church was organized on the west slope of Elk Hill December 8, 1841, with six male and four female members. Wm. Tripp was chosen deacon, but did not serve long, as death called him to his reward Sept. 7, 1842. The meetings were held in the Brundage school-house, on the Collar road, and worship was statedly maintained, the Rev. Charles Miller being the first minister. Soon after George A. Hogeboom was licensed to preach, and ministered to the church at intervals for seven years. Elder Wm. A. Miller also preached at this place. In 1846 there were sixteen communicants, and the following year Elder Wm. McKowan was one of the preachers. In 1848 the church asked to be dropped from the Abington Association, which was not granted. The following year Elders John Miller and Henry Curtis were delegated to visit this and the Herrick Church and ascertain their condition and prospects. They reported that they found them in a state of decline and unable to maintain an existence. On the 1st of December, 1850, the church was dissolved and the members dispersed among neighboring churches. For many years the northwestern part of the township had no organized religious body, except the Welsh congregation, but in 1874 an effort was made to form a Free-Will Baptist Society, which was attended with some success. A number of members were gathered together and preaching was statedly held by Elders Stone, Fish and Prescott. In 1878 a number of persons who attended these meetings connected themselves with the Methodist Church at Clifford, leaving the Free-Will Baptist so few in numbers that the meetings were discontinued. This condition of things prepared the way for the organization of the West Clifford Evangelical Church. In 1879 the Rev. J. W. Hollenbaugh, an itinerant of the Evangelical Association, visited this section and his preaching was received with so much favor that he was solicited to hold services regularly. An awakened interest made the organization of a class possible, which had among its members G. W. Moore and wife, W. H. Hasbrouck and wife, B. F. Bennett and wife, Thomas N. Doud and wife, Moses Cox and wife, J. R. Bennett and wife, Charles Truesdell and wife. Others were added until, in a short time, about forty persons belonged. This made the erection of a church possible. It was completed for dedication in the fall of 1880, by a building committee, composed of W. H. Hasbrouck, C. D. Ransom and George W. Moore. The church is a frame, thirty-two by forty-two feet, surmounted by a spire, in which is a bell weighing seven hundred and fifty pounds. The location is on an eligible lot from the farm of Hasbrouck, at West Clifford hamlet, affording a convenient house of worship for this part of the township. It was erected mainly through the efforts of the pastor, the Rev. Hollenbaugh, who was the preacher until 1880.

Since that time the appointees by the Central Pennsylvania Conference, of which this church is a part, were the following: 1881, Rev. N. H. Hartman; 1882–83, Rev. J. W. Messenger; 1884–86, Rev. B. F. Keller; 1887, Rev. C. D. Moore.

West Clifford charge embraces, besides the above church, preaching appointments in Lenox and Harford, the entire membership being about sixty.

CEMETERIES.—One of the first places of interment in the township was on the hill east of the Baptist Church at Clifford. It is said to contain the remains of twenty persons, and was not used after 1814, when John Robinson was the last person buried there. The graves have long since been obliterated. Not long after the old ground was abandoned, George Oram set aside three-fourths of an acre lower down the valley, which was enlarged by his sons, after his death, by the addition of several acres. The whole has been inclosed by a substantial stone wall, and beautified by the planting of evergreen and shade-trees. It is a public cemetery and contains many hundred dead. For many years Burgess Smith was the sexton, and interred more than four hundred persons. The trustees in 1887 were James Decker, Henry Rivenburg and Monroe Callender.

On the west side of the brook and along the Carbondale turnpike is the handsome burial-ground of the "Clifford Valley Cemetery Association." This body was incorporated August 22, 1866, as the Clifford Valley Cemetery, on the petition of P. H. Gardner, S. E. Miller, Thomas W. Atkinson, W. W. Wallace, William H. Hasbrouck, E. S. Lewis, J. G. Wetherby, J. B. Stephens, John Montgomery, James F. Hodgson and William Lott. The charter was amended in August, 1878, and the name changed to the present title. Four acres of land admirably adapted for the purpose were purchased and improved, being laid out into streets, alleys and blocks,

twenty by thirty-two feet. The cemetery was inclosed with a stone wall, and many of the walks have been graded. Many of the shares of the Association's stock have become the property of J. B. Stephens. In 1887 the officers of the association were J. G. Wetherby, president; P. H. Gardner, secretary; Julius Young, treasurer; T. W. Atkinson, S. E. Miller and E. R. Gardner, auditors.

In the northeastern part of the township are several private and neighborhood cemeteries, which have been well kept. Among these are the burial-places on the David B. Stevens and Elisha Burdick farms. The former is small, but contains a fine monument. In the latter many interments have been made. There are also several small cemeteries near the Stillwater, all being of a private nature.

CHAPTER LI.

DUNDAFF BOROUGH.

THE borough of Dundaff is located on the high lands near the southeastern part of the county, one mile northwest from Crystal Lake, seven miles in the same course from Carbondale, and twenty-four miles southeast from Montrose. In the best days of the New Milford and Owego turnpike it was one of the most thriving villages on that thoroughfare, and sustained a relation of importance to this part of the State which was not excelled by any other place in the county. Its early residents were enterprising and ambitious men, whose aspiration in 1820 contemplated the formation of a new county, of which the then embryotic village of Dundaff should become the county-seat. In later years the village had all the interests common to prosperous towns of that period, including factories, newspaper, bank and an academy (as is related in these pages), and exerted an influence which caused it to be widely known. But it is difficult to overcome natural obstacles when competing towns, in addition to the advantages of location, receive the impetus connected with extensive transportation facilities. In such an uneven struggle it is with towns, as with men, a question of the survival of the fittest. The one contending against the modern railway must go to the wall. Notwithstanding the efforts of the place to avert such a fate, the decline began in the second decade of the history of Dundaff, and after 1840 the claims of the newer town of Carbondale to become the business centre of this part of the State were fully conceded. Each succeeding decennial census showed a diminished population and the departure of quickening interests, with no new life to take the places of those who had been rendered inactive by age. From being one of the foremost places, Dundaff has descended to occupy the position of a small county trading point, whose enhancing feature is the beauty of its rural surroundings. The scenic attractions of Crystal Lake and the hills of Clifford have caused Dundaff to become a popular summer resort, and the presence of hundreds of visitors lends animation to a place whose appearance otherwise indicates neglect and decay. The population of the village at different periods was as follows: 1830, two hundred and ninety-eight; 1840, three hundred and four; 1850, two hundred and ninety-six; 1860, two hundred and forty-five; 1870, one hundred and eighty-seven; 1880, one hundred and seventy-one. In 1887 there were about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, three churches (two only occupied), a good hotel, several summer resorts, two stores and several shops.

The first clearing on the site of Dundaff was made as early as 1799 by Benjamin Bucklin. He made a small opening in the forests, but did not bring in his family until the summer of 1803. At that time he became the first permanent resident, occupying the house which he had built on the side of the hill, east of the present Presbyterian Church. His sons, Warren and Albigence, lived with their father, and the latter son afterwards occupied the pioneer home, which he sold to James Coil in 1813. The elder Bucklin built a saw-mill on the brook, in the lower part of the village, which was the first in the township, but was never in successful operation. He returned to the Mohawk Valley in 1813 and his sons moved to Ohio in the course of a few years. During their residence here, a man by the name of Hulse made an improvement on the outlet of Newton Lake, a little above the present grist-mill, removing at an early day.

James Coil lived in the Bucklin house several years, following his occupation as a farmer and drover. In the rear of the building several of the early settlers were buried, but this graveyard and the old log house have long since disappeared from view. But the site of the latter is indicated by the remains of the fireplace. Coil soon after built a small house on the site of the present hotel, in which he opened a tavern. Later, he improved lands at Crystal Lake. His son James bought a tract of land within the limits of the present borough in August, 1816, and others made purchases of adjoining tracts the same time. Transfers of these properties were soon after made, Asa Dimock, Jr., becoming the owner of a tract in 1817, which afterwards passed to Nathan Callender, and was improved by him.

In 1816 Redmond Conyngham began making purchases of lands in this locality, adding to his possessions, in 1819, such tracts as made him the owner of most of the real estate south of the road which had been cut out the previous year to Crystal Lake, and which later became the Milford turnpike. The same year (1819) Peter Graham purchased about five hundred acres of land on the north side of the road, including the land on which the Bucklin house had been built. He was a merchant in Philadelphia, but

made some improvements, which he placed in charge of his farmer, Peter Campbell, a Scotchman. Graham spent his summers on his farm and contributed much to the early prosperity of the place. The site of the homestead is now occupied by the residence of O. T. Hull, and is within the limits of the borough. Another portion of this tract is included in the farm on which George Graham resides, and which has been highly improved by Howard Spencer as "The Grange." Before 1825 some of this land, bordering on the turnpike, was set aside for village lots, but the beginning was made on the Conyngham lands.

Redmond Conyngham resided at Wilkes-Barre; but having great faith in the future of this section, he here made extensive investments and projected many improvements. In 1820 he laid out the village on his lands along the turnpike, which he called Dundaff. This name was suggested by his friend, Peter Graham, in honor of Dundaff Castle, in Scotland, the home of Sir William the Graeme, who was a companion-in-arms of Sir William Wallace. But prior to this the Corners had become a business place. In 1818 Asa Dimock had a store opposite the Coil tavern, which was kept that year by his son Warren, who had come with him from Herrick. The assured construction of the Owego and Milford turnpike, and the inducements held out by Redmond Conyngham for settlers to locate in his village, attracted many people to Dundaff, a number of whom became permanent residents. Though a beginning had scarcely been made, a brilliant future was predicted for the new town, as may be learned from an account of a celebration held at Dundaff on the 4th of July, 1820: "Toasts being in order George Haines, Esq., proposed, 'May the pleasant hills of Dundaff become the seat of justice.'"

In the fall of the same year the village was credited with the publication of a campaign paper—*The Pennsylvanian*—whose issue was limited to a few numbers and which was printed at Montrose.

In 1822 Redmond Conyngham purchased the tract of land northwest from Crystal Lake, and extending towards the mill, which he had erected several years previously. He also put up a large frame building on the lake outlet for factory purposes, and built half a dozen small houses for his workmen. It appears that he also contemplated becoming a resident of the place, and that he made preparations to build a mansion on the hill overlooking the lake and the village, from which an extended view of the country was afforded. At this place he dug a well, which may still be seen on the Phinny farm. Financial troubles prevented him from carrying out his plans, and caused him to dispose of his interests at Dundaff, most of his real estate passing into the hands of Colonel Gould Phinny, from 1823 to 1827. The latter had become interested in this part of the county by the purchase of several farms, in 1822, and in 1823 was associated with the Phelpses in some enterprises at what is now Elkdale. At that time he was a merchant at Wilkes-Barre, the home of Redmond Conyngham.

In March, 1824, Colonel Gould Phinny came to Dundaff to give his personal attention to the growth and development of the place; and from this period the active business history of the village dates. He was accompanied by fourteen persons, from the Wyoming Valley, whom he had interested in this section and who assisted to build up the village, at once engaging at various occupations, some independently, but most of them for Colonel Phinny, or being associated with him. Among these were Archippus Parrish, hotel-keeper; Ebenezer Brown, miller; Nathan H. Lyons, distiller; John Wells, clothier; C. B. Merrick, physician; George W. Healey, merchant; Robert Arnett, farmer; and Benjamin Ayres, stage proprietor. Charles Wells, merchant, came a month later. At this time Jacob Bedford had a hat-shop in the place, and there were but few buildings besides those already mentioned.

Gould Phinny owned the store, tavern, grist and saw-mills, the mechanic shops, and was practically the proprietor of Dundaff. He was a native of Connecticut, but in early life settled at Elizabeth, N. J. Later he engaged in business at Wilkes-Barre, coming thence to Dundaff. His home at Dundaff was fitted up with the comforts and adjuncts pertaining to residences of gentlemen of wealth in those days, and is still standing, a very substantial house, the home of John Rivenburg. His connection with the business of the village is shown in the following pages. He died in November, 1848, nearly sixty years of age. His son, Thomas P., was educated as an attorney, but, since 1833, has been identified with Dundaff in other relations, and is one of the oldest continuous residents. Another son, Elisha, after being in business here a number of years, removed to Scranton.

Benjamin Ayres was the first stage proprietor of the place, but, in 1829, engaged in the hotel business, which he followed many years of his life. Before his death, in 1868, at the age of sixty-nine years, he was the owner of a large estate, which embraced some of the Peter Graham lands. A portion west from him had passed into the hands of James Schott. Ayers reared nine children,—Thomas S., who died a young man; Phinny, a merchant in New York; Arthur H. and Albert, living in Dundaff; Benjamin, a physician in Brooklyn, N. Y. The daughters married B. J. Edwards and J. W. Babson, George H. Smith, Dr. E. W. Wells and R. P. Olmstead. Charles Wells, the merchant, was the father of Charles H. Wells, attorney, of Scranton.

In 1825 Dr. William Terbell came to Dundaff and built a house below the residence of Gould Phinny, living here as the first permanent physician until his removal to Corning, N. Y., in 1837. The same year there were at Dundaff, in addition to the foregoing, Charles Thompson, Presbyterian minister;

Earl Wheeler, lawyer; Thomas Wells, justice of the peace and bank cashier; Joseph B. Slocum, tinner; Oliver Daniels, cooper; Ezra Stuart, shoemaker; A. C. Shaefer and Hugh Fell, wagon-makers; Samuel Davis and David Pease, blacksmith; Benajah P. Bailey, tanner; William Wells, Stephen Lampson and Woodbury S. Wilbur, carpenters. Sylvester Johnson and Sanford Robertson, merchants, came three years later, as also did John Bennett, Jonathan Stage and Thomas Burch, farmers. James Chambers, shoemaker, and William H. Slocum, wagon-maker, came still later; but Dilton Yarrington, blacksmith, was here as early as 1825, setting up business for himself in 1826. He followed this occupation at Dundaff twenty-one years, removing to Carbondale in 1847, where he still resides, at the age of eighty-four years. The last twelve years of his residence at Dundaff he was also a justice of the peace, and took a prominent part in church and society affairs. His skating contest on Crystal Lake, soon after he came to Dundaff, is still remembered by the old people of this section, and an account is given in his own words. "Christmas, 1825, I ran a race on skates, on Crystal Lake, with Benajah P. Bailey, for ten dollars a side. I took the stakes; distance, one mile from north to south corners. I ran it in two minutes and thirty-three seconds. I then ran one-fourth of a mile with Gould Phinny for twenty dollars a side. Judge decided that he was half-way when I was out. At the end of the last race I jumped fifteen feet, six inches, on skates. The ice was smooth and the day pleasant; and, as word had been sent out to neighboring towns, there were more than five hundred people there to see the race."

In 1828 some of the Phelps brothers removed from Elkdale to Dundaff, and, in the course of a few years, six of them resided here, several coming directly from their native State, Connecticut. They were Edward, who died at Dundaff in 1836; Sherman D.; Horace G., merchant; Alexander C., physician; Jaman H., tanner; and John Jay; none remained. The latter married Rachel B., the daughter of Col. Gould Phinny, and moved to New York City, where he became a banker and a millionaire. He was the father of Hon. William Walter Phelps, who was born at Dundaff.

THE INCORPORATION.—Dundaff was incorporated by a special act of the Legislature, March 5, 1828, with bounds one mile square, beginning at a point northwest from the house of Peter Graham. The survey indicating these limits had been made December 8, 1827, by Matthew Jackson; and the bounds remained as fixed by the act several years, when they were modified in the northwestern part, to accommodate Peter Graham, and the borough is now a little less than a mile square. James Warner and Archippus Parrish were appointed to give notice of the first election, which was held April 8, 1828, with the following result: *Burgess*, Gould Phinny. *Councilmen*, George W. Healy, president; William Terbell, Thomas Wells, Earl Wheeler, Charles H. Wells, Benajah P. Bailey, Arthur Smith, Dilton Yarrington, James Warner. *High Constable*, A. C. Phelps. *Overseer of the Poor*, Nathan Callender. *Clerk*, Sloane Hamilton. *Treasurer*, Hugh Fell. *Assessor*, Samuel Graves. *Assistant Assessors*, Manna Thompson, Ezra Stewart. *Collector*, Ephraim V. White. *Supervisors of Highways*, John Conrad, John W. Wells. Among other voters at this election were, besides those named above, Alexander C. Shaver, Peter S. Shaver, Daniel Smith, Goodwin Baker, Richard Meredith and William Wells.

Thomas Wells, James Warner and Earl Wheeler were appointed to draft the ordinances, which were very stringent and, as it proved, difficult to enforce. Especially was this the case with the section relating to the running at large of animals; and for the first few years no official in the borough was more important than the high constable. The impounding of stock, as directed by the ordinances, caused contention, and led to acts of violence, resulting in opposition to the borough, so that many of its possible benefits were not realized. It also produced an apathy in these matters, to the hurt of the borough interests, and, for a period, the regular meetings of the Council were neglected. In 1843 matters had assumed such a shape that an effort was made to induce the Legislature to repeal the act of 1828. This stimulated greater interest in the affairs of the borough, and the appointment, at a meeting held February 23, 1843, of a committee to prepare a remonstrance against such action. T. P. Phinny, Dilton Yarrington and William H. Slocum were appointed to act in such a capacity, but it does not appear that their services were required. The opposition to the borough soon after subsided.

For a long time, however, its organization has been nominal only, and but little attention has been paid to the stringent enforcement of the ordinances.

In 1887 the principal borough officers were the following: *Burgess*, Dr. J. C. Olmstead. *Councilmen*, T. P. Phinny, president; A. H. Ayres, secretary; John Rivenburg, I. E. Davies, Nelson Coleman, Henry Brownell, Enoch Chambers, O. T. Hull, H. M. White. *Auditor*, B. W. Richardson, Henry Brownell. *Justice*, Henry Bennett. *Constable*, Alonzo Arnold.

ASSESSMENT 1852.—Benjamin Ayres, farmer; Benjamin Brownell, farmer; Benjamin Brownell, Jr., Cornelius S. Blackman, blacksmith; Miles B. Benedict, hatter; Ralph Baker, Hezekiah Bennett, shoemaker; Samuel N. Chittenden, teacher; Jared M. Chittenden, merchant; George Cone, merchant; Alexander Coleman, hotel-keeper; James Chambers, shoemaker; Enoch Chambers, grocery-keeper; George Coil, farmer; Henry Coil, farmer; Charles Coil, farmer; Oliver Daniels, cooper; Peter Decker, laborer; Nathaniel Daniels, young man; Abel Flynt, harness-maker; Ira Goodrich, physician; Mary D. Hamilton, Henry C. Healey, tailor; Joslyn & Flint, tanners; O. D. King, axe-maker; J. T. Langdon, merchant; Amos Mills, blacksmith; Thomas Monk, laborer; Richard Meredith, farmer; Johnson C. Olmstead, physician; Thomas P. Phinny, grist-mill; Elisha Phinny, merchant; Jaman H. Phelps,

justice; Potter Pickering, mill-wright; Ephraim Pickering, laborer; Samuel R. Peck, laborer; Henry Pruner, miller; George M. Rogers, wheelwright; James Schott, farmer; James Schott, Jr, farmer; George Schott, farmer; George Summers, farmer; Joseph B. Slocum, tinner; William H. Slocum, wheelwright; Anthony Shannon, farmer; Charles H. Wells, merchant; Silas G. Weaver, drug-store; John I. Weaver, shoemaker; Erastus G. Wells, tinner; Sidney B. Wells, merchant; William Wells, wheelwright; John W. Wells, fulling-mill; Elias O. Ward, minister; Nelson E. Wright, Winthrop Wright, Amzi Wilson, Alanson Yarrington, blacksmith.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.—The water-power at Dundaff, though limited, was early utilized as the motor for many industries. On the small brook Benjamin Bucklin had the first saw-mill in the township, but it did not prove a success. The mills of Redmond Conyngham, built before 1820, on the outlet of Newton Lake, which was afterwards connected with Crystal Lake, became the property of Colonel Gould Phinny in 1824. By him they were carried on till 1842, when, for thirty years, Thomas P. Phinny was the owner and rebuilt the grist-mill. Since 1872 Isaac E. Davies has owned the property.

Ephraim B. White made the first axes, using hand-power and working in a shop in the village. But in 1831 he started a small factory above the mill, having a trip-hammer operated by water, and forged axes, hoes, scythes and forks. Here had previously been a small turning-shop. O. D. King was one of his workmen. After a few years White removed to Honesdale.

Near this place John W. Wells carded wool and fulled cloth, carrying on the mill many years. After his removal to Providence, H. P. Winner and George Swallow erected a woolen-mill, in which were made flannels and dressed cloth. After being in successful operation some years, it was burned down in 1871, and at the same time the old axe-factory was consumed.

Near this place a glass-factory was in operation from 1831 till 1834. It was built by Gould Phinny, Horace G. Phelps, John J. Phelps and Benajah P. Bailey, but was first operated by Gould Phinny, and for a time by George W. Healy. There was a ten-pot furnace, and ordinary window-glass was made. The sand was procured from the shores of Crystal Lake, and was found very superior for this purpose. Nearly a hundred men and boys were employed, and but for the difficulty of transporting the products to the markets of that period, the enterprise would have prospered. After work was suspended the buildings were taken down and devoted to other uses, except the pot-room, which is still standing as a stable.

Elisha Phinny used a part of the material in building an axe-factory below the mill after 1835, which was operated for a brief period only. He next used the building in the construction of a sole-leather tannery, employing the water-power to grind bark. Before many years these buildings were burned down. The site was unoccupied some time, but about 1847 it was again used for tanning purposes by Sidney B. Wells and J. T. Langdon. Their tannery had fifty vats, and was used mainly in the manufacture of sole-leather. After six years' operation this establishment was also destroyed by fire, and this power, like the one above the mill, has since been unemployed.

The first tannery in the place was carried on in a small way by Nathan Callender, and later by Benajah P. Bailey, after 1825, in a yard which was on the Babson lot. He abandoned this to engage in the store business with Horace G. Phelps, and removed with him to Corning in 1836. In 1828 Jaman H. Phelps came from Elkdale and put up a larger tannery, in the rear of the house which he built on the Wilkes-Barre road about the same time. He was also a currier by trade, and made much of the leather used by the community for the next twenty years. He also had shops in which shoe-making was carried on. This tannery was last carried on by Joslyn & Flynt, and has long since been abandoned.

Among the earlier interests were the hat-shops of Jacob Bedford in 1821, and that of Arthur Smith, until 1833, when he sold the building to William Wilbur, who converted it into a residence, which he still occupies. Deacon Miles Benedict was a later hatter. About this time Angus Cameron, a Scotchman, had a cabinet-shop near the hotel, which he carried on until his removal to Carbondale. Much of his ware is still used in the village.

In early times the place had many ordinary mechanic shops. Dilton Yarrington was a blacksmith from 1825 until 1846. Cornelius S. Blackman, and Alanson Yarrington were later smiths, and Nelson Coleman at present follows that trade. From 1833 until 1886 William Wilbur followed wagon-making, having George M. Rogers as an associate the last fifteen years. His son, Henry O. Wilbur, became a prominent merchant in Philadelphia. William H. Slocum was another pioneer wheelwright, also having a large shop. More than a dozen men were employed in these shops, but both have been closed. In 1885 A. H. Ayres erected a large skating-rink near his hotel, in which he established the pioneer creamery in the spring of 1887.

Public-houses have been kept at Dundaff almost from the time of its first settlement. On the site of the present hotel James Coil entertained the public in the kitchen part of a larger building, which was completed when it became the property of Colonel Gould Phinny, in 1825. Before this, Warren Dimock was the landlord.

In 1825 Archippus Parrish took this place, which had also been kept by Nathan Callender. In 1829 Benjamin Ayres became the landlord, and in 1856 the owner of the property, which had previously been owned by James Schott and had many landlords. In 1862 Arthur H. Ayres became the host, and six years later the owner of the old house, which was rebuilt to its present condition in 1871-72. Since that time the spacious hostelry has been kept by him and has become popular as a quiet home for summer

boarders. On what is now known as the Edwards place Nathan Callender built another public-house, which was kept by him a few years after 1825. In 1829 Peter Shaver was the landlord, and was succeeded by James Coil. Benjamin Brownell last kept this hotel, which was destroyed by fire after 1870, and the site has since remained unoccupied.

"The Villa" is a fine and commodious summer resort, occupying a splendid location on the old Ayres homestead. A part of the building was erected in 1874 by Phinny Ayres, of New York, for a summer residence, but the present proprietor, R. P. Christopher, enlarged the building and opened it in 1884. It accommodates thirty guests, and from its porticoes many attractive views are afforded.

Lower down the street, and opposite, is the substantial residence of Thomas P. Phinny, which was originally built for a banking-house in 1825. It contained a large stone vault and other equipments of a banking-place. Here was opened the *Northern Bank*, in the fall of 1825. Gould Phinny was the president and Thomas Wells the cashier. Peter Graham and others in the neighborhood were interested as stockholders, and its prospects appeared very flattering, as the old Silver Lake Bank at Montrose had failed and this was now to become the monetary institution of the county. In reference to these matters a public toast was given at Dundaff, July 4, 1825, as follows: "Fifty per cent. discount—Experience has taught us that silver is too heavy a metal to swim on Silver Lake—May the Northern Bank be established on more permanent foundation." Unfortunately, much of the stock of the bank passed out of the hands of the original holders and into hands of people not interested in its perpetuity, who embarrassed it to such an extent that its charter was revoked in 1827.

Early the next year the building was converted into a printing-house, becoming the office of the *Dundaff Republican*. Its first issue appeared in March, 1828, and Sloane Hamilton, formerly a teacher at Montrose, was the editor. It was a political, literary, moral and religious mirror, the subscription list of Elder D. Dimock's *Mirror* being transferred in part to this. Controversy was excluded, but the strong religious sentiment then prevailing demanded religious intelligence. Mr. Hamilton was joined by Earl Wheeler, April, 1831, but in March, 1832, the paper passed into the hands of Amzi Wilson, who changed the name to *Northern Pennsylvanian*, and in December removed the establishment to Carbondale, which place was then thought about to become a great city. Earl Wheeler was at that time an attorney at Dundaff, and since 1833 Thomas P. Phinny has been the resident attorney.

Dr. Henry Burnham became the first resident physician in 1821. Three years later Dr. C. B. Merrick located at Dundaff and remained until his death. In 1825 Dr. William Terbell came and remained until 1837, when he removed to Corning, N. Y. In 1826 Dr. Matthias Button was here. From 1829 to 1843 Dr. Joseph Faulkner, and in this period Doctors Luther Wells, Alexander C. Phelps, and William S. Gritman also practiced. Later, Doctors Thomas Halsey and George M. Gamble were here temporarily, and a Dr. Gardner practiced as the first homœopathist. Dr. Ira Goodrich was here before 1849, and that year Dr. Johnson C. Olmstead came to Clifford, a few years later moving to Dundaff, where he has since been a practitioner. Since 1880 he has had a contemporary in Dr. Giles A. Fiske. In this period there have been other physicians located here, among them being Doctors James Read, W. A. Alexander, D. L. Bailey and J. H. Olmstead. The latter was a surgeon in the United States army, but removed from this place to Bethany, where he died.

Asa Dimock is credited with having the first store in the borough, selling goods at Dundaff as early as 1818. The corner he occupied passed into the hands of Colonel Gould Phinny in 1824, who merchandised there until 1836, Charles H. Wells being his first storekeeper. Here Elisha Phinny traded several years, and later, Clark L. Arnold. This is now the John Rivenburg store. Diagonally opposite was opened the second store in Dundaff, before 1828, by George W. Healey. He was followed by Charles H. Wells, with whom Sidney B. Wells was later associated. Church & Phinny were there last in trade. This building was removed to make place for Doctor Fiske's residence.

The third stand was opened on the southwestern corner, in 1828, by Sylvester Johnson and Sanford Robertson, and Dundaff, having now three stores, became the trading point for a large scope of country. Here Sidney B. Wells and J. T. Langdon traded many years. In 1852 Jared Chittenden and George Cone were merchants there, and after 1857 Soloman Arnold. In the course of years he demolished the old building, and erected the present stand, occupied by Isaac E. Davies.

The present Henry Brownell stand was opened in 1848, by C. C. Church and Thomas H. Phinny. Near by Enoch Chambers has had a grocery-store many years, first engaging in this branch of trade in 1840 and continuing since that time. After 1861 S. G. Weaver opened the first regular drug-store and kept it until his death, when the stock was transferred to the Davies store. J. B. Slocum had a tin-shop many years and James Chambers a shoe-shop. Joslyn & Flynt carried on a harness-shop and that trade is at present followed by Henry Bennett.

The Dundaff post-office was established November 5, 1820, with Asa Dimock as postmaster. Since that time the appointees have been, March 12, 1821, Horace G. Phelps; March 1, 1831, Ephraim Johnson; March 7, 1838, Charles H. Wells; May 18, 1843, Joseph B. Slocum; February 19, 1845, Arthur Smith; September 28, 1846, Sidney B. Wells; June 30, 1849, Joseph B. Slocum; February 28, 1853, Sidney B. Wells; Feb-

ruary 21, 1855, Charles C. Church; March 27, 1861, Thomas Arnold; December 6, 1865, Joseph B. Slocum; February 18, 1886, John Rivenburg. A daily mail from Carbondale is supplied.

Being a centre for this part of the State at those periods, a number of important meetings were held in the village. "A convention was held at Dundaff, February 22, 1830, in favor of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The delegates were among the most prominent men of the county, and resolutions were passed favoring the policy of the company. In 1837 a military convention was held here, which attracted considerable attention. At an early day there had been two companies, commanded by Captains James Wells and James Coil. The latter, it is said, was an efficient military man. Failing to realize its hopes in regard to becoming the seat of justice for a new county, Dundaff yielded to the claims of Carbondale, which was, in 1836, the proposed seat of a county to be carved out of Luzerne, and the townships of Clifford, Herrick and Lenox, of Susquehanna County. In 1838–39 there were renewed petitions for a division of the county, indicating the tendency of the people to unite with Luzerne, and it cannot be denied but that the natural features of the section justified them. Had their wish prevailed over that of the central and western portions of the county, the result could not have been more depressing to the enterprise of Dundaff than it has been by their remaining." [1]

The Dundaff Academy was established in 1833. Its sessions were held in a plain two-story frame building, which became the public school-house after the academy was closed. In 1839 the Hon. A. H. Read procured two thousand dollars from the State in aid of the academy. For a number of years good schools were maintained, among the teachers being the Revs. E. O. Ward, E. Allen, and a Miss Farrar. In later years Samuel Chittenden was a successful teacher. He removed to New York, where he became a prominent broker. The academy was discontinued when the free schools had become popular.

The Presbyterian Church at Dundaff was the first organized religious effort in the borough. In the fall of 1825 a number of citizens of the village and the surrounding county formed a society for the purpose of building a meeting-house for the use of Presbyterians or Congregationalists. Peter Graham encouraged this movement by donating a lot from his farm and the offer of timber for a frame from his wood lot near at hand. Other citizens responded with generous subscriptions, making an early realization of the project possible. On the 15th of October, 1825, the society chose its first board of trustees, consisting of Gould Phinny, George W. Healey, Ebenezer Brown, Blackleach Burritt and James Warner. At the same time Horace G. Phelps, George W. Healey and Jas. Warner were appointed the building committee. The frame of the church was raised April 18, 1826, but the house was not completed for dedication until April 13, 1827. On the same day the pews were rented, but few of the fifty seats remaining unsold. In later years they were nearly all occupied, and their sale was a source of revenue to maintain regular services. This house stood on the rear of the lot, and, until 1833, was without a spire. The building was provided with one about that time, and a bell placed in it, which was one of the oldest in America. It was cast at Amsterdam in 1603, and after being used in Europe and New Jersey a number of years, was brought to Dundaff by Gould Phinny. It was small and slightly cracked, but served the wants of the community well until its destruction by the fire which consumed the church on the night of Oct. 8, 1853. This fire was the work of an incendiary and caused great excitement in the borough. The Council offered a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the conviction of the person committing the act, but no apprehension followed. The work of rebuilding was soon after commenced, under the direction of Elder Jaman H. Phelps, and on the 27th of May, 1855, the new edifice was formally dedicated by the Rev. Sidney Ward, of Carbondale. It is remembered that on this occasion the weather was very inclement, the ground being covered with several inches of snow. The edifice was placed near the road, where, from its position, it is a most conspicuous object for many miles around. It is a frame building, with spire and bell, and there are sittings for several hundred people. On the 21st of January, 1853, the church became an incorporated body, with E. O. Ward, Thomas P. Phinny, C. C. Church, Elisha Phinny, Miles B. Benedict, Henry C. Healey, Thomas Arnold, Chauncy Smith, Thomas H. Phinny, Jaman H. Phelps, J. B. Slocum and Alanson Yarrington as incorporators. Within the past dozen years the church has been but little used, and it begins to show the signs of neglect from want of occupancy. On the 26th of April, 1826, the Susquehanna Presbytery met at Dundaff, and installed the Rev. Charles Thompson as the first pastor of the church, a relation he sustained until the summer of 1828, when he returned to the East. His salary was considered liberal, being three hundred and fifty dollars per year. In the last year of his pastorate, the following persons were pew-holders in the church, paying a rental of from two dollars to eight dollars per year: James Rolles, Peter F. Ball, Wm. Sillsbee, Sloane Hamilton, Hugh Fell, Horace G. Phelps, Peter Graham, Otis Severance, Goodwin Baker, Charles H. Wells, William Mason, James Tinker, Asher Peck, D. D. Spencer, H. H. Ellis, Ezra Steward, Gould Phinny, Stephen Hodgson, William Terbell, Benjamin Ayres, Solomon Williams, Richard Meredith, J. V. Mapes, Peter Hopkins, James Coil, William Wells, Peter Rivenburg, George W. Healey, Joshua Fletcher, Philip I. Stewart, Arthur Smith,

[1] Miss Blackman.

Anson Rogers, Reuben Arnold, Wm. Johnson, Luke Harding, Captain Burns, James Warren, Dilton Yarrington, William Coleman, Earl Wheeler, Jesse B. Dills, John W. Wells, Mrs. Hawver.

In the early part of 1831 James Adams became the minister, and after an interval of a few years, in which there was preaching by supplies, the Rev. J. M. Babbitt became the pastor. At this time the ruling elders were Jaman H. Phelps, Dilton Yarrington and James Brundage. Miles B. Benedict was elected elder April 13, 1842, and, at the same meeting, the Rev. E. O. Ward was installed as the pastor of the church. He had commenced preaching the preceding fall as a licentiate, and served with great acceptance. His ministry extended over a period of twelve years, and was marked by the growth of the congregation and its activity in church-work. In 1846 there were eighty communicants, and two years later the maximum number, eighty-nine, was reported. Within the next few years a steady decline began, owing to removals, and when the Methodist and Episcopal Churches were organized, after 1850, the number was still further diminished. In 1854 the Rev. George N. Todd became the last regular pastor of the church, his ministry continuing several years. The debt resting upon the new church and the depression which followed the decline of the village hastened the suspension of the services, and for a number of years occasional meetings only were held, until 1869, when they were practically discontinued. In 1845 Abel Flynt was elected an elder, and Aug. 1, 1869, Joel Stevens was ordained to that office in place of Elder J. H. Phelps, who removed to Scranton. The last session meeting appears to have been held Aug. 9, 1869.

Dundaff Methodist Episcopal Church.—As early as 1833 the few Methodists living at Dundaff were formed into a class which embraced Horace G. Phelps, Benajah P. Bailey and half a dozen other members from the Wilbur and King families, and preaching services were held at long intervals. The old school-house was first occupied, but, in 1839, a lot was purchased from Dilton Yarrington, east from the brook, on the rear end of which was built, that year, a plain frame meeting-house, which was placed in charge of Trustees Philip I. Stewart, Stephen Hodgson, Richard Meredith, William H. Slocum, George W. Fish and William Wilbur. The building occupied that site until 1872, when a lot was secured on the Main Street, and it was moved front and placed in repair. In 1882 it was remodeled at an outlay of six hundred dollars, and the spire built, in which was placed a bell, the gift of Henry O. Wilbur, of Philadelphia, who presented it in honor of the long membership of his parents, William and Arminda Wilbur. It is a small but inviting edifice, and August 6, 1885, passed under the control of an incorporated board of trustees, composed of R. P. Christopher, Thomas Halstead, William Wilbur, George M. Rogers, J. H. Littell, Luther Wells and Henry Sullender. The church has had a membership which ebbed and flowed with the business life of the village. After 1850 a new class was organized, with the following members: Alfred Thompson, leader; Charlotte Norton, Ann Hodgson, Lydia A. King, Arminda Wilbur, Mary Meredith, Elizabeth Tripp, Adaline Gardner and Harriet Thompson. In 1860 William Meredith became the leader. The removal of many members in recent years has again diminished the membership, leaving but sixteen in 1887. The church has sustained many circuit relations, and has never had an independent pastorate; but, for many years, the field of Methodist labor in the southeastern part of the county was known by the name of Dundaff Circuit, which embraced appointments in half a dozen townships. Later relations were sustained with Dundaff, Herrick and Uniondale. The present minister is the Rev. J. H. Littell, of the Uniondale Circuit.

St. James Chapel, Protestant Episcopal.—The services of the Episcopal Church were held at Dundaff as early as 1835, the Rev. Samuel Marks and other clergymen occasionally preaching. The former billiard-room of Colonel Gould Phinny was used as a place of worship at first; but later services, conducted by the rectors of Trinity Church, of Carbondale, were held in the Presbyterian Church, to the erection of which the Episcopalians had contributed liberally. In this building was formally organized the parish of St. James, November 19, 1855, when the following vestry was chosen: C. C. Church, William H. Slocum, wardens; Elisha Phinny, Thomas P. Phinny, Thomas Graham, Dr. Ira Goodrich, Benjamin Ayres and Thomas Arnold, vestrymen. Rector A. Beatty, of the Trinity Church, Carbondale, preached in the new parish until May, 1856, when the Rev. John A. Jerome became the first rector and served the parish three years. He was a Low Churchman, and his sermons attracted large congregations. In May, 1859, the Rev. John H. Drumm became the rector, and continued until he went to the war, as a chaplain, October, 1861. Under his direction the work of building a chapel was begun, in 1860, as it was deemed best for the parish to have a house of worship exclusively its own. Thomas P. Phinny donated a fine lot near his residence for this purpose, when Bishop Samuel Bowman removed the first sod for the foundation of the building, June 13, 1860. The corner-stone was laid by the rector sixteen days later, the sermon being preached in the Methodist Church. Before the close of the season work was suspended on the chapel, and for more than a year it was in an unfinished condition. Finally, through the zealous efforts of a few members, it was so far completed that Bishop Stevens held services in it November 4, 1862, the Rev. S. D. Day being at that time the acting rector. But it was not until May 11, 1872, that the chapel was formally consecrated, the Rev. Bishop Howe officiating. It is a substantial frame

edifice, in the Gothic style of architecture, having a capacity for several hundred people. In 1878 a bell was secured and the following year a furnace supplied.

The Rev. S. D. Day was succeeded as rector by the Rev. A. H. Cull, but soon after the Rev. Horatio C. Howard became the rector and served the parish until 1879. The following year the Rev. John Scott succeeded him and remained until the fall of 1885. The Rev. F. H. Stricker was the next and last rector of the parish, discontinuing his services in the fall of 1886.

Owing to removals, the communicants of the parish have become few in number, and services are held only occasionally, but there are prospects of reviving interest. In 1882 a full vestry was elected, and was composed of T. P. Phinny, rector's warden; Nelson Coleman, church warden; John Rivenburg, William Johnson, J. C. Olmstead, O. P. Phinny, George Graham, A. H. Ayres, Jason H. Wells and Henry Brownell.

Within the limits of the borough are the public cemetery and the Ayres burial lot. Both are well kept. The former has a retired, peaceful location, and is maintained by the community at large.

CHAPTER LII.

HERRICK TOWNSHIP.

As originally erected from parts of Gibson and Clifford in May, 1825, this township was a right-angled parallelogram, extending north and south, along the Wayne County line, eight miles, and four and a half miles from east to west. This area was retained until 1852, when three miles of its territory on the north were taken off to form Ararat township. It is thus one of the eastern border townships, the second from the south and the fourth from the north. The township was named in honor of Judge Edward Herrick, at that time presiding over the courts of the county.

The surface of Herrick is elevated, the general level being about two thousand feet, and has but few points lower than eighteen hundred feet. In the southwestern corner is the North Knob of Elk Mountain, with an elevation of twenty-seven hundred feet, which is the highest known point in this part of the State. Extending north and forming, as it were, the west wall of the township, is a range of the Tunkhannock Mountain; and along the Wayne County line is a similar wall, formed by a range of the Moosic Mountain. The upper part of the township is a continuation of the table-lands of Ararat, and is cold and swampy in some localities, conditions which favored the growth of immense forests of hemlock trees, for which this section was noted. Here are the sources of the East Branch of the Tunkhannock, which drains the western part of the township, having a general southeasterly course and passing into Clifford near the centre of the south line. The volume is small, and has been greatly diminished since the country has been cleared up. Near the centre is Low Lake, the largest body of water in the township. It is nearly a mile long, but less than one-fourth of a mile wide, and has a small outlet which passes through Lewis Lake, a smaller sheet of water, several miles southeast and just above Uniondale. At this place the outlet of the latter lake has superior water privileges, descending rapidly over ledges of rock until it falls into the Lackawanna. Both lakes were named for early settlers in their vicinity, the former for John N. Low, who lived and died on the Price place prior to 1814; the latter for David N. Lewis, who owned this body of water in early days. The Lackawanna rises in Ararat and passes into Herrick a slender stream, but, taking the waters of many brooks, attains considerable volume before flowing into the "Stillwater," in Clifford. Its course is almost due south.

The soil of the lower half of the township is quite fertile, and some good farms have been made. In the northern part the cereals do not grow so well, but grass grows luxuriantly where the country has been well cleared up. It was originally very heavily timbered. Along the hills in the southeastern part are surface indications of anthracite coal, and it is claimed that the Forest City vein may here be found, though at a much lower depth. In the spring of 1887 an effort was made to ascertain the correctness of this belief by means of a bore-hole, and in April, 1887, such a hole was being drilled.

The building of the Jefferson Branch Railway in 1871 opened a new era in the history of the township, and thenceforth its development was much more rapid. It traverses Herrick north and south, east of the centre, and has stations at Herrick Centre and at Uniondale. The "Brace" road was one of the first thoroughfares in the township, and was opened for travel as early as 1791. Its course is not definitely remembered, as it was abandoned at a very early day. In a general way it can be obscurely traced from a point below the village of Uniondale northwest to what was afterwards the Newburg turnpike. Before passing out of the township, into what is now Gibson, it ran parallel with the new road a mile or more, and within half a mile of it. From all accounts it was not much used after the new road was opened, and most of the houses which had been built on it were taken down and rebuilt on the more favorably located highway. Some of the old citizens remember seeing the bridges on the old "Brace" road, long after other traces of the road had disappeared. A road to Great Bend from Northampton County was located on the following petition, and confirmed in April, 1799: "To begin at the line of said county,

where *the road* crosses said line, and run west to the third Lackawanna bridge, thence to Abel Kent's, thence to Asahel Gregory, thence to Johnson's Creek, thence to D. Church's, thence to Tunkhannock Creek, thence to Joseph Potter's, *thence to old Brace road*, thence to David Hamilton's, then to Daniel Hunt's, then to Daniel Leach's, then nearly west to Salt Lick, then to R. Corbett's, then north six miles to the ferry Great Bend—23 miles."

When the Newburg turnpike was located it followed the general course of the above road. The Wilkes-Barre turnpike, better known as Lyon Street, is the principal road running north and south.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.—It is said that Nathaniel Holdridge was the first settler of Herrick, living here as early as 1789, but removing soon after to Great Bend. No account of any improvement he made could be obtained. About 1791 a number of permanent settlers came, among them being Abel Kent and his brother Gideon and their families, Asahel Gregory and family, Jonas and Sylvanus Campbell and two hunters named Church and Hale. The latter followed their calling successfully, as the woods at that time abounded with game. It does not appear that they made any substantial improvements and they may have removed at an early day.

The stay of the Campbells was somewhat longer, Jonas remaining at least twenty years. In the course of time he married a daughter of J. C. Awalt, a Hessian soldier who came to Herrick before 1800. He located on the road to Mount Pleasant, near the county line, and had a large family. A child of Campbell's, two years old, was drowned by falling in a spring in June, 1811, and was the first person buried in the cemetery at Uniondale.

The Kents settled on the old "Brace" road, west of where the Wilkes-Barre turnpike crossed it, and about a mile south of the Newburg turnpike. Abel, Jr., opened and kept a tavern on the present Thomas farm as early as 1798. He died in 1806. He had brothers named John and Carlton. The sons of Gideon were Gideon, Jr., and Durham. The older members of the family died and others removed to the Lake country. The Carlton Kent mentioned later on was a son of Abel, Jr. From their being so numerous, this section of the township was known many years as the "Kent Settlement." The family name is not perpetuated among the present residents of the township. John Kent was the first settler of what afterwards became known as Dimock's Corners.

Asahel Gregory, who also had lived on the old road, then moved up to the turnpike, about half a mile west of John Kent. He was the first justice of the peace in this section. His career was an active one for the times, in the hardships of which he had a full share. He brought his family down the Susquehanna River to the Bend on a raft, and when their destination was reached he built a log hut, peeled bark to shelter the bed, and took possession. Mr. Gregory lived in Herrick over forty years, when he removed to the residence of his son Samuel, in Bridgewater, where he died April, 1842, at the age of eighty-three. He was a Revolutionary pensioner. His remains rest in the burial-lot on Dr. Asa Park's old place. Hubbel Gregory, his son, had a small store, about 1820, near his father's residence in Herrick. He removed to Michigan and died at Ann Arbor, in the seventy-second year of his age.

South from these Walter Lyon settled in 1792. He was a native of Massachusetts, and the son of a Revolutionary soldier, killed at the battle of Trenton. Before removing to this county he had lived in Ashford, Conn., from which place he started early in the spring with his wife, Mary (Bishop), and daughter Hannah, nine months old, on a rude sled drawn by a yoke of steers. His wife's step-father, a Mr. Green, accompanied them, carrying a pair of steelyards and driving a heifer—all their worldly goods. His brother and family, on their way to Genesee County, N. Y., were in their company as far as the Susquehanna River. Finding sleighing difficult, at this point he made a canoe out of a tree, in which he placed his wife, child and Mr. Green and sent them down the river to Great Bend, proceeding thence over the land with the cattle to meet them at that point. Here he loaded up his family and drove to the tract of four hundred acres he had bought, and on which he had built a cabin the preceding summer. He subsequently purchased a number of hundred acres more in the same neighborhood and settled all his sons around him, along what became known as Lyon Street. Walter Lyon was a person of great energy of character, and well fitted to be a pioneer. "In early times he was obliged to take his grain to Great Bend on his back, and return with his grist in the same manner. Once, when the water was low, he was obliged to wait for his grist three weeks; and, not wishing to make a second journey, he hired out to husk corn. In the mean time, his family had only potatoes and milk to eat, and were in great fear for his safety, as his route lay through forests then traversed by bears, panthers and wolves, and broken by only a few clearings. He was an active man in township and county affairs, being a justice of the peace, a major in the Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia and a county commissioner, besides being often intrusted with other public business."[1] He had a large family, including sons named Wheeler, Jacob, John, Henry and Walter, and daughters who married Colonel Asa Dimock, M. Mumford, E. Freeman, Nathan Cottrell, Alanson Read and David N. Lewis. Walter Lyon, Sr., died in 1838, aged sixty-eight, but his wife survived him until 1854. The homestead is now occupied by Charles W. Lyon, a son of Wheeler. Lafayette, George H. and Walter E. are sons of Jacob Lyon, living in the county. Giles

[1] Miss Blackman.

H. Lyon, a son of John, now occupies his father's homestead. Frank, a son of Henry, lives in the county; but no children of Walter, Jr., remained in Susquehanna. A son, James W., living at Guelph, Canada, has become a celebrated book publisher.

Jacob Lyon, Sr., was a colonel of the "Washington Guards," a volunteer battalion of State militia. "He was honest, patriotic, intelligent, public-spirited and generous." In late years many members of the Lyon family have removed from the township, and the descendants are not near as numerous as formerly.

Luke Harding came about 1800 from the State of Massachusetts, and settled north of Walter Lyon, on the farm now owned by Charles R., a grandson, and a son of Elisha, who also lived on this place. Another son was Luke, who lived on Elk Mountain, where he reared one daughter, who became the wife of Artemas Carpenter. Addison C. Harding, a son of Elisha, lives at Herrick Centre.

In 1805 Joseph Sweet settled at what is now Herrick Centre, but sold and moved away in 1815, Ezra Newton becoming the owner of part of the farm. He kept a pioneer tavern at that point.

Asa Dimock, an older brother of Elder Davis Dimock, came from Pittston in March, 1807, and moved into a house of one room, on the old "Brace" road, in the Kent neighborhood. At this time his family consisted of a wife and four children. In 1811, after the turnpike was finished, he moved up to the neighborhood which afterwards became known as "Dimock's Corners." But the post-office established here in 1826 was called "Dimockville," and so remained until it was discontinued, in 1845. Of this office Warren Dimmock, a son of Asa, was the first postmaster. Asa Dimock was a blacksmith, and built a shop near his residence, where he carried on his trade. He was the postmaster of an office here as early as 1815. He also carried the United States mail from Chenango Point to Newburg, on the Hudson River, once a week, sometimes on horseback, and sometimes in a single wagon or cutter.

"I recollect," says his son Shubael, now of Wisconsin, "his coming home from Newburg with the mail, flying a white flag from a pole stuck up in his cutter, with the word 'Peace" inscribed on it in large letters. This, at the close of the war with England, caused great excitement along the road.

"Often have I heard the panther scream and the wolf howl in the wilderness around us, and seen the scalps brought to my father, to secure to the successful huntsman a certificate for the bounty allowed for them. I recollect an old hunter (Wademan) once came in my father's absence, and, while waiting for his return, he took out from his knapsack some nice white-looking meat to eat for his dinner, and, at the same time, invited us to taste it. I was the only one who accepted the invitation, and then he told us it was the meat of the panther he had kille l."

In 1818 Asa Dimock removed to Dundaff, where his son, Warren, kept tavern a short time, then returned to the Corners. Nine years later, Asa Dimock, Sr., lived with his son, Shubael, in Lenox, where he died in 1883, when this son also returned to Herrick, but later moved to Wisconsin. No descendants of this family remain in the township, and the Dimmicks of this part of the county, as the spelling of their names indicates, belong to another family. They are the descendants of Captain Edward Dimmick, a Revolutionary soldier, who came in September, 1807, from Mansfield, Conn., to improve three hundred acres of land, which he had bought of Thomas Meredith. This land was west of John Conrad Awalt, and south of the present Presbyterian Church, at Uniondale.

The following spring he brought in his family, consisting of sons named Martial, Eber, Joshua T., Shubael and Edward, and daughters named Eunice, Esther and Abigail F. He lived and died on the present Shubael Carpenter place. He was a mason by trade, and built many of the large chimneys of the first houses. In the winter he made shoes, and also carried on a tannery on a small scale. He died in September, 1836, aged eighty-eight years.

The oldest son, Martial, married Oshea Smith, and lived on the Martial O. Dimmick place until his death, March 25, 1879, at the age of eighty-eight years. His sons were Martial O., Elmer D., Sidney D., Francis M. and Addison. Of the early days at Unionville, Martial Dimmick said, in his reminiscences: "In July, 1808, towards night, there came a thunder-shower, which continued till near midnight; and, although I have lived here sixty-two years, I have never seen, I think, half as much water in the Lackawanna, at one time, as there was the next day. It swept bridges and all before it to its mouth. Everything in our little cabin was as wet as though it had been dipped in the sea. In June, 1809, I went to the Chenango River, five miles above its mouth, to one Mr. Crocker's, and brought three bushels of corn on horseback, between forty and fifty miles, as none could be obtained nearer. But what a change has taken place in the sixty-two years since I came to this section! Then it was woods, woods, all around, abounding with wild animals, and these were really necessary for food for the inhabitants. One could shoot and kill a large fat buck that would weigh about two hundred pounds, and nice wild turkeys that weighed twenty-one pounds dressed, or catch them in traps, as I have done. The Lackawanna Creek, passing right through the settlement, swarmed with speckled trout. Surely these were almost the staff of life, for bread was often scarce; but this game has passed away, and the time which made it necessary.

"The settlers had many sore trials to pass through, —poor roads, poor houses, a want of buildings to store what little they did raise, and a want of many things they had been used to having before they

came here; but, with all their trials, there was some real enjoyment.

"On the 6th of July, 1814, about 5 P.M., there came up a thunder shower, accompanied with a hurricane," says Mr. M. Dimmick, "which leveled almost everything before it for five or six miles in length and about a half-mile in breadth, commencing on the north side of Elk Mountain and reaching to Moosic Mountain. It unroofed buildings and tore down others, and opened a new world in appearance."

The year 1816 was marked here, as elsewhere, by the peculiarity of its seasons. "The most of January and the whole of February was like what our weather generally is in September—the ground dry and dusty, and the atmosphere warm and pleasant as summer. This was followed by a cold, sickly spring and summer. Many died of 'inflammation of the lungs.' It snowed in June."

Eber Dimmick, the second son of Captain Edward Dimmick, lived on part of the homestead. He was the father of sons named Minor M., Walter T., Edward V., Orville and Eber. Joshua T., the third son, married Rhoda Carpenter, and reared George M., a minister in Minnesota, and another son, Lovejoy. The fourth son, Shubael, was the father of Dr. Anthony Dimmick. Edward, the youngest son, moved to Wyoming County, where he still lives. The daughters married,—Abigail F., Zenas Carpenter; Esther, John J. Williams; and Eunice, Eli Nichols. The latter came from Fairfield County, Conn., in 1812, and settled on the farm later occupied by his son-in-law, Samuel Burritt, who was married to his daughter Amanda. Another child was Ira Nichols, for many years a prominent business man at Herrick Centre. In 1816 Eli Nichols gave the people of the township a number of books to form a library for general circulation, which was kept some time at the house of Stephen Ellis. He died in 1824.

John J. Williams came from Scituate, R. I., in 1816. He was a lineal descendant of Roger Williams. For a few years he followed his occupation as a shoemaker, but in 1823 married and settled on the Mortimer Williams place, where he died March 25, 1848, aged fifty-three years. Mrs. Williams died in 1879, aged seventy-six years. Their children were Mortimer, living on the homestead; Dimmick, Henry L., Edgar, Harry L. and John J., of Schuylkill County; Benjamin F., a minister; Emeline married D. K. Oakley; Gulielma married John F. Stewart.

Several sisters of John J. Williams came with him, and were married,—Abigail to Pardon Churchill, and Bathsheba to Williams Churchill. The latter came to Wayne County from Massachusetts in 1816, and for three years followed the occupation of a clothier in that county. In 1819 he came to Herrick, and commenced clearing up a farm on the ridge between the Lackawanna and the outlet of Low Lake. On the latter stream he built a pioneer saw-mill, getting his mill-irons from the settlement where Scranton now is. He was an active Methodist, and sustained the reputation of a local preacher many years. He died on the homestead in 1877, aged eighty-two years, and he and other members of the family are buried in the family burial-ground on the old farm. His children were Abraham, living at Lenoxville; Joshua W., of Clark's Green; Elisha died at Tunkhannock; James died at Scranton; Charles living at Susquehanna; Silas O. living on the homestead; Mary married John C. Higgins; Susan, Homer Davidson; Abbie, Alvin Chandler; Emeline, Israel Rounds.

The latter was a son of Arba Rounds, who came from Rhode Island and settled first in Jackson, but died on the Curtis farm in 1866, aged eighty-seven years. He had reared a large family, the sons being Nathan, Alva, Levi, Israel, Zenas and Hubbell. Of his married daughters, Laura was the wife of Edward Dimmick, Jr.; Lydia, of Lucius Curtis; Mary, of P. H. Stanton; and Eliza, of Mortimer Williams.

A number of other settlers came in earlier, in 1810, among them being Abijah Hubbell, Hezekiah Buckingham, Blackleach Burritt and Henry W. Curtis, from Connecticut. The latter located on the flat lands, below Uniondale, and was the father of Enoch and James Curtis. The former died at Herrick Centre, the latter on the homestead, which is now owned by his son, Isaac T. Daughters were married into the Hubbell and Coleman families. Hezekiah Buckingham lived in the same neighborhood, but returned to Connecticut in the course of a few years.

"Blackleach Burritt settled first on the Flat, near M. Dimmick, but afterwards moved to the Willkes-Barre turnpike, below Stephen Ellis, in Clifford, where he died. His widow died in the fall of 1869, aged ninety-one. His sons were Grandison (now in Wisconsin), Samuel, Rufus and Eli. One other died young, and Rufus, at two years of age, was drowned in the creek during the fall of 1813. Of the sons of Samuel Burritt, Loren P. has represented this county in the State Legislature two years, and Ira N. was private secretary to President Grant to sign land patents." [1]

Philip I. Stewart came about the same time, 1809, or '10, and bought a tract of land from John Kent, upon which he built a house where he kept tavern, in 1816. Two years later he moved to Clifford township, where he lived many years.

In 1810 Stephen Ellis and his family came from Connecticut and bought a tract of land on the lower part of Lyon Street, west from Uniondale. He was a Revolutionary soldier and a pensioner. He died November, 1847, aged eighty-four years. His son, Captain Huntington H., died on this farm in 1828; Stephen, another son, became a Presbyterian clergyman; and Jonathan T. was a business man at Uniondale.

David N. Lewis came from the Wyoming Valley

[1] Miss Blackman.

in 1810, and purchased four hundred acres of land at and north of Uniondale, including Lewis Lake. His only child married Joseph Sherwood, of Wayne County. A half of the above tract of land was sold to James Lewis, a nephew, who lived on the hill north of the mills, and was the father of Horace H. Lewis, of Uniondale.

James Giddings, a retired sea captain, came from Connecticut in 1811 and purchased a farm north of Walter Lyon and south of Asa Dimock. Of his thirteen children, twelve became adults, namely: Andrew, who lived on Elk Mountain, where his son, Charles A., now resides; Charles became a Methodist minister; Giles A. went to Texas in 1835 and died in 1836 from wounds received at the battle of San Jacinto; James D., a lawyer, moved to Texas in 1838, where he accumulated a large fortune; George H. became a mail contractor in the West; John J., also a mail contractor, was killed by the Indians on the plains in 1861; Francis M., a doctor, was killed in Mexico; Clinton D., living in Texas; Sarah became the wife of John Lyon, of Herrick; Louisa married Spencer Watrous, of Bridgewater; and Maria A. became the wife of Walter Lyon, Jr., and is still living with her son, James Walter Lyon, at Guelph, Canada.

On the Clifford township line, south of Uniondale, Ezra Carpenter settled seventy years ago, owning a tract of four hundred acres of land. He came from Harford and remained here until his death, in 1821, leaving a family of ten children—sons named Ezra, Daniel, Zenas, Shepherd and Artemas, the latter still living in the township. The daughters were Mary, married Enoch Curtis; Eliza, wife of John Westgate; Rhoda, wife of J. T. Dimmick; Tryphena married Thomas Comstock; and Tryphosa. Ezra Carpenter married Happy Burdick, and died February 15, 1887, in his eighty-sixth year. He was the father of Elijah, Alva, Russell, Stephen, Zora and Warren Carpenter.

In the northeastern part of the township James Dunn was an early land-owner, and the descendants made substantial improvements. There were sons named Battus, John, Joseph, Peter and James I. The former was the father of Alexander, Zaccheus K. and Robert H. Dunn. Later settlers in this locality were George W. and Erastus B. Barnes, sons of Ezekiel Barnes, of Gibson. In the western part of Herrick Dr. Erastus Day was an important man in his time. He reared a large family—the sons being Alanson, Sela, Erastus and Thomas M. This farm is now the home of Benjamin Reynolds, a Welshman, and others of that nationality occupy the farms of pioneers already named,—John Thomas (father of John W. W. and Frank Thomas) locating on the Benjamin Watrous farm; W. E. Jones on the Asa Dimock place; and R. Davis, Thomas Owens and Owen Owens on farms nearer Elk Mountain. The Welsh have made very desirable citizens and are becoming more numerous in the township.

TAXABLES OF 1826.—Daniel Avery, Charles Bonner, Jeremiah Beard, Timothy Beard, Orey Burns, Roswell Burns, Stephen Brush, Amos Bonan, John Blow, James Barham, Samuel Benjamin, Ellsworth Benjamin, Shubael Baldwin, Roswell Barnes, Williams Churchill, Seril Churchill, Sylvenus Campbell, Nathaniel Campbell, Enoch Curtis, James Curtis James Coleman, Benjamin Coleman, Ezra Carpenter, John Doyle, Justus L. Doyle, Warren Dimock, James Dunn, Edward Dimmick, Edward Dimmick, Jr., Eber Dimmick, Martial Dimmick, John T. Dimmick, Erastus Day, Stephen Ellis, James Giddings, Elisha Harding, Wheeler Hardman, Carlton Kent, Wheeler Lyon, Jacob Lyon, Walter Lyon, John Lyon, Henry Lyon, David N. Lewis, John Munford, Lillibridge Munford, Jerry Munford, William Miller, Eunice Nichols, Robert H. Newton, John S. Niles, Oliver Osborne, Daniel Ogden, Benjamin Ogden, Asa Parker, Arba Rounds, Almon Spoor, Chester Scarborough, Timothy J. Symons, John Snyder, John Snow, Simeon Taylor, Philip Truax, Cyrus Tucker, Mercy Tyler, Jabez Tyler, Andrew Watt, Ezra Walter, John Williams, Gershom Williams, A. Woodruff, Chancey Woodruff, P. Whitney, Edmund Worth, Mary West, W. B. Walker, James Waterman.

THE BUSINESS INTERESTS of Herrick have been limited to a few occupations, and such as are general in almost all parts of the county. The country was heavily timbered, and the work of converting the woods into lumber gave employment to a large force of men many years. On the Tunkhannock Carlton Kent and Asa Dimock had pioneer saw-mills, the former being last owned by Owen Davis. This mill has gone down, as has also the one owned by Luke Bradley. On the outlet of Low Lake, Silas Churchill, the Campbells, John M. Meyers and Israel Meyers owned a mill-power which is still employed for sawing purposes. Higher up the stream Alvin Chandler had a small feed-mill, which is now owned by Samuel Clark. Nearer the lake a circular saw-mill, operated by steam, was built by Hathaway & Putnam in 1883, and is still carried on by them. On the East Branch of the Lackawanna, Z. K. Dunn has had a circular saw-mill in operation more than thirty years.

Near by was another mill, operated by Israel Meyers, which was removed to Virginia in November, 1886. It was built in 1880, and the power was steam. Lower down the stream Fred. James built a mill, in 1860, which is still operated by him. Here was formerly a steam grist-mill, by George Fowler, which has been moved to Carbondale. Below the turnpike, on this stream, Ira Nichols built a water-power saw-mill, which is now carried on by Albert Corey. On the West Branch of the Lackawanna Frank Clark had a water-power mill as early as 1857, which, in a rebuilt condition, is now carried on by Elijah Howell. On the stream west, a mill built by Aaron Reynolds has been abandoned.

The Forest Creamery was built by M. D. Wimple, two miles northwest from Uniondale, in 1880, at a cost of two thousand dollars. It was supplied with apparatus for making butter and cheese, and was operated by Wimple until 1886. That year the farmers of the neighborhood combined, and carried on the creamery, with Mr. Wimple as manager. The milk of five hundred cows was consumed.

Dimock's Corners, in the northwestern part of the township, at the crossing of the Newburg and Wilkes-Barre turnpikes, was for many years one of the best-known places in the county; and the taverns

in this neighborhood, both on the turnpikes and the old "Brace" road, had a large patronage for the accommodations they offered. Other branches of business were carried on at the Corners, but it never became a hamlet, and lost its importance after 1845, being thereafter only farm property. Abel Kent was a "taverner" as early as 1798, on the farm now owned by J. Thomas. He died in 1806. His brother John then kept a public-house on the old road until 1812, when he built and removed to a tavern at the junction of the two turnpikes. In 1813 a road was laid out from Gideon Kent's to A. Gregory's. About this time, possibly a year or two earlier, William Tanner kept a tavern on the turnpike near the western line of the present township. A year or two later, Dr. Erastus Day succeeded him, and became quite a prominent man in the vicinity. A tavern was kept some time by A. Hubbell Gregory on their farm, near Dart's Corners, but was not continued long after 1818. The tavern at Dimock's Corners was kept, in 1816, by Philip I. Stewart, and, in 1817, by Eber Dimmick, who built the last tavern-stand. Warren Dimock became the landlord in 1825, and remained until 1843, after which Shubael Dimock kept the house a short time, when it was given up for farm purposes. Stores were kept in a small way at different periods, by A. Gregory, Alanson Read and Shubael Dimock. Mechanic-shops were also carried on, but not long continued.

The post-office at Dimock's Corners was established with the name of *Dimockville* January 31, 1826, and Warren Dimock was the postmaster. The subsequent appointees were as follows: February 10, 1829, Orrey Burns; May 11, 1831, Shubael Dimock; May 25, 1832, Erastus Day; March 30, 1840, Alanson Read; March 16, 1843, Warren Dimock; March 18, 1844, Shubael Dimock; July 22, 1845, Walter W. Dimock. Discontinued June 3, 1846.

Herrick Centre is a village of a few hundred inhabitants, on the Lackawanna, where the Newburg turnpike crosses that stream. Its position is central from north to south, but it is within a few miles of the Wayne County line. There is a good station on the Jefferson Branch Railway, this place being an important shipping point for a large scope of country in Wayne County. The village has a Methodist Church, a Baptist meeting-house now building, two hotels, three stores and a large tannery. The latter industry has given the place existence and growth as a village. It was commenced in 1854 by G. L. Morse and Ira Nichols, but was not completed until 1856. Originally the building was one hundred and fifty feet long, and there were sixty-eight vats. Subsequently one hundred feet were added, and later fifty feet more, making the main building three hundred by forty feet, and containing one hundred and sixty-eight vats. The leach house is twenty-two by one hundred and fifty-eight feet, and there are bark-sheds for storing five hundred cords of bark. The motive-power is steam, a forty-five horse-power engine being employed. Sole-leather only is tanned, the acid process being used. On an average thirty thousand sides per year were tanned, and thirty-five men were employed in the different departments of the work. In late years the business has declined, and work will be suspended within a year.

There are connected with the tannery plant twenty-two houses, shops and a store, the whole having at one time been a valuable property. The work of tanning was commenced in 1857 by the firm of Morse, Nichols, Alden & Emmons. In 1859 the firm was constituted of Morse, Nichols & Co. (Alden), and so continued until November, 1874. At this time Henry Alden, L. H. Alden and R. P. Patterson formed a new firm—Alden & Patterson—and carried on business until 1879, when Henry Alden retired, leaving the firm with the same name. The remaining two members have successfully carried on the business until the disadvantages of location have made it unprofitable.

The first merchandising was done by the tannery company, and a good store has since been carried on by the various firms. In this building is kept the Herrick Centre Post-office, which was established March 16, 1852, with Asa W. Dimock as postmaster. The office was discontinued April 13, 1857, but was re-established April 19, 1871, with Ira Nichols as postmaster. He was succeeded, January 24, 1876, by Henry J. Alden, and he, in turn, by Roswell P. Patterson, July 29, 1878, who is the present incumbent. The third store in the place was opened by M. J. Van Horn, who continues in trade. In 1879 G. W. Entrott put up the fourth store building, which was occupied for trading purposes by Leach & Barnes, succeeded by George Fowler and the present Osmer Fletcher. Since the fall of 1886 G. S. Tingley and D. B. Lumley have transacted a coal and lumber business. The second store in the place was opened by Charles C. Spencer, in part of the Flynn Hotel. Lucius S. Curtis also traded there a short time. M. H. Davis and N. A. Walker also merchandised in the village for brief periods in a building which has become a private house.

The first place of a business nature at what is now Herrick Centre was the public-house of Silvanus Mott, a son of Ithamar Mott, of New Milford. In the last days of the Newburg turnpike, relays of stage-horses were kept here and the hotel was a stage-office. Mrs. Mott was a later keeper, and, in time, John M. Myers succeeded to the hotel. He tore down the old house, which stood opposite the present Herrick Centre hotel, built and kept this house many years. This hotel is now kept by G. W. Entrott. After the Mott hotel was sold, some years after the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Mott, Alanson Tilden and Mrs. Mott opened a new hotel on the "Flat," which they kept many years. It was a popular place, famous for its good dinners, Mrs.

Mott having the reputation of being the best cook in the county. George W. Potter succeeded to the ownership of this house, keeping it until he was killed by the cars at Susquehanna. A part of the popular Flynn Hotel was built by G. W. Entrott, in 1881, and was completed by the present proprietor, P. H. Flynn, who became the owner in 1882. It is a commodious country inn, having eighteen rooms. A Dr. Bates is remembered as a practitioner of medicine at this place, years ago. Other doctors have been Doctors G. A. Fiske, Simon Hubler, and the present, A. L. Craft.

THE LYON STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Among the first settlers of this part of the township were persons who adhered to the faith of Methodism, and a class was formed in the Kent settlement in 1810. After a few years it ceased to exist and there appears to have been no organized body of that sect, until the society was formed by the Rev. V. M. Coryell, about 1830, which was the beginning of the above church. The members belonged to the Lyon, Kent and Giddings families, and the meetings were held in the school-houses in this section until 1853, when the Lyon Street Church was built, and placed in care of the trustees of Dundaff Circuit, to which the church belonged at that time. Since 1884 it has been a part of Uniondale Circuit, and prior to that time it belonged to Herrick Circuit. The church was built mainly through the efforts of Walter Lyon and his sons,—Wheeler, John and Walter,—Carlton Kent and Andrew Giddings, and though plain, was neat, and has been kept in a fair state of repair. In the last few years it has been but little used, as the membership here has become very small. In 1859, when the class was set off to Ararat Circuit, the members were Elisha Churchill, leader; Sarah Churchill, Eliza Ellis, Wheeler Lyon, Carlton Kent, Orpha Harding, Betsey Harding, Abel Kent, Maretta Kent, John Craft, Catherine Craft, Eugene Lyon, Antoinette Lyon, Lucinda Avery, Daniel A. Moon, Jane Moon, Margaret Stewart and Margaret Giddings. At a later period the members were yet more numerous, and some of them aided to constitute

THE HERRICK M. E. CHURCH, at Herrick Centre. A class was formed in this part of the township, soon after the one at Lyon Street, but had a more permanent existence after the establishment of Herrick Circuit, in 1870. In 1871 a parsonage for this circuit was built at the Centre, and the erection of the church building followed eight years later. It was put up by a building committee composed of Dr. Simeon Hubler, James A. Munyon and S. O. Churchill. The edifice is attractive in appearance, thirty by fifty feet in size, and the interior is finished with hard woods. The church and parsonage are valued at two thousand five hundred dollars, and the property is controlled by a board of trustees which was incorporated April 7, 1872. These trustees were, in 1887, D. R. Lumley, Z. K. Dunn, George McGonigal, James Rogers and S. O. Churchill. At this time the members numbered twenty, forming one class, of which A. C. Dunn was the leader until his death, March 30, 1887. There have been connected with the church as local preachers, the Revs. Williams Churchill, Alexander Dunn and James Rogers.

At Herrick Centre a Baptist congregation was organized in August, 1880, with about twenty members, Henry Simpson and Albert Peck being chosen deacons. John Kegler at present serves in that capacity. In the fall of 1880 a meeting-house was begun and the frame-work raised. Since that time but little has been done towards its completion, and the organization of the church is nominal only. Elders G. D. Nash and E. O. Stearns have preached for this people, but lately meetings have not been regularly held. The school-house has been occupied as a place of worship.

THE LYON STREET FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH was built in 1852, and for several years was the place of public worship of a number of people residing in this part of the township. Changes of population and other causes have made it impossible to maintain regular services, and for many years the house has been only occasionally used to hold Free-Will Baptist meetings. It has been frequently occupied to hold funeral services, and ministers of other denominations sometimes preach here. Among the early members, were some who had formerly been connected with the regular Baptist Church, after it was disbanded in 1851, and members of the Harding and Bunnell families. Elders Sampson, Ellis and Fish occasionally preached in this church, which, on account of its location near the cemetery, is kept in a good condition.

THE HERRICK REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH was organized in the western part of the township June 11, 1834, with the following members: Jacob Lyon, Martin Bunnell, Silas Finn, Alexander Burns, Thos. Burns, Benjamin Coon, Harriet Coon, Benj. Watrous, Mahala Lyons and Emily B. Finn.

At a meeting held July 5, 1834, J. Lyon was chosen deacon and Benj. Watrous clerk. In September, the same year, the church joined the Abington Association, and in 1839 reported five baptisms and eighteen members, in consequence of having a regular minister, the Rev. Joseph Currin being the first pastor, and serving until 1841. Up to this time the church had no pastor, but covenant meetings were held regularly. On the 26th of September, 1840, Silas Finn, one of the members, was licensed to preach, but removed to Luzerne County two years later. At this period Elder John Baldwin preached one-fourth his time, and, on the 14th of July, 1842, added six members by baptism. In the winter of 1842 Geo. A. Hogeboom commenced to preach, and, continuing several years, labored with success. The following spring the church reported its highest number of members—

thirty-one. Many removals took place the next few succeeding years, which so much weakened the church that services could no longer be maintained, and it was disbanded July 13, 1851.

UNIONDALE BOROUGH.—The village of Uniondale was incorporated as a borough, by a decree of the court, January 12, 1885, and the first election ordered to be held February 17, the same year. It resulted in the selection of the following officers: Burgess, C. H. Ellis; Councilmen,—Philo Burritt, Trevenan Mills, O. T. Carpenter, Stephen Branson, J. E. Thomas, Edward Corey; Justices,—Horace H. Lewis, Elijah Carpenter; Poor Masters,—A. A. Tingley, Elias Westgate; Assessor, Robert Westgate; Constable, D. H. Coleman.

Since 1886 J. E. Thomas has been the burgess and Philo Burritt the clerk. At the time of the incorporation there were thirty-two freeholders and fifty-five lot-owners. In 1887 there were seventy voters within the limits of the borough whose bounds are as follows: Beginning at a point where the Clifford line touches the Wayne County line; thence north four hundred and sixty-five rods, on said Wayne County line; thence west five hundred and two rods; thence south five hundred and seventeen rods, or fifty-two rods across the Herrick line into Clifford; thence east five hundred and two rods to the Wayne County line; thence north fifty-two rods to the place of beginning. Uniondale is a flourishing village, on the outlet of Lewis Lake, where its waters fall into the Lackawanna and occupy the southeast corner of Herrick. It is, also, an important station on the Jefferson Branch of the Erie Railroad, through whose agency it has attained the most of its growth. Most of the buildings have been put up since the completion of the road, and many within the past few years, giving the place an attractive appearance. In March, 1887, there were the interests noted below, constituting a village of nearly three hundred inhabitants.

The place first became a business point in 1815, when Martial and Eber Dimmick opened a small store at the corner, near the Presbyterian Church. About fifteen years later Peck & Cole traded at the same point, and later a man named Brigham merchandised a short time. In the present business part of the village, which was long known as Frost Hollow, Thomas Arnold opened the first store about 1847. The building stood on the site of the present Thomas' store, and was occupied after him by John Miller, who traded about eighteen years, when he moved to the State of New York. Bobert M. Arnold, Dr. A. B. Woodward and the firm of Wm. Ketchum and Geo. W. Potter were later occupants, the building burning down while occupied by the latter in 1871. On this lot J. E. Thomas and Edward Morgan erected a business house in 1874, where they traded until 1880, since which time J. E. Thomas alone has been the merchant. Diagonally opposite C. H. Ellis erected a store in 1872, where he traded until his death, in 1886. He was also interested in manufacturing, and was the first local coal dealer. His stand is now occupied by Horace H. Lewis. In 1881 Edward Morgan and Ira W. Ryder engaged in trade in the Elias Westgate building, where John F. Bass opened the first hardware store in 1886. Isaac T. Curtis had a store on the flat a short time, and Ira W. Ryder is now trading in a building formerly used as a furniture wareroom. In 1881 Olney Rounds put up another store in which L. M. Kean and others have traded.

The outlet of Lewis Lake here affords several water-powers which have been well utilized. David N. Lewis made the first improvement, putting up a small grist-mill about 1820, which was used many years. On its site the present mill was built, in 1857, by Geo. W. Arnold and D. A. Moon, and has since been improved by Edwin and Albert Corey. A number of persons have had an interest in the property, which is finely located, having a side-track from the railroad. Corey and Tingley are the present proprietors. The saw-mill was first put up, on a lease, by a man named French. Ezra Carpenter, Wells & Co. and C. H. Ellis were later operators, the family of the latter still owning the property. In 1844 Robert M. and Thomas Arnold put up a turning-shop, which was enlarged to quite an industry after their brother, George W., was associated with them. Handles of all kinds were turned and large quantities of bedsteads made. Shingles were also sawed. In 1882 E. Morgan rebuilt the turning-shop. Robert and Elias Westgate are the present owners.

HON. C. H. ELLIS.—His grandfather, Stephen Ellis, was a Revolutionary soldier, a native of Connecticut, a carpenter by trade, and in 1810, with his wife, Rebecca, and young children, he journeyed westward and cast his lot with the infant County of Susquehanna, settling about two miles west of Uniondale, on what is now known as Lyon Street. His children were Urania, Polly, Hezekiah Huntington, Rebecca, Stephen, and Jonathan Trumbull Ellis, the latter of whom became a leading citizen and was County commissioner 1865–71. Stephen, the elder, died in 1847, aged eighty-four years. His eldest son, Hezekiah Huntington Ellis (1796–1828), interested himself in public affairs and was relied on by the people to a considerable extent. He was one of the constituent members of the Dundaff Presbyterian Church and aided in its erection. He also took part in the Volunteer movement and was captain of a company in Colonel Gould Phinny's Regiment. He married Mary Moore, a native of Rhode Island, born June 23, 1800, and his children were Hezekiah H. (1823–68), was a farmer in Herrick township; Mary Charlotte (1825–86), was a much-valued teacher in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island; Charles Henry; and Anna M., who died in childhood. About seven years after the death of her husband, Mrs. Ellis became the wife of Wheeler Lyon (1794–1870), and had



C. H. Ellis

two children, Amanda O. and Walter F., both of whom are now deceased.

Charles Henry Ellis, born May 20, 1827, supplemented the limited educational facilities of those days by steady after-reading, and was also a close student of men and affairs. His early manhood was passed in the railroad service, at school, teaching and in surveying, the latter of which he frequently practiced in his maturer years. He was foreman in the furniture factory of his cousin, G. W. Arnold & Co., at Uniondale, for some years, and, upon his death, bought a half-interest, and carried on the business with the widow Arnold, which was combined with that of undertaking. He afterward associated Mr. Westgate in the business for a few years, then sold out and began a highly-prosperous mercantile career, which ended only with his untimely decease, February 3, 1886, resulting from an accident incurred in the saw-mill, which he also owned in the borough. He was postmaster from January, 1871, until September, 1885, and he was the first burgess of Uniondale, which position he was occupying at the time of his death. Possessed of a strong undercurrent of religious fervor, he, in 1864, united with the Presbyterian Church, and for many years was one of the trustees and an elder—the ruling elder since 1878. In the Sabbath-school work he was a tower of strength, teacher and superintendent for many years. He carried into politics the same unswerving devotion to principle which characterized his everyday life; and, when elected as the candidate of the Republican party to the State Legislature, he served the people with the strength and ability of a matured Christian manhood. He was placed upon several important committees, and both at Harrisburg and elsewhere was a firm opponent of the liquor traffic. He was proffered the nomination of his party for State Senator, but declined to allow his name to be presented, having extensive business interests to foster, and preferring the comfort and quiet of a pleasant home-life to the excitement and turmoil of politics. He was conscientious and benevolent to all worthy objects.

He married Anna E. Lewis in 1857, the daughter of James (1800–84, a native of the Lake country), and Maria Tobey (born 1804 in Otsego County, N. Y.), Lewis, whose children were Esther Jane, the widow of Philip Ricks, a tanner and farmer, of Broome County, N. Y.; John Tabor Lewis, a mechanic, who married Elizabeth Follett, and now lives with his second wife, Helen Wallace, in Clifford township; Horace Harvey Lewis, a merchant in Uniondale, who married Leah Kishbaugh; and Ann E., now the widow of Hon. C. H. Ellis. James Lewis was the son of John and Jane Lewis and came to Susquehanna County after the death of his father when he was twelve years old, to live with his uncle, David N. Lewis, who owned the first grist-mill in this section. His widow, now past her eighty-third year, and the widow of Captain H. H. Ellis, now in her eighty-seventh year, find a welcome home with Mrs. C. H. Ellis in Uniondale borough.

In 1871 W. U. Norton erected mechanic shops below the railroad, and, after several years, employed water-power to operate his machinery, continuing to the present time. Morris Davis and Orlando Darrow were other early permanent mechanics. In 1886 H. H. Spencer and Charles H. Coleman erected another large mechanic shop, the upper story of which has been fitted up for a hall.

The first public house was opened by Edward Meledy in 1871, and was enlarged by him at different periods. He kept it until 1884, when he was succeeded by John C. Hughes. Since March, 1887, Charles A. Wademan has been the proprietor.

Dr. John C. Plant practiced medicine for a time at Uniondale, as also did Drs. A. B. Woodward, Norman Brundage and W. W. Fletcher, the latter until the spring of 1886. Dr. Sanford Lyons is the present practitioner. Among the natives who entered this profession, are Dr. Anthony Dimmick, who died in Schuylkill County, and Dr. Alice Burritt, of Oakland, Cal. The latter was born at Uniondale, November 7, 1841, and after teaching a number of years, graduated from the New York Medical College for Women, April 10, 1879. She served as a hospital physician one year, then located to practice in California, following the profession successfully.

The *Susquehanna County Messenger* was established May 1, 1883, as an eight-page weekly, and was published at Uniondale by W. T. Morgan, who was also the editor. On the 17th of August, 1883, the paper passed into the hands of a stock company of eleven members—C. W. Todd being president; W. W. Fletcher, secretary; and C. H. Ellis, treasurer. The company secured the services of William Geddis as editor, who remained but a short time. Dr. Fletcher subsequently edited the paper until the end of a year, when the material was sold to the *Chronicle* Company, of Montrose, and removed to that place. The Uniondale post-office was established April 23, 1852, with George W. Arnold as the postmaster. The subsequent appointees have been, January 10, 1855, John Miller; December 20, 1856, Alanson Tilden; April 19, 1861, John Miller; January 3, 1871, Charles H. Ellis; November 30, 1880, Ann E. Ellis; September 15, 1885, Ira W. Ryder.

Union Lodge, No. 51, I. O. of G. T., has held its meetings at Uniondale since the time it was instituted, August 13, 1886. The membership was rapidly increased from sixteen to forty-eight, but meeting with reverses, the number declined to twenty in the spring of 1887. Interesting meetings are held in the Larrabee school-room. This room was fitted up in the spring of 1886 to accommodate the select school established in April, that year, by Alf. W. Larrabee, and which has been successfully continued by him since that time. The school has had an encouraging patronage, and has been the

means of awakening an interest in higher education. The first school-house in this part of Herrick was built within the present bounds of Uniondale, in 1819, and Gurdon H. Tracy taught a few months, when it was burned, and there is no record that another building took its place. The present school building at Uniondale was erected in 1878 by the township of Herrick, with the co-operation of the people of the village. It is a two-story frame, twenty-four by forty feet, and accommodates two schools. In 1879 the course of study was graded by the principal, Alf. W. Larrabee, but on account of many changes, it has been found difficult to maintain the standard required in a graded school.

The Uniondale Presbyterian Church.—It is stated that religious meetings were first held in this locality in 1812, when an old, illiterate, but devout Baptist came into the neighborhood and preached so acceptably that, to induce him to remain among them, the neighbors united in building him a small log house, where he lived alone and preached occasionally about a year. At the end of that time Oliver Hill, a missionary from the Connecticut Society, came and labored a short time, and, the winter following, had quite a revival. In consequence the Congregational Church of Mt. Pleasant was organized in January, 1814, with sixteen members, embracing, among others Edward and Esther Dimmick, Ransford and Chloe Smith, Blackleach and Sally Burritt and Ruth Buckingham, who resided in what was then Clifford township. These and others from this section retained their connection with the Mt. Pleasant Church until 1833, when thirty-one members withdrew and, with twelve others, united in forming the present church. Stephen Ellis, Luke Harding and Martial Dimmick were chosen the first ruling elders, and three years later Samuel Burritt and Artemas Carpenter were ordained to that office, the former remaining an acting elder until his death, in 1863. Subsequent elders were Robert M. Arnold, Elijah Carpenter, Israel Rounds, Zenas Rounds, Trevenen Mills, Eber Dimmick, Osmer Carpenter, C. H. Ellis, M. O. Dimmick, J. E. Thomas and T. B. Dimmick, the three last named being the present elders.

The Uniondale and the Mt. Pleasant Churches have had a common ministry when there was a regular pastor, but when the church was first organized Stephen Ellis, one of the members, held services. In 1835 the Rev. Henry A. Boyce was installed the first pastor, but in little more than a year he was removed by death. He was succeeded by the Rev. Anthony McReynolds, who was installed September 27, 1837, and remained about two years. For a time the pulpit was supplied by the Revs. Sherer, McEwen and others officiating. On the 23d of September, 1841, the Rev. Daniel Higbie entered upon a very useful pastorate, which continued five years. He was succeeded, July 7, 1846, by the Rev. Samuel Whaley, who was the pastor eleven years. Then came frequent changes of ministers, the Rev. Israel B. Smith preaching two years and a half from September, 1857; the Rev. Albert G. Beebe, from June, 1860, for two years; the Rev. Raphael Kessler, from 1862 to 1866; the Rev. James B. Fisher from May, 1867, for a little more than a year and a half; the Rev. Yates Hickey from October, 1869, to June, 1870; the Rev. James W. Raynor from July, 1870, for two years; the Rev. Adelbert J. Schlager from November, 1872, for three years; the Rev. Arthur Folsom until July 2, 1876; the Rev. Joseph A. Rossell from February, 1878, until May, 1881; and the Rev. John Ludlow Kendall, who was installed May 16, 1882, and still continues as the pastor. From the congregation has gone as a minister the Rev. Francis M. Dimmick.

The first house of worship at Uniondale was built in 1835, and was a plain small frame. It had centre slips and side seats, and was used in this way until it was remodeled during the pastorate of the Rev. Whaley. In 1868 the old building was removed from its site, and the present edifice placed thereon, and occupied in the fall of the same year. It is thirty-five by fifty feet and twenty feet high, the roof being surmounted by a spire in which has been placed a good bell. When erected the church cost three thousand five hundred dollars, and it has since been internally beautified. On the 10th of August, 1868, it was placed in charge of an incorporated board of trustees, composed of R. M. Arnold, E. V. Dimmick, Martial Dimmick, T. Mills, I. Rounds and D. A. Moon, whose successors now control the property. The congregation has had a large aggregate membership, which has been diminished by the formation of other churches. In 1887 there were eighty members. The Sabbath-school has a larger membership, and is in charge of Elmer Rounds. For many years Elijah Carpenter was the superintendent.

The Uniondale Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the fall of 1876 as a branch of the Herrick Circuit, with seven members, among them being Isaac T. Curtis and wife, and members of the Westgate family. In 1878 the old school building was removed to an eligible lot and repaired for a house of worship, being formally dedicated in 1879. About this time Uniondale, Dundaff and a few other appointments became a separate circuit, with the name Uniondale, and a few years later a parsonage was erected in the borough for the use of the minister. On the 19th of November, 1884, the church became an incorporated body, with the following trustees: William Anderson, Israel Rounds, W. N. Norton, Israel T. Curtis, Maurice O. Rounds, C. W. Todd and Albert Corey. The five first-named continue to serve and control the property, which is valued at one thousand eight hundred dollars.

The preachers in charge since the building of the church have been the Revs. R. P. Christopher, C. W. Todd. J. H. Littel and W. H. Hiller. The church has sixty-nine members, many being added,

as the fruits of a camp-meeting held near the village in 1885–86. The Sabbath-school was organized in 1875, and had Isaac T. Curtis as its first superintendent. It has since been successfully maintained.

The Free Methodist Church of Uniondale.—The families of Hugh and Stephen Bronson constituted the early members of this sect at Uniondale, and through their efforts a small, but neat frame meeting-house was built in 1878, in which worship was thereafter statedly held. This remained the personal property of the Bronson family until the fall of 1866, when it was sold to the congregation, and, on the 22d of November, 1886, passed under the control of an incorporated board of trustees, composed of Stephen Bronson, John H. Smith, Albert Smith, Austin B. Cole and Orlando Darrow. The church has about twenty members, forming a class of which Stephen Bronson is the leader.

CHAPTER LIII.

ARARAT TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Ararat was erected from parts of Herrick, Thomson and Gibson, by decree of court in August, 1852. Eleven years later a change was made in the boundary line between it and Jackson, about the same angle being added to the latter township in the north part of the line that is given to Ararat in the south part. The township, in its greatest width and length, is about five miles on the west and through the centre, by four on the north, south and east. It is bounded on the north by Thomson, on the east by Wayne County, on the south by Herrick, and on the west by Gibson and Jackson. Dunn Pond is its largest lake; it empties into Mud Pond near the county line. There is a good water-power at the outlet of Mud Pond. Fiddle and Ball's Ponds furnish tributaries to the main stream. Ararat is an elevated table land, being about two thousand and forty feet above the sea level. Lying upon the dividing waters between the Starrucca, Tunkhannock and Lackawanna, the township has no deep-cut ravines and its average surface is more nearly level than that of any other township in the county. The western slope descends into the valley of the Tunkhannock, forming the only hills of any consequence in the township. Ararat township was named for Mount Ararat, just across the line in Wayne County, which rises twenty-six hundred feet above the tide-water, and from whose heights a very extended and beautiful view can be obtained. From some of the more favorable eminences in Ararat township the eye sweeps a circuit of more than one hundred and fifty miles, and takes in points in ten counties, viz., Delaware and Broome in New York; Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Sullivan, Wyoming, Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wayne in Pennsylvania. The Harmony road passes through the town along the brow of a hill, forming a level and pleasant route, overlooking the several branches of the Tunkhannock, whose deep-cut valley lies alongside below like the bowl of a great spoon. From the eastern rim of this spoon-bowl the eye stretches away into magnificent distances, taking in the entire circuit of the Susquehanna River from a little below Susquehanna to Tunkhannock, including many prominent points beyond. Perhaps there is no more beautiful drive, where a more extended landscape view can be obtained in the State, than is found on this "Harmony road," which was the first road opened to travel in the township. It commenced at the tavern of Asahel Gregory, on the Cochecton and Great Bend turnpike, in the township of Clifford (now Herrick), and extended nearly north and south through the west central part of Ararat and the western part of Thomson, through Harmony to Lanesborough, a distance of about fifteen miles. This road was located prior to 1809, but it was not opened until 1810. The first settlers upon this road reached their destination by a zig-zag bridle path, used by the land agents and surveyors, which led from Potter's tavern, in Gibson, where Stephen Potter now resides, to the place Deacon John Tyler, the local land agent, had selected for his home. Although the Harmony road was never a stage or mail-route it was the road where a number of the first settlers located, and was much used by drovers of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs going to the Philadelphia markets, and by raftsmen returning from their lumber markets. The only tavern kept upon this road was by David Spoor, in 1821–22, in Deacon John Tyler's old house; but the inhabitants along the road were not forgetful to entertain strangers, and travelers suffered very little inconvenience.

What was known from the first as Ararat settlement was a compact little colony of settlers along the Harmony road and branches. Beginning with Ezra Walker, who settled three miles from Gregory's tavern, in 1817, and cleared a large farm and raised a large family. After residing there for nearly half a century his estate came into the possession of Mrs. L. Shaver. Jabez Tyler settled on the farm joining on the north, in 1812, now known as the Dr. Rogers farm. Freeman Peck began on the next farm in 1811, but was succeeded by William West in 1812, who built the first house on the lot now occupied by John Potter and J. A. Tinklepaugh. The next farm was that of Deacon John Tyler, who settled there in 1810, with a reserved lot on the north, which fell to his granddaughter, Mrs. Edmund T. Worth, and her children, who settled there about 1820, whose log house was upon the ground now occupied by the Presbyterian Church, on the farm now owned by C. E. Stone. The next farm was settled upon by David Hine in 1815, on the property now owned by Nicholas Stone and S. M. Stearns. Next came Hezekiah

Bushnell, who located in 1809 and settled in 1810, where his son James C. Bushnell now resides. Shubael Williams settled in 1812 on the farm joining on the north and west, now owned by Sylvester King and E. H. Bloxham. John Snow settled on the next farm in 1814, his log house occupying the site of School-house No. 3. The farm is now divided and occupied by L. A. Doyle, Mary and William Doyle and Henry Davis. The next farm was occupied by Jacob Clark, who settled in 1811–12 upon land located by his father in 1809, now occupied by S. N. Brooks. These were all settlers upon the Harmony road, and there was not an unoccupied lot between them. In 1824, when Oliver Harper was murdered upon this road, there was not an inhabitant north of Jacob Clark's until within one-half mile of the river at Lanesboro', a distance of nine and one-half miles. Here Mr. Bacon lived on what has been more recently known as the John Rogers place. On the south, between Ezra Walker's and Asahel Gregory's, were two small clearings, but no inhabitant. One was made by D. Burgess, where Mrs. Walters lives, about 1814. The other was made by Mr. Pearce about the same time, now occupied by James Plew. The next place, adjoining the Clark farm north, was settled by Samuel Williams, second son of Shubael Williams, about 1840, afterwards occupied by Sherman Williams, and now by his widow. The next farm was settled by Charles Baldwin, 1852, and that is the last farm on the Harmony road in Ararat township. The farm is now owned by A. D. Stone. The Ararat settlement was unfortunately located upon the line between Harmony and Clifford townships. The inhabitants north of the Presbyterian Church were in Harmony, and by subdivisions in Jackson and Thomson. Those south of the church were in Clifford, then in Gibson and Herrick. Some in the southwestern part of the settlement remained in Gibson until the township of Ararat was formed. That the formation of this settlement into a separate township did not sooner appear as a practical necessity seems now a little strange. Under the circumstances, the community, which was a unit in settlement and isolated from other neighborhoods by wilderness barriers, was on the border line of several townships, without any municipal organization, a prey to other localities, while receiving little or no benefit in return. Upon the passage of the school law, authorizing a board of directors to subdivide the townships into districts, the situation was most perplexing. The school-house built by subscription in 1829 for the double purpose of a school and a meeting-house, though central for the community, was right on the township line. It could neither be removed nor abandoned. To maintain a joint school by four townships was unsatisfactory; to divide up into four schools was detrimental to each. The latter alternative at length prevailed, but the old school-house stands, having served as a place of stated worship for the Congregationalists for more than twenty years, for Sunday-schools, day-schools, club-room, dwelling-house and election-house alternately or successively for fifty-eight years. Unpainted and neglected, it still stands, and is used for elections, auditors' meeting and all town purposes now. The most active men in building this school-house were Jabez Tyler, Shubael Williams, Hezekiah Bushnell and Jacob Clark. The latter in particular gave much time and labor to its construction. Ararat township is now divided into five school districts, with as many school-houses. The first log school-house stood opposite the Presbyterian Church and was built about 1813. Lucinda Carpenter, afterwards wife of David Avery, was the first teacher, with seven pupils. The first school in Simonds' settlement was taught by Harriet Tyler, in her father, Simeon Tyler's, house, about 1830. Of the old settlers, Jabez Tyler's family furnished five teachers, Shubael Williams' family six, Hezekiah Bushnell's four, Nathaniel West's three, David Avery's three. At the first township election Norman Todd, brother of Rev. G. N. Todd, was elected justice of the peace and town clerk, and George A. Brush was elected constable. Samuel Williams, G. O. Baldwin, B. H. Dix, J. H. Tooley, J. E. Payne and J. C. Bushnell have been commissioned justices of the peace, the latter five times. J. E. Payne and Julius Tyler were elected in 1887.

On the road leading from the Harmony road, near Bushnell's, to Jackson, the first settler on that road was Shubael Williams, who came in 1812 and cleared up the farm now owned by Sylvester King and Eli H. Bloxham. He and his wife were constituent members of the Congregational Church and good substantial citizens. He was a regular attendant at church, and, after residing fifty-five years on the same place, died at the age of eighty-four, in 1867. His widow died in 1871, being the last of the constituent members of the Congregational Church. They raised a large family of children, viz.,—Gilbert, resided on part of the homestead for a number of years and then removed to New Milford, where he died (he was a good, substantial man); Samuel, resided here many years and was justice of the peace, removed to Susquehanna, where he died; Lovina, wife of David Avery, who was a liberal man in society; Lucretia, wife of N. J. West; Sherman, lived and died here; Ralph, died in the army; Oliver, moved to Minnesota. Obadiah L. Carpenter settled on this road about 1832. He cleared up a good farm, now occupied by J. N. Sartell and S. C. Avery.

One of the earliest cross-roads open to travel was the road intersecting the Harmony road near the Presbyterian Church. Nathaniel West was the first settler on that road, on the farm now occupied by his son, N. J. West. The next farm was settled about 1812, by Whipple Tarbox, a brother-in-law of Nathaniel West. The farm is now owned by Abner B. Avery and Mrs. J. L. Doyle. The next place ad-



S. C Avery

joining this, on the west, was settled by Merritt Hine, and is now owned by E. W. Warner. Augustus West settled opposite Warner's, where Mrs. B. H. Dix now lives. Following the road from A. B. Avery's, the first farm is owned by Chauncey Avery, having been previously occupied by his grandfather, John Avery. The next and last place in town was settled by Mr. Griggs, afterwards owned by Knight Stone, who came from Abington in 1867, and leaves a family of eleven children. His wife was Fidelia P. Clark, and their children are Mary E., wife of Wm. O. Doyle; Alvira, wife of Lemuel Potter, of Glenwood; Noel, resides in New York; Charles E.; Fernando C.; Albert W. and Nicholas, are enterprising farmers in the township; Cenora and Alzada, daughters, and Rancelo and Urban E., sons, are unmarried.

SAMUEL CLARK AVERY.—His paternal grandfather, John Avery (1774–1844), resided at Laurens, Otsego County, N. Y. He settled in Ararat about 1826, where his grandson, Chauncey, now resides, in the western part of the township, on a farm partly cleared, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a man of correct habits, genial and social, and in early life a class-leader in the Methodist Church. He was a great reader of the Bible, and a man of integrity in all the relations of life. His wife was Eleanor Griffith, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church (1772-1840), who bore him the following children: (1) David (1796–1872), born in Laurens, came to Ararat in 1814, cleared up the farm now owned by his son, Eli L Avery. His first wife, Lucinda Carpenter (1791–1840), he married after coming here, by whom he had one daughter, Hannah, who married, first, George Brush. For upwards of fifty years he was connected with the Congregational Church of Ararat. His second wife was Lovina, a daughter of Shubael Williams, of Ararat, who bore him children,—Olive, Susanna, Ada, Ruby, Lodemia, Eli L. and Albert. (2) Polly, died at six. (3) Samuel (1799–1870), married Dorcas Hopkins (1801–75), a native of Rhode Island, was a farmer and resided and died on the farm in Ararat, where his son, A. B. Avery, now resides. Their children are Chauncey, born in 1823, a farmer on the old homestead of his grandfather; Eleanor, 1825, first the wife of Oliver Williams, and second the wife of Charles Hopkins, both of Minnesota; Abner B., a farmer, on the homestead of his father; Susanna, died at nineteen; David, resides in Ararat; Angeline (1833–69), married Theodore Doyle, of Ararat, and died here; Samuel Clark, born August 25, 1834; George, a farmer in Ararat: Thomas, resides in Burnwood; Eliza, wife of Norman M. Stone, of Thomson. (4) Sally, became the wife of a Mr. Briggs, of Connecticut. (5) Gardner, married Julia Doyle,—children, Rodney, Truman, Viola. (6) Evelina, married John Green, of Otsego County, and, after his death, William Alexander, of the same county. (7) Mary, the wife of Ira Tripp, died in Buffalo. (8) John, resided in Ararat and died in Illinois. (9) Daniel, of Ararat. (10) Lydia Ann, 1817, the widow of Justin L. Doyle (1803–76), a farmer in Ararat. (11) And Ann Eliza, wife of Henry Earnthousen, of Toledo, Ohio.

Samuel Clark Avery was born on the homestead in Ararat, and had the usual opportunities of the school in the neighborhood in boyhood. He learned farming, and knew what hard work was during his minority, and was impressed with the great lesson that industry and economy, guided by a sound judgment, lead to financial success. At the age of twenty he began working by the month, and continued in service farming and lumbering for five years. In 1857 he bought a part of the Shubael Williams farm, where he began keeping house in 1859, after his marriage to Sarah Jane Taylor, who was born in Gibson December 11, 1838. He was drafted in November, 1862, and served in Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, doing mostly picket duty at Suffolk, Deep Creek and Newport News, Va., and near Harper's Ferry, until he was mustered out, in August, 1863. He was again drafted in 1864, but the quota was filled by bounty-money raised by the township, and he did not go. In 1864 he bought his present farm, a part of the O. L. Carpenter place, then under a poor state of cultivation. He erected on this property his present commodious barn in 1876, and his elegant and fine farm residence in 1877, both of which will vie with any farm buildings in the county. Mr. Avery is an industrious, intelligent and thorough-going farmer, and all the appointments of his place bespeak the handiwork of a thorough agriculturist. He has given his attention mostly to dairying and horse raising.

The political affiliation of the family has been generally with the Whig and Republican parties, but Mr. Avery is a member of the Democratic party, and has served his township as assessor, auditor, constable and collector for four terms. Both himself and wife have been interested in church work, and liberal contributors to church and charitable purposes, and for over ten years he served as chorister. His wife was organist and Sunday-school teacher and is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Three of his brothers, George, David and Thomas, served in the late war. One cousin, Eli L. Avery, and three of his brothers-in-law, John F., Charles and Freeman Taylor, also served in the late Rebellion.

Sarah Jane Taylor was the daughter of William (1811–86) and Mary (Kelly) Taylor, farmers who resided on East Mountain, in Gibson, where they reared their children,—John F., a contractor, resides near Scranton; Sarah Jane (Mrs. S. C. Avery); Charles, a farmer in Herrick; Josiah, succeeded to the homestead of his father, in Gibson, served in the construction corps of the late war; Freeman F., a railroad contractor and ranchman of Colorado City; Leslie D., a mechanic at Peoria, Kan.; Leroy Eu-

gene, overseer of the coal-breaker at Wenton, Lackawanna County; Lafayette, of Raridan, Ohio, a lumberman; William K. and Volney E., mechanics of Ottawa, Kan. This William Taylor was the son of Amos and Dolly (Starks) Taylor, who resided about one mile below Smiley on the west side of the Tunkhannock, and settled there soon after 1800. Amos was the son of David and Mercy Taylor, who settled at Smiley about 1804 and built a hotel, which was then one of three frame houses in Gibson. They removed to Great Bend township in 1814, and settled at Taylortown, named for them. For a further account of the Taylors see Taylor sketch in Lanesboro' history.

On the road leading from the John Tyler place to Gibson the first settler, Truman Clinton, located in 1810. David Avery subsequently added to this improvement and made the farm now owned by his son, E. L. Avery. John Doyle came about 1816 and settled on the next place below. His wife was a sister of John Snow. His sons were Thomas L., Justin L. and John, and his daughters were Mary, Fanny, Julia and Abby. John the elder and John the younger moved to Illinois. This Doyle farm became the home of Chester Scarborough for many years, and is now occupied by his grandson, Danford Hines. Thomas Burman settled on the cross-road towards Barnes' Corners, where his son Danford now resides. On the opposite side of the way, next beyond, is where Wareham B. Walker commenced in 1814. He had been in the War of 1812 and came here and cleared up the farm where Thomas and Abram Bosket now reside. Walker's son, Danford S., resides in Gibson. Chauncy Barnes made most of the improvements on the next farm, which is just on the edge of Gibson and now occupied by his son, Rufus Barnes, Esq. Following up the road from Barnes' to Walker School-house, No. 5, the first place was settled by Thomas Snow, about 1830, now owned by George Knight. Gardner Avery settled where George Burman lives. Thomas L. Doyle settled where Joseph Dunn lives. D. S. Walker began where George Carey lives. William H. Barnes resides where Aaron Elliott began about 1830. On the Fiddle Lake and Smiley Hollow road, where H. Cochran resides, Lyman Washburn began and cleared up the place. This road terminates at C. F. Stone's, on the new part of the road opened by the Wilkes-Barre Turnpike Company. C. F. Stone owns the place settled by Parley Walker after the road was opened. The next place south was settled by Don. A. Walker and the next by Alonzo Walker; both are now owned by George W. Entrot. The next and last farm south in the township was settled by Tompkins Walker and now belongs to the estate of James H. Smith, of Susquehanna, and occupied by Stephen Washburn. The next place was settled by Seba Boyle, in 1847. His son, George, resides on part of the farm. Joseph Washburn, second, commenced at the outlet of Fiddle Lake, on the place now owned by D. C. Roberts. William Archer was born in England and came to Ararat in 1842 and settled at the end of the road and cleared up a farm, now owned by Theodore F. Archer. The other children are Henry, William, Thomas, Andrew, George and Matilda. Wilson Stone and Enos Dow settled on the cross-road leading from the Tyler farm to the Summit, now owned by William Thorn. On the road leading from the Presbyterian Church to Dunn's Pond was the original line between Herrick and Thomson. John Snow made the first settlement about 1816, where he died in 1851. He came as a hired man for Joshua Clark, in 1810. He was something of a politician and was useful to Charles Chandler and others, and for his services received a number of mail routes and was the first mail-carrier on the Tunkhannock route. It was through his instrumentality that some of the early settlers were induced to come here. He was generous and had a good many good traits. He had sons—Almon and Loren. His daughter Eliza was the wife of William Carpenter. Laura was the wife of Dr. Loomis, of Harford. Silas S. and Edwin L. Baldwin commenced on the next farm, about 1818, where they remained during their lives. S. A. Baldwin began where Harley Hobb occupies. Eneas Hine succeeded S. Baldwin on that place. Mike Rector and Phebe Wood commenced on the farm now owned by A. Hobbs, about 1824. After serving a term in jail he returned, and Rector and Phebe were lost to history. Homer Payne made improvements where J. B. Bloxham resides. Between Baldwin's and Rector's Peter Carlin commenced where Latham lives, Rolla Carpenter where William Carpenter resides, and Almon Snow built a log-house where L. L. Snow, the youngest of John Snow's children, resides. The farm now occupied by W. J. Hobbs was the home of William Dunn. Simeon Tyler and Lyman Tyler were early settlers in the Simonds neighborhood. A son of T. J. Lewis resides on one of these farms. Abel P. Borden came from Delaware County to Ararat and bought the Ballard improvement, and made most of the improvements on that place. Francis Marion Borden married a daughter of Peter Dunn and has charge of the farm. Manly, Albert and William are carpenters. William Hathaway commenced where Charles Van Meter lives. Robert Kay came about the time Borden did. John Cotrell came about 1845 and settled near Cotrell's Cut. He had two sons, Francis and Arnold, that settled here. Frank Slocum settled near them afterwards. Philip, one of his sons, resides in the township.

Upon the road leading from the Wrighter schoolhouse to Burnwood, Sabin B. Tucker moved from Herrick on to this road about 1844, and cleared up the place where he and his sons Edwin and Asa reside. William Belcher and James Tew commenced on the farm now owned by Rollo Carpenter. V. O. Lake began where he resides. On the road from Sabin

Tucker's to John Beaumont's place, the first farm was settled by Andrew Glover; now owned by L. Carpenter. The next place was settled by J. N. Sartell; now occupied by G. W. Gelatt. The farm known as the Rev. N. P. Sartell Farm is now owned by Silas N. Sartell. Elias Jenkins lived on this place prior to Sartell. P. T. Baldwin began, lived and died in a log house now owned by J. W. Beaumont. The next place was known as the Henry S. Drinker lot; now occupied by V. O. Stearns, Mrs. L. A. Doyle, including the depot, was taken up by Ebenzer Bushnell, son of Hezekiah, who built a frame house on the land. Jacob Moore bought the property, and built a log house near the house of V. O. Stearns. Daniel Avery, Edmond L. Worth, and William Bosket built houses and made improvements in the vicinity. The Ararat Depot, V. O. Stearn's store, Barton's Hotel and other buildings are upon this H. S. Drinker tract. On the road to Thomson from School-house No. 3, John Beaumont settled on the place now occupied by his widow. The last place before reaching the township line, now occupied by George Avery, was first settled by Enos Dow. William Sumner came from Oxfordshire, England, into the edge of Thomson in 1846, and bought an improvement of Benjamin Boothroyd, and cleared up the place where his son John lives. Mr. Sumner lived to be eighty-six. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and John, his son and successor, is an elder in the same.

Travelers on the Harmony road discovered that its route along the brow of the hill to the headwaters of the Tunkhannock Creek was nearly level, and that a much shorter and better graded road to the Susquehanna River could here be obtained than that used by the Great Bend and Cochecton turnpike, which crossed the Tunkhannock ravine and several lesser chasms, and by a circuitous and mountainous way through Gibson, Harford and New Milford reached the Susquehanna at Great Bend. Enterprising men at both ends of the route became enthusiastic in its advocacy, but Deacon Tyler, agent for the Drinkers, through whose land the road must pass, strenuously opposed the road, and, being the leading man along the route, defeated the project. One of his New England neighbors, after exhausting arguments *pro bono publico*, appealed to his private interest by saying: "It would double the value of your property." He tartly replied "what do I care for that? I don't want to sell it." He lived and died in his chosen seclusion from a great thoroughfore. In 1836–37, when Asa Dimock was in the legislature, a charter was granted to Gould Phinny, of Dundaff, Mr. Berry, who lived south of Dundaff, and Warren Dimock, of Herrick, to build a turnpike road twenty feet between ditches, to intersect the Newburg turnpike at Warren Dimock's tavern thence through Ararat the settlement to intersect the Belmont and Onaquaga turnpike at or near Jonas Blandin's hotel in Thomson. This was to be a division of the Wilkesbarre turnpike, and upon this eight miles the corporation obtained a grant of one thousand two hundred dollars from the State. The proposed object of this corporation was to establish a direct stage and mail communication between Wilkesbarre, on the Susquehanna and Deposit, on the Delaware, passing through Hyde Park, Providence, Dundaff, Herrick, Ararat, Thomson and Starrucca. Warren Dimock was surveyor, and put nearly all of it under contract for building. Warren Dimock's tavern was half a mile east of the Harmony road, and practically the centre of Herrick township. Here was their post-office and place of holding elections. From here the new turnpike passed through three miles of dense unbroken forests before coming upon the line of the Harmony road near where Ararat School-house, No. 5, stands; thence in the clearing of Ezra Walker; thence following the Harmony road about two miles; thence to Thomson by the road now traveled. Warren Dimock contracted to build the first mile, David Avery the second and Ezra Walker the third. Through the settlement, Jabez Tyler built one-half mile, David Hine and Nathaniel West another half-mile, Hezekiah Bushnell one-half mile, while some others toward Thomson did a little work on their contracts. They were to take stock for pay, excepting those who built through the woods, and they were paid in stock and money. Avery and Walker built their road in good shape, but Dimock only about two-thirds completed his, and being one of the commissioners he could not crowd the others. The project failed as a turnpike, but was beneficial to the township in starting a road which has since become a public highway. Since the forests have been cleared away people have almost forgotton how dark and dreary Dimock woods used to be. About 1843–44 a horse-mail was established along this route. Nathaniel West was appointed postmaster of the "Western" post-office, but he was one-half mile off of the road, and after a few calls the mail-carrier refused to go to the office, and the mail-route was abandoned. Ararat post-office was established June 14, 1852, with Albert Bushnell as first postmaster. He had the office at his house, on the corner near the church. His successors have been Gurry O. Baldwin, 1856; William W. Stearns, 1857; Rolla Carpenter, 1865; James E. Payne, who had the post-office at his store, and was succeeded by his wife, Mary C. Payne, in 1872. Josiah Barton was appointed in 1886, and moved the office to N. A. Walker's store at the railroad station. Burnwood post-office was established June 23, 1884, with Stanley E. Dunn postmaster. Charles Ross, his assistant, has the office at his store.

Deacon John Tyler came from Attleboro', Mass., and first settled in Harford. Henry Drinker wanted, a settlement made on his lands and gave Mr. Tyler one thousand acres of land, and in connection with his son Joab, the agency for the sale of more land if he would make a settlement in the wilderness. Mr. Tyler came from Harford to Captain Potter's tavern, where

Stephen Potter now lives, and from there by bridle-path, to Ararat in 1810, where he erected a frame house a few rods north of the present house on what is now the Graham farm. His son Jabez came with him, and settled about one-half mile south of his father, and after his father died he succeeded to the homestead. He sold the south farm to Amasa Herrick and made further improvements on the homestead, including the dwelling-house now owned by John Graham. His position in the township was that of a leading man. He was passive and conservative, and held his position without being aggressive. He was married in 1811 to Harriet Wadsworth, who died in 1820, leaving two children—Royal, who lives below Susquehanna, and Harriet, who was the wife of Albert Bushnell. Mr. Tyler's second wife, Mary R. Kingsbury, was the mother of three sons—Williston K., now dead; Ebenezer D., who resides in Binghamton; and Julius, the youngest, who resides in the township. Mrs. Tyler was born in Vermont December 29, 1794, and is ninety-two years of age. She says: "I was sixteen when father moved to Harford, and was the first pastor of the Harford church. In 1812, when I was seventeen, they set me to teaching. I taught a number of terms in Harford, also two terms in Franklin. I knew the Smiths in that township, and their children came to school to me. Polly Carpenter, Nancy Sweet and Sarah Fisher were schoolteachers at that time. Miss Fisher was older, and I think the first teacher in Harford. My brother and sister taught also. We were not examined, but were hired by a school committee, consisting of two persons from each district. They had four and five months school in summer and three months in winter. Men teachers were generally employed in winter. They paid us one dollar per week, and we boarded around. My father moved into a log-house, and it seemed pretty hard. I have lived in this same place fifty-seven years. It was a wilderness when we came here. We had a great deal of venison. One day Dunn's sons killed seven deer, and Mr. Dunn came here with some of the venison. I have had a busy life, but was never as strong as some women, and could not work out doors as some did. Mother Mercy Tyler could work out doors, and she was the only doctor in this part of the country. She was called from Stockport, on the Delaware, to the Wyalusing, and rode on horse-back by bridle-path to see her patients. She was a great reader, and was eighty-three years old when she died. Her strong frame gave way after she was eighty, and she was completely broken down after that. I saw forty fallows burning one clear day. Stores were scarce, and they kept tea, coffee, rice and some other groceries, also a few dry-goods, but we did not have much money to buy with. In the time of the war of 1812 with England I was teaching, and paid one dollar per yard for calico, and it was like strainer cloth. We would not call it worth anything now, and when calico became worth eighteen pence and twenty-five cents per yard we thought it was pretty cheap. The lumbermen took pine lumber to Philadelphia, and we sold them hay, butter, cheese and pork, and got some money that way. We manufactured our own cloth largely and spun our candlewick and made candles. Times have changed greatly in sixty-three years, and it seems as though people might live easier now, but I think they work just as hard. They do more unnecessary work. I remember when Gen. Washington died; I was five years old that month; also when Bonaparte was rising. Party spirit ran high during the war of 1812, the States that bordered on the line traded with Canada, and did not like the embargo laid by the general government. I remember well when the first steamboat was started. After we came here we took the *Gleaner*, a newspaper published at Wilkes-Barre, and it was not much larger than a sheet of foolscap; then we took the Montrose papers. When I think of the advantages people have now I wonder we were not all fools. We went four miles away to Kennedy Hill for mail. Then one was as good as another; we nearly all lived in log houses alike. Harford furnished most of the early teachers, and they were nearly all singers. They most always had singing-schools in connection with their day-schools. My husband brought the first stove here in 1830, and it caused quite a sensation among the neighbors. It had an oven over the fire-place and two places for kettles, one each side of the oven. There was iron enough about it, and when we had a hot fire it would burn things up in the oven."

Mrs. Tyler united with the Congregational Church at Harford in 1820, and with the Ararat Church in 1826 by letter. She is well preserved, cheerful and contented, and feels that she is nearing the brink of that dark river that all mortals must cross, but, whether living or dying, she says she knows it will be well with her.

[1]Hezekiah Bushnell was born in Lebanon, Conn. in 1782, and married Lucy Tiffany in 1804. He spent his youth with his grandfather, Ebenezer, who gave him a good common school education. After his marriage, he rented his grandfather's farm and remained on it until the latter died. In 1810 he emigrated to the wilds of Pennsylvania and settled upon the farm now (1887) occupied by his youngest son, J. C. Bushnell. He was a man of positive convictions, and inclined to hold others to the same strict accountability as he imposed upon himself. He firmly held to the rule that repentance and restitution were prerequisites of forgiveness, and squared his own errors by that rule. He assumed his full share of the responsibilities incumbent upon a citizen,

[1]Hezekiah Bushnell, of the sixth generation from Richard Bushnell, who came from England prior to 1636, and settled at Saybrook, Conn. and married Mary Marvin, daughter of Mathias Marvin, who came to Hartford, Conn., in 1635. From Richard there were Joseph, Nathan, Ebenezer, Ebenezer (2d) and Hezekiah.

and did not shirk in time of danger. He arrested a ruffian single-handed, who had robbed a man, and brought him through a ten-mile woods and delivered him to the authorities. A pioneer in the temperance reform, and president of the first temperance society in the place, an anti-slavery Whig in politics, a consistent member of the Congregational Church and an officer in the same, he breathed the free mountain air of his chosen home until 1851, when he died and was buried in the Ararat Cemetery. His children were Leonard A., Ebenezer, Albert, James C. and Elizabeth, wife of Rev. J. B. Wilson.

Leonard A. attended school with a view of becoming a home missionary, but after marriage with Livera A. Sabin, both engaged in teaching for a time, when they took charge of the homestead. Here Mr. Bushnell changed his church relations from the Congregational to the Methodist Church, and was licensed to preach by the latter body. He finally removed to Lanesboro', where he was killed by a falling tree. Ebenezer taught school two years in Sussex County, N. J. Returning he bought one hundred acres of wild land where Ararat depot stands. After making some improvements he sold and bought a place on the main road, where he resided until 1863, when he removed to Wisconsin. Albert was a good citizen and after his admission to the bar of Susquehanna County, removed to Susquehanna, where he met his death by an overdose of aconite, given by a friendly druggist, who was ignorant of its power. James C. Bushnell was born in 1820, only ten years after the first settlement, and has spent his life on the mountain outlook where his father first began. His entire school education consisted of fragmentary parts of eleven three months terms at the common school in Ararat, commencing in 1824, in a log schoolhouse, fourteen by eighteen feet, with a large stone fire-place at one end, and two windows so high that the teacher could hardly look out, and concluding with the winter term of 1837. The demand for his labor precluded his attending school any more, but this did not complete his education. He has been a life-long student of books and observer of events, thereby securing a good practical knowledge of affairs. Inheriting the qualities of his father, he is a fearless exponent of what he believes to be right in the community. He is an advocate of temperance and occasionally contributes articles to the *Independent Republican*. He united with the Congregational Church in 1839, and has been clerk, secretary of the society and Sunday-school superintendent. In municipal affairs he has been elected constable three times, auditor seven or eight times, and justice of the peace five times, and in 1882 he was mercantile appraiser. As executor, administrator and general counselor for the neighborhood, he is a trusted man. He is a ready writer and is the best informed man in the township in relation to its early settlement. He has an extended view from his home, and is the only descendant of a pioneer that retains the homestead farm on the Harmony road for a distance of fifteen miles. Herman S. is his only living son.

Nathaniel West (1789–1880), born in Schoharie County, N. Y., worked for Mr. Catlin in Bridgewater in 1811. Returning, he married Sally Tuttle (1785–1861), and in 1812 came to what is now Ararat and settled on forty-seven acres, where his son, Nathaniel Jones West, now resides. He added to his woodland tract, and cleared up a farm and made other improvements. He built his present residence in 1847, and had the first painted house in town. He was a member of the Congregational Church. His children are Augustus, a resident of Dwight, Ill; Millie, wife of John Gelatt, of Gelatt Hollow; Ruth was the wife of Ransom Samson. Nathaniel Jones was born in 1819, and succeeded to the homestead He was married, in 1842, to Lucretia Williams, daughter of Shubael Williams (1783–1867) and Ruth Morton (1790–1871), and has children,—Celia M., Sarah J., Abby E., Cecil, Emma, Emerson G. and Lamira; Lodema, of the original family, was the wife of Samuel Williams, of Ararat; Emily, widow of Sherman Williams, of Ararat.

Mrs. Eunice Walker, widow of the late Ezra Walker, is one of the oldest inhabitants and the earliest settler now living in the township. She is the daughter of Benjamin West, born in Albany County, N. Y., in 1797. She came to Ararat in 1813 with her parents, who settled on the Harmony road, on the farm joining the Tyler farm on the south, where Freeman had made a small clearing and erected a barn. William West came first, and built a house upon the lot. His name also appears as one of the constituent members of the Congregational Church. He afterwards removed to Masonville, N. Y. Her father died about 1816, and was buried on the Tyler farm. She became the mother of ten children, five of whom are living, and only two remain in the township. Her husband, Ezra Walker, was a man of powerful frame, always engaged in clearing land, building walls, making turnpike road and like work requiring energy and strength, and his large, well-cleared and walled farm was the last clearing inhabited on the Harmony road in the township, going south, as late as 1840. She lived to hear the locomotive whistle and see a railroad depot within a few rods of her present residence.

Justin Lee Doyle.—His parents, John and Ann (Snow) Doyle, came from Connecticut about 1816, and settled in the western part of Ararat, where D. Hines now resides, the tract taken up comprising now several farms adjoining. Here they resided until 1835, when the father and his son John went to Illinois, where the father died and John settled subsequently in Kansas, where he resides in 1887. The children of John and Ann Doyle were Thomas L. (1799–1870), cleared up a farm in Ararat, and resided in the township until his death; he has one son, William, a res-

ident here; Justin Lee, born in Connecticut, May 30, 1803, died in Ararat, June 27, 1876; Mary, married Abram Wrigley, and both died in Abington, Pa.; Fanny, wife of Joseph Bloxham, of Ararat; John married Sarah Brush, a daughter of his step-mother, and went West with his father; Julia married Gardner Avery, and resided in Ararat; and Abby became the wife of Philip Matteson, of Abington. John Doyle's second wife was the widow of Ard Brush, formerly Mary Treadwell, and the mother of Samuel Brush, of Brushville, in this county, by whom he had no issue. Justin Lee Doyle was thirteen years old when his parents came to Pennsylvania, and settled in the then wilderness country of the present township of Ararat. During his boyhood he acquired a fair education from the meagre opportunities offered, and learned the trade of a stone-mason, which he followed more or less during his early manhood. In 1833 he married Lydia Ann Ward Avery, who was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1817, and whose parents, John (1774–1844) and Eleanor Griffith (1772–1840) Avery, settled in Ararat from Otsego County in 1826, and whose sketch may be found in this volume. Mrs. Doyle survives her husband, and is a woman of known benevolence in the community, possessing those characteristics of her sex which make her a useful member of society and a benefit to all with whom she may be associated. Their children are Lucetta M., born in 1836, was a teacher for several terms, and married, in 1856, Leonard O. Baldwin, a farmer of Ararat, whose parents settled in the township from Connecticut in 1816; and Emeline D. (1841–65), also a teacher, became the wife of Alfred W. Larrabee in 1862, but only survived her marriage three years. Two years after his marriage Mr. Doyle bought fifty acres of land, partly improved, the present residence of his widow, upon which he erected, five years afterwards, in 1840, the present house. Here he spent the remainder of his life, an industrious, kind-hearted and honest man. Mrs. Doyle added to this homestead some sixty acres, the whole of which she conducts in general farming.

Timothy I. Simonds came originally from Connecticut to Wayne County, and from there he removed to Ararat and settled, in 1817-18, in what was then known as the Eleven-Mile Woods, a vast wilderness that lay along the base of the Ararat or Moosic Mountains. There was a track through from the Newburg turnpike to Starrucca. He went into the wilderness three and one-half miles from any neighbor, and was the pioneer settler of East Ararat. The settlement is sometimes called Simonds' Settlement, in his honor. He found about one acre chopped and a log cabin partly rolled up. He was a hunter, and deer, bears and wolves were plenty then. He married Solona Toby, cleared up a farm, and died eventually in Mount Pleasant. Of his family of fourteen children, three girls and three boys arrived at the age of maturity. Lorenzo D., who resides on the homestead, is the only one that remained in the township. Zaccheus Toby, a brother-in-law of the elder Simonds, came the year following, and took up the farm adjoining. The next settler in this immediate neighborhood was Daniel Ogden, who came a few years later and cleared the farm where John May resides. Of his family, Elisha, Truman and Lemuel settled in the vicinity.

Horace Hathaway came from Otsego County, N. Y., about 1836, and bought a small improvement, including a log house, in East Ararat. He made further improvements and spent the remainder of his life there. His wife, Thankful Brooks, was of a good family. Their family consisted of eight children,—Caroline, wife of Abraham Truex, resided in Herrick township; Walter F. married Harriet N. Hall and remained on the homestead; Heman P. is a resident of Carbondale; Maria, wife of Apollo Slocum; Rosalia, wife of Nelson M. Benedict, of Starrucca; William E. resides in Binghamton (his son, H H. Hathaway, is an agent on the road); Josiah; Mary, wife of David Anderson, of Carbondale. Horace Hathaway was a Presbyterian when he came here; but there being no church of his choice, he joined the Methodist Church, and his family all became members of the same church. Heman P. is a local preacher and a strong advocate of prohibition. He was the candidate of that party for State Senator at one time. Charles Hathaway, a grandson of Horace, has the homestead. Rev. Levi Silvius, a local preacher, resides in this neighborhood.

James Dunn came from Edinburgh to New York in 1790. The barracks that had been occupied by the British troops were still standing. Mr. Dunn was a graduate of St. Andrew's College, and he went into a store as a clerk. He removed from the city to Coxey, and engaged in store-keeping. Here he became acquainted with Maria Van Syke, a Dutch girl, whom he married. He bought cord-wood, which was then used for fuel in the city, and it fell in price and ruined his business. He moved to Delaware County, and from there to what is now Ararat, in 1820. He located in the wilderness, by Dunn Pond. Here, remote from neighbors, without friends or money, he and his family of eight stalwart sons and three daughters applied to the forest for support, sometimes being for thirty days without bread. They bore upon their shoulders to the nearest settlements venison, fish, furs, window-sash made from rived pine bolts, and exchanged them for family necessaries. Mr. Dunn was an intelligent man and a Mason of high degree. He could wear the green mantle. His eight sons averaged one hundred and eighty-five and a half pounds apiece, and Peter Dunn thinks that they could lift as big a rock as any family in the State. They worked together for many years, and have been seen in the field, all mowing, while their father was spreading the grass. Peter and William made the first purchase of three hundred and twenty acres, and

they added by subsequent purchases one hundred and fifteen acres more. They split slabs to cover their first log cabin, which was at the head of the pond where A. N. Tucker now lives. They were mighty hunters, and James and Andrew averaged fifty deer each per year for a number of years. Marthers, or Matthews, the murderer of Colonel Brooks, fled from Wayne County, the scene of the murder, in June, 1828, and in his flight he reached a dense forest. Aided by the tinkling of a cow-bell, he found his way to the cabin of Mr. Dunn. He came there with his hat off, and the cannie old Scotchman suspected him. About midnight Mr. Dunn heard his dog barking furiously, and raising the window, he saw two horsemen, John Lyon and Alexander Burns, who inquired if a man had been seen or was there. "Hist!" said Dunn; "don't talk so loud; he is here." And he was there, in a trap; for those strong Dunn boys were only too ready to seize the unlucky Matthews and help to bind him; and John, one of the sons, helped to escort him into Wayne County, where he confessed his crime, was tried and executed at Bethany. Mr. Dunn and his wife died at the advanced age of eighty-seven. Their children were Robert, who moved to Wisconsin; Baltus, who raised a family and died here; John also had a family, and died in the township; Hannah lived in New York; James Dunn, Jr., died in Kansas; Andrew moved to Minnesota; Joseph resides on a farm in Ararat; Peter and Jane were twins: Peter is living in the township, near the lake which bears the family name; William is dead; and Polly is the wife of James Tinker, of Clifford. Peter is about seventy, and relates many personal adventures as a hunter. He was attacked by a wounded buck that he seized by the butt of his antlers and bore his head to the ground, whence it never rose. He pursued a panther around a clump of laurel and rods into the thicket, with nothing but a beech club, but the panther would not stand his ground.



J. B. Bloxham

EDWARD BLOXHAM came from Bloxham, Oxfordshire, England, about 1830, and first located in Scott township, Wayne County, Pa. He soon after came to Ararat township, and took up one hundred acres of land in the wilderness, where Titus Shafer now lives His brother Joseph came shortly afterwards and took one-half of the lot. They rolled up log cabins, and cleared up farms. Edward eventually sold his part to his brother Joseph, and purchased a small improvement where Alanson Hobbs resides, and cleared up that place. He began to raise potatoes for the Car-

bondale market, and found a ready sale for all that he could produce, as the potato rot which was destroying the crop elsewhere did not reach him until five years after it had destroyed the crop in other localities. Being thus favored by a kind Providence, he succeeded in paying for his land. He also made from one thousand to sixteen hundred pounds of maple sugar, which he could readily exchange with merchants for such things as he needed. This was the beginning of financial prosperity for Mr. Bloxham and his family. Soon after the war he sold out to Alanson Hobbs and removed to Jackson, where he now resides, aged eighty-one. He was born in 1806, and his first wife, Elizabeth Gillett, was also a native of England, born in 1807, and was the mother of his eight children. His second wife, now living, was Margaret Foster. The children are Edwin C., a blacksmith, resident of Boonton, N. J.; Joseph B., 1831; William G., who lived on a farm adjoining the homestead, until he died, in 1882, aged forty-nine; James H., a farmer, who lives about one-half mile from the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder (he is an exemplary and influential man in the community, and has reared his family under the influences of a Christian home; he has the characteristics of the Bloxham family, and is an industrious and highly respected man); Elizabeth Ann (1838–87) was the wife of J. Nelson Sartell; Althea, wife of Omer Olin, a farmer in Jackson; Arthur E. was killed at the first battle of Bull Run; Elix H. resides on a farm near J. C. Bushnell's. The family are Presbyterians.

JOSEPH B. BLOXHAM obtained his education in the common schools of Ararat, which he attended whenever he could be spared from work, having to travel two miles over the snow-drifts of Ararat to reach the school-house ofttimes. He worked for his father until past twenty, when he went to the Delaware River, in Wayne County, and worked at rafting for Deacon Courtright about one year, when he returned to Ararat and worked for Hull, Guernsey & Co., at Mud Pond saw-mill, one year. He then went rafting, and returned to Jackson, and hired to L. Bryant, from whence he was drawn home sick with rheumatism, from which he did not recover in six months. He next bought one hundred and thirty acres of wild land of Henry Drinker, and proceeded to clear up a farm. When twenty-seven years of age he married Mercy Beers (1834–78). Their children are Ellis O., Earnest A., Jennie M. (wife of V. O. Stearns), Melvina (wife of Luliel Carpenter), Grant W., Burtram J., French L., Byron W., Ida, Irena. After the death of his first wife he married Deatte, daughter of Henry Pope, and they have one child—Lelia. By subsequent additions and exchanges Mr. Bloxham now has a farm of something over two hundred acres. He is a stock-raiser and dealer, keeping generally about forty head of cattle. Rolla Carpenter and he started a store when the railroad was being built, and run it for two years, occupying part of Carpenter's house, when he purchased Carpenter's interest and moved the goods into a store which J. A. Payne had built. After two years' partnership with Mr. Payne he sold out to him. Mr. Bloxham is a hard-working and prudent man—qualities which have secured him a competency. He has contributed commensurate with his means to church interests and charities, and, with his family, worships with the Presbyterian Church of Ararat.

The following is a list of the taxables in Ararat township in 1855:

David Avery, Abner V. Avery, Chauncy Avery, Samuel Avery, Daniel Avery, Henry Abel, William Archer, John Beaumont, Benjamin Boothroyd, Erastus Ball, James C. Bushnell, Joseph Bloxham, Edward Bloxham, Jos. B. Bloxham, Thomas Burman, Charles Belcher, William Belcher, Ziba Bowell, Thomas Bowell, Abel P. Borden, M. L. Bennett, Maria Baker, Philip T. Baldwin, Silas S. Baldwin, Shubael A. Baldwin, Edwin L. Baldwin, Silas N. Brooks, Leonard A. Bushnell, Benajah Bushnell, Albert Bushnell, Ebenezer Bushnell, Horace Barnes, Thomas Bosket, Obadiah L. Carpenter, Wm. Carpenter, Rolla Carpenter, Thos. L. Doyle, Wm. O. Doyle, Justin L. Doyle, Jos. Dunn, James Dunn, Andrew Dunn, Peter Dunn, William Dunn, Guernsey, Hall & Co. (saw-mill), Amasa Herrick, Walter T. Hathaway, Horace Hathaway, William Hathaway, Robert Kay, Lewis Low, Charles W. Latham, Taber Lewis, Timothy Newton, Truman Ogden, Elisha Ogden, Edward Pool, Otis Slocum, Edson Stone, Norman Stone, William Sabin, N. P. Sartell, Lemuel L. Snow, Chester Scarborough, Franklin B. Slocum, Apollo Slocum, Wilson Stone, Sabin Tucker, Wm. Tooly, John Tooly, Geo. N. Todd (grist and shingle-mill), Jabez Tyler, Williston K. Tyler, E. D. Tyler, Julius Tyler, Lucy Thayer, Erastus Washburn, Edward Warner, Francis Warner, Lyman Washburn, Norman Washburn, Joseph Washburn (2d), Frederick A. Washburn, Sherman Williams, Gilbert Williams, Shubael Williams, Oliver Williams, Samuel Williams, Sherman Williams, Palmer Walker, Edmond L. Worth, Cyrel Worth, Wareham B. Walker, Jonas Walker, D. S. Walker, Parley Walker, Alonzo Walker, Edmund Worth, Nathaniel West, Ebenezer Witter, Nathaniel J. West, Benjamin Wheeler, P. Spencer.

Peter Carlin moved from New Jersey to the Lake country. In his travels, about 1810, he stopped at Jonas Avery's and worked on the Newburg turnpike. Here he formed the acquaintance of Ruth Fuller, daughter of Consider Fuller, who settled in Brooklyn in 1804. He went into Jackson with James Cargill, Sr., about 1814, and was one of the first settlers there. He made no less than seven commencements in different townships, and rolled up as many log cabins, until he finally built a cabin over the hill from Latham's, in Ararat, and Drinker said he should never be disturbed on that land, as he had done more than any other man to bring settlers into the place. He was nearly eighty-eight and his wife was nearly ninety-seven when they died. He was a good specimen of the old-time squatter. Of their children, Susan was the wife of E. L. Baldwin; Sally, wife of C. W. Latham, who settled where he now resides in 1849, and made most of the improvements on that farm; Cornelius lives near Binghamton; Lucinda married Parley Walker, and raised a family (after his death she married William Witter); Minerva, wife of Rolla Carpenter; Roxanna, wife of Daniel Avery.

Shubael A. Baldwin came from Windham County, Conn., in June, 1816, and finally settled southwest of Bushnell's, and cleared up a good farm. They both died in 1871, aged seventy-nine. Their children

were Miranda, wife of Enos Dow; Shubael R. and Alfred, residents of Homer, N. Y.; Charles W., dead; Harriet, wife of Apollos Turner; Leonard O., who resides on the homestead; and Lyman E., who died in Binghamton. Philip T., Silas S., and Edwin L. were brothers of Shubael A., and came about 1816. They were unmarried, and resided together a number of years, their sister, Clara, keeping house for them, where the Widow E. L. Baldwin lives. Their farm was the last clearing on that road for several years. Clara became the wife of Thomas Doyle. Philip T. was a pensioner of 1812. He was an industrious man, made several beginnings, and died at an advanced age unmarried.

OLIVER HARPER.—Mrs. Mary Tyler says: "The spring after I came to Ararat to live I was at Harford on a visit. Oliver Harper called at our house and asked Mother Tyler if she would get him a dinner. He asked for boiled eggs, and while she was getting them ready he leaned against her bed and fell into a sound sleep, so she could hardly wake him to eat his dinner. He told Mrs. Tyler that on going down the river he left his wife at Windsor with a young babe, and that he was anxious about her, that he had already traveled forty miles that day, and was going home that night, twenty miles farther. He stopped next at Hezekiah Bushnell's, and got some tallow to rub on his chafed limbs. He was pursuing his journey towards home, and was waylaid and shot by Jason Treadwell on the Harmony road, not far from where the Catholic burying-ground is in Susquehanna. Mr. Bacon, in the presence of Hezekiah Bushnell and others, dipped his finger in the victim's blood and wrote 'O. H.' on a stone, and set it up on the bank, just outside of the road, at the same time remarking to his companions that human blood will remain a long time on stone. J. C. Bushnell remembers that stone, and the inscription was plainly to be seen for twenty-five years."

INDUSTRIES.—Hunting, trapping, sugar-making and clearing land were the first industries of the people. Where land was cleared and all the timber burned upon it, the ashes enriched the soil, when not made an article of merchandise. Sometimes the settler burned up too much; in this connection the experience of Burnham, a brother-in-law of John Snow, will illustrate an extra burn. He chopped a fallow of eight or ten acres in the midst of a dense forest. After it was dried sufficiently, he applied the torch one day, but there was no breeze stirring, and the fire would not burn, and he left it. During the night a whirlwind arose in that little circular chopping and fanned the latent spark to life, and continued in intensity until the flames shot high above the tree-tops, killing the standing timber for rods around, and crackling and roaring more terribly than thunder, so as to arouse the distant neighbors. Next day the scene of the fire was visited by many. The land was nearly cleared, the brush and much of the larger timber was burned up. The fire had licked up the rich loam of decayed vegetable matter, and left but a thin subsoil, in which the owner could cast his seed in fruitless hope. The ashes were driven into circular drifts, so that they could be shoveled up by the cart-load and carried to the ashery, but all this ruined the land. Burnham left in disgust after waiting in vain for the first crop.

Asheries and Charcoal.—Making potash or pearl-ash and burning charcoal was a common business with the early settlers. From his highland home Mr. Bushnell has seen many coal-pits burning at the same time. The coal-pit was formed in some natural depression, or by excavation, into which a large number of hard-wood logs were closely packed, the intervening spaces being filled with smaller timber. This was covered with straw and earth, so that there could be no draft excepting at the flues prepared at the sides of the pit. These pits were watched night and day for ten or twenty days to prevent any outbreak of the flames. When it became evident that the wood was charred, the fire was extinguished by closing the flues. These pits would hold from three hundred to eight hundred bushels of charcoal, worth from three to six cents per bushel, and was used by blacksmiths and tinsmiths. There is a relic of the ashery business in the pasture of George Knight, near Joseph Dunn's. Here John Doyle and sons made potash from 1820 to 1825. They felled large maples and burned them for the ashes, which were worth from three to six cents per bushel. The process of manufacturing was to leech the ashes and evaporate the alkali in large, shallow iron kettles to dryness, producing a grayish mass containing about forty per cent. of carbonaceous matter. A process of refining was added to some of the larger asheries, whereby the product was converted into pearlash, containing about fifty per cent. of pure potassa.

Grist and Saw-Mills.—Albert Bushnell, having bought the David Hine farm in 1851, in company with Norman Todd, built a grist-mill below the bridge, near where the East and West road crossed the Wilkes-Barre turnpike. The mill did a good business in grinding buckwheat, flour, feed and meal. Connected with it was a shingle-machine for making sawed shingle. After the death of Mr. Todd, W. W. Stearns bought the property, and, after running the mill a number of years, sold the building, and it was converted into a dwelling, now occupied by the Sanders sisters. About 1844 David Avery built a saw-mill where the stone-quarry of P——— and H——— now is, which was very convenient for the settlement for a period of about twenty-five years, until the neighboring forests were nearly exhausted. The first saw-mill was built on the same stream, below the residence of Mr. Avery, as early as 1812–13, but it proved a failure. Hall and Guernsey secured a large tract of land and built a saw-mill and erected other machinery at the outlet of Mud Pond, but the dis-

tance from market was too great to make it a paying business. Levi and Gardner Ballard also were there. Finally the property fell into the hands of E. M. Atwater, of Mount Pleasant, who started a bedstead factory. It is now owned by M. B. Wright & Co., who have an acid factory there, which is consuming the forest at a rapid rate. There are two of these acid factories in the township. There has been four steam saw-mills in the township—two only remain. Fifteen years ago there was one thousand acres of beautiful timber in the township—now there is probably not more than fifty acres in a compact body within the same limits. First the tanneries took the bark, then the steam mills took the hemlock lumber. The Jefferson Railroad made a market for mine-rails, ties and props, and the Lackawanna and Jefferson Chemical Works are consuming all that remains of the majestic forest that once crowned the mountains.

Maple-Sugar making was prominent among the industries of the first settlers of Ararat, sugar being a large part of the woodsman's circulating medium; with it he bought grain, groceries and dry-goods. It was no uncommon thing for one man to make a ton of sugar in one season. Eight cents per pound was an average price, or ten pounds of sugar for a bushel of wheat, from five to six pounds for a bushel of corn; but little cash could be obtained, however. They formerly cut a great gash in the tree, and drove in a wooden spout, but great improvements have been added of late years. An amusing story is told of an Irishman who came into the neighboring town of Herrick, and tapped all the trees in the forest indiscriminately, hemlock, beech and birch, as well as maple. He evidently intended to make sugar in large quantities.

Taverns.—About 1821–22 David Spoor kept tavern in Deacon John Tyler's old house. After the Jefferson Railroad was built John Beaumont built the shanty known as the "Dew-drop," and obtained a license and kept an eating-house for a few years. Jonas Walker held a license one year at the Railroad Summit. The Josiah Barton house has been licensed three years, with three different proprietors.

Stores.—G. O. Baldwin and wife, from Delaware County, N. Y., opened a store and millinery-shop, in connection with the post-office, in the house built by Albert Bushnell, near the Presbyterian Church, in 1856. After he removed, C. C. Worth and Rolla Carpenter started a general merchandise store, where the Sanders sisters now reside, in 1865, when R. Carpenter was postmaster. The goods were subsequently removed from Carpenter's to Worth's, where C. E. Stone now resides. He conducted the business alone until the steam-mill of Worth & Foster was burned and he made an assignment. James E. Payne moved with his parents into Ararat in 1849, and in 1870 he commenced storekeeping where he now is. C. C. Walker started a store at Burnwood in 1881; about 1885 he sold to Chas. Ross, and N. A. Walker and Manly Wallace commenced at the Summit in 1885.

Burial-Places.—That no public cemetery existed in Ararat until 1856 may seem discreditable to the early settler; but several substantial reasons exist for this apparent neglect. The first ground selected by John Tyler was the hill south of his house and east of the road; here he purposed having a church lot, school and cemetery. Here Hezekiah Bushnell's young daughter was buried only ten days after the arrival of the family in the settlement. Here were also buried the first pair that were domesticated in Ararat, Truman Clinton and wife; also Benj. West, Samuel Barnes and others. These graves are in the angle formed by the Summit and Harmony roads, close in the corner and under the wall of John Graham's lot. The land has been plowed over and the hand of strangers has disturbed the sacred mounds. For sanitary reasons the Tyler family caused the ground to be abandoned. Very few of the settlers had a deed for their land, and could not give title for a burial-ground. But death would not wait for a public cemetery, and where death came there must be a grave; hence several established family grounds, and nearly every old farm has its graves. The Tylers had their interest at Harford. W. K. Tyler was the first and only one of the name buried at Ararat. The present cemetery was secured by deed from C. C. Worth about 1850, although it had been occupied by individual permission long before that time.

The East Ararat Cemetery was taken from Warren and Wm. Hathaway's farm, and consists of about one-third of an acre, walled in. Wm. Hathaway's two children were the first buried there. Among those buried there are John Dunn, died 1878, aged seventy-six; Lyman Tyler, 1867, aged seventy-nine; Walter F. Hathaway, 1866, aged forty-seven; Lorenzo Dow, 1878, aged sixty-two; Timothy Newton, 1864, aged seventy-five; Eloise Borden, 1883, aged eighty-eight; James Dunn, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1770, died 1857, aged eighty-seven; Maria, his wife, 1865, aged nearly eighty-seven; Archibald Lamont, 1869, aged seventy-one; George Foster, 1869, aged seventy-seven; Horace Hathaway, 1858, aged seventy; Thankful, his wife, 1869, aged seventy-five.

ARARAT CONGREGATIONAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Ararat Congregational Church was organized April 22, 1813, by Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury and Rev. Samuel Sergeant, of the "Connecticut Home Mission Society," and was composed of twelve members: Deacon John Tyler and Mercy his wife, Hezekiah Bushnell and wife Lucy, Truman Clinton and wife Rhoda, Shubael Williams and wife Ruth, Jabez Tyler and wife Harriet, William West and Lucinda Carpenter. John Tyler was deacon and clerk until his death, in 1822. Ebenezer Witter was then elected deacon, and Hezekiah Bushnell clerk. Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury was chosen Moderator and served until 1839, when on account of the infirmities of age

he asked to be excused. There was missionary preaching at long intervals. Reading services were held morning and evening when not otherwise provided for. The clerk acted as leader in the absence of the deacon, and in the absence of both the oldest member present. The first resident pastor was Rev. Moses Thacher in 1843. He moved his family to Ararat, and remained a year or more. In 1839, Jabez Tyler was elected deacon. From 1839 until 1843 the church had no stated supply. In 1843, Rev. Eli Hyde resided at Gibson, supplying Ararat half of the time for two years. The first settled pastor was Rev. George N. Todd, who was installed November 2, 1847. During his pastorate of seven years a number were added to the church. A parsonage costing eight hundred dollars was erected upon five acres of land donated by Deacon Jabez Tyler. The present church edifice was built at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars, including fixtures, and dedicated February 6, 1850. The Society was chartered "Ararat Congregational Society." April 20, 1849. After three years of quiet prosperity, another personage appeared. His first work was to disturb the pastor, who resigned March 4, 1853. Deacons Witter and Tyler both resigned their offices and Albert Bushnell, who had been clerk since 1843, resigned the clerkship, leaving the distracted little church without pastor or officers. Deacons Witter and Tyler being reassured of the confidence of the church, returned to their posts, where they remained as long as they lived. Norman Todd was elected clerk but died before making any record. Amasa Herrick then served the church about four years. From February 1835, until April, 1858, Rev. O. W. Norton resided at the parsonage, supplying Gibson and Ararat alternately. April 15, 1858, Rev. Lyman Richardson was employed and supplied the pulpit during the summer months. From August 26, 1860, Rev. J. B. Wilson occupied the parsonage, supplying the pulpit each Sabbath for about two years, Rev. Edward Allen served most of the time from 1867 to 1871. In 1871 Rev. John E. Beecher spent four months with the church, during which time Rev. C. M. Howard commenced protracted meetings, resulting in the addition of sixteen to the membership. Rev. P. B. Van Sykle served Gibson and Ararat about two years from March 1, 1872. March 15, 1874, Rev. J. W. Raynor was employed to preach one sermon each Sabbath. May 3, 1874, the members agreed to meet the first day of June following to consider the subject of changing from the Congregational to the Presbyterian form of church government, which change was made on the day appointed. April 15, 1878, the charter was amended by the Court in answer to the petition of several members, changing the name of the society to the First Presbyterian Church of Ararat. The Congregational Society existed over sixty-one years, having a total membership of one hundred and fifty-four persons during that time. There were four deacons, viz: John Tyler, Ebenezer Witter, Jabez Tyler, John Sumner; and six clerks, viz: John Tyler, Hezekiah Bushnell, Albert Bushnell, Norman Todd, Amasa Herrick and James C. Bushnell. When the church changed its form of government the rotary system of eldership was adopted, and June 29, 1874, J. H. Bloxham and N. J. West were chosen ruling elders for three years, and E. D. Tyler was elected deacon. In 1877, Eli Bloxham and John Sumner were chosen elders. J. H. Bloxham and John Sumner were the last elected. N. J. West and John Sumner have been clerks of the session. The church has a membership of about thirty-five. This church and Union Hill Church in Gibson, unite in supporting a pastor, who resides at the latter place. Rev. James Raynor, H. J. Crane, Charles Marvin, D. W. Marvin and William H. Ness have supplied the pulpit since the change. In 1822 a Sunday School was organized and summer sessions have been continued ever since. Hezekiah Bushnell and Jabez Tyler were among the first Superintendents. Jacob Clark, Leonard Bushnell, Gilbert Williams, L. O. Baldwin, Albert Bushnell, and James C. Bushnell, W. W. Stearns and V. O. Stearns, have been Superintendents. John Sumner also since the change. The Sunday-school is one of the most hopeful fields of the work. Mrs. Mary Tyler joined the church by letter August 6, 1826, and is the oldest member now living.

Methodist Church in Ararat.—The East Ararat class was formed about 1830, by John Deming. Timothy Simonds had a double log house made of hewn logs, and the first meetings were held in his house. The first class was composed of Daniel Ogden and wife, Timothy Simonds and wife, Simeon Tyler and wife, Lyman Tyler and wife and Lemuel Ogden. Daniel Ogden was the first class-leader. The charter was granted in 1871, and the church edifice was erected about the same time. East Ararat was formerly with Lanesboro', but it is now associated with the Herrick Church.

There had been a Methodist class at Ararat, of which Augustus West and others were leaders, but it was disbanded. In the fall of 1842 Susan Baldwin invited Rev. William Reddy to come to Ararat and preach to them. He came, and preached in the school-house, and promised to send a man from another circuit, who would form a class, if there were six persons to be found that would join it. Accordingly, Rev. Mr. Blackman came, and formed a class, consisting of Asher Chamberlain and wife, Peter Carlin, and Ruth, his wife, Susan Baldwin and Roxanna Avery. Thomas Doyle came into the class shortly afterwards. Asher Chamberlain was the first class-leader for a short time, followed by Thomas Doyle. The church was then included in Lanesboro' charge. Rev. Peter Bridgman next preached, for two years. The church progressed slowly but steadily for some time. About 1850 a Sunday-school was started. The church edifice was dedicated in 1873, and the society is now connected with Thomson charge. Susan

Baldwin is the only remaining member of the old class.

Rev. Nathaniel Parker Sartell, local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Cornish, N. H., October 22, 1810, and died at Ararat, Penna., December 10, 1884. He was left motherless when an infant, and was adopted by Frederick Bingham, whose family was noted for their earnest piety and kindness of heart.

He came with his foster parents to Thomson, and settled on the Belmont turnpike, in 1825, where the family remained until 1848, when they traded property and removed to Ararat, settling near the north line of the township. Here the parents died, and Mr. Sartell improved the property and made it his homestead, until 1881, when, leaving the property in the hands of his son, he settled near the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he spent the remainder of his life. In boyhood, he improved every opportunity offered him for obtaining an education; afterward attended the Harford Academy two terms, then conducted by the noted educator, Rev. Lyman Richardson, and for many terms was a teacher in the vicinity of his home. At the age of seventeen he had been converted while attending a camp-meeting near Mount Pleasant, Wayne County, and he became one of the first members of the Methodist Church in Thomson. He married, in 1836, Margaret Ball, born in 1819, a woman well fitted for his bride and helpmeet in life's work, whose many virtues and Christian excellence are indelibly impressed upon the minds of her children, all of whom are members of the church. Not long after his marriage he felt that he was called to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation to his fellow-men. He was licensed to exhort, and in due time to preach.

Soon after receiving his license to preach, he traveled the Lanesboro' circuit, then an extensive one, as an assistant to Rev. N. S. De Witt. He was ordained deacon at the second session of the Wyoming Conference, in 1853. For nearly fifty years he was an earnest and faithful dispenser of the word of life, stood by Methodism and labored for the advancement of the church. Until about 1872 he retained his connection with the church at Thomson, when he united with the church at Ararat. The respect for Mr. Sartell, and the confidence in him as a man of God, was such that he preached more funeral sermons, and married more couples, than any other minister in this section of the State. He was a man of decided views, of inflexible integrity, and his honesty was proverbial. He was pre-eminently a man of



Nathaniel P Sartell.

prayer, and his influence in religious devotion, in educational work, and in all that pertains to a moral and Christian life, will long be felt by those who knew him. His death was sudden, and only one week before he had preached the funeral sermon of Mrs. Calvin, a woman ninety-seven years old. Their children are,—John Nelson, born in 1838, married in 1867; Elizabeth Bloxham (1839–87), and is a farmer in the northwestern part of Ararat (formerly the Lee Carpenter farm); Mary Clarissa, 1843, married in 1864; James E. Payne, Esqr., a merchant and justice of the peace at the Summit, in Ararat. She was a teacher for many terms before her marriage, and both are earnest church and Sunday-school workers; Evelina Harriet, 1845, married, in 1866, Eli L. Avery, a farmer in the western part of Ararat, on the former homestead of his father, David, settled in 1818, Rev. Charles Wesley (1847–75), educated at the Wyoming Seminary, from which he was graduated; was a minister of the Methodist Church for four years prior to his death; Rosetta R., 1849, married, in 1874, Charles E. Stone, a farmer, on what was formerly the Worth farm, near the Congregational Church in Ararat; Silas Nathaniel, 1851, succeeded to the homestead in Ararat, married Della Dix, in 1879; and Irving Sartell died at the age of ten years. Margaret Ball (Mrs. Sartell surviving in 1887), is the daughter of Benjamin and Anna (McIntire) Ball, both natives of Cherry Valley, Penna. The former died in 1848, the latter in 1870, and were residents of Thomson.

Their children are,—Ellen, married Hiram Doty, and settled in the West; Amanda, wife of Debar Ridgeway, of Wysox, Penna.; Ezra settled in Wisconsin; Mary Asenath, wife of Asa Cook, died in Iowa; Margaret (Mrs. N. P. Sartell), and Benjamin Ball, of Table Rock, Nebraska. Rev. N. P. Sartell's brothers and sisters were,—Calvin, resided in New Hampshire; Henry, was a merchant in Boston; Harriet and Sally; Mary resided in Cornish, N. H.; and Clarissa, adopted by Frederick Bingham, died at the age of eighteen.

CHAPTER LIV.

THOMSON TOWNSHIP.

THOMSON was a part of Jackson township at the time of its first settlement. Elections were held at the house of James Cargill at that time, but in the spring of 1833 the township was divided and the eastern half was erected into a new township, called Thomson, in honor of Associate Judge William Thomson. The area of the township has been diminished by the erection of Ararat from parts of Thomson and Herrick. The surface of Thomson is hilly. It was formerly covered with a dense forest of pine, hemlock, beech, birch and maple. There was an almost solid forest of pine from Starrucca Creek to Lanesboro'. It was large and very fine timber, and was largely converted into lumber at the mills in Starrucca, Wayne County, at an early day. There were as many as fifty teams to be seen along the road hauling these pine logs, but like most of the pioneer lumbermen, they succeeded in cutting and hauling away all the valuable pine before the township was half settled, with very little profit to themselves. The Canawacta and Starrucca are the principal streams. The former rises in Jackson and the latter in Ararat township. The Starrucca enters the southern part of Thomson, thence across the southeastern part of the township into Wayne County, thence through Harmony to the Susquehanna. The Jefferson Railroad follows the windings of the Starrucca in the main through the township. Wrighter Lake, in the southeast, lies partly in Wayne County, and Comfort Pond, in the north, lies partly in Harmony township. Church Pond, near the latter, and Messenger Pond, near Thomson borough, lie wholly in the township. Thomson is bounded on the north by Harmony, on the east by Wayne County, on the south by Ararat and on the west by Jackson. It has been settled either directly or indirectly from the surrounding townships, and is the newest township in settlement in the county. Robert Gelatt says when they first came here deer were very plentiful and would come into the pasture with the cattle, seeming to feel safe where the cattle were. Seeing that the cattle were not frightened, they pastured with them and suffered the hunter to approach and take advantage of their confidence; then the wolves would commence at night, first one in one direction then another in another direction—they would take up the bark until the circling forest was one prolonged howl; and the owls would get up a concert and laugh and hoot and make all kinds of noises—but the pioneers persevered under difficulties, although they did not realize much for their lumber, but obtained most of their money from dairying. The township is better adapted to grazing than grain.

John Wrighter came to what is now Thomson in 1819, and took up one hundred acres of land in the wilderness, three miles from any settler. He located near Wrighter's Pond, and was the pioneer of Thomson. He came here from Mt. Pleasant township, but was originally from Dutchess County, N. Y. His father was a native of Bavaria, and his wife was born and brought up in London. Having lost his property, he was very poor when he came, and endured many privations. They made their first home by the side of a log on which they laid boards from their wagon, the boards having been left by some lumberman. The first night he hung up his knapsack, and a rat jumped out of it in the morning, doubtless glad to find a human being to prey upon in this solitude. For three weeks they were near starvation, having to subsist on frozen potatoes and what meat Mr.

Wrighter could procure with his rifle. He was a blacksmith, and sometimes worked through the week at Harmony, eleven miles distant. He was a cool and fearless hunter and killed many wild animals. The woods at that time abounded in elk, deer, bears, wolves, wild cats and panthers. He has seen thirty or forty elk at a time near his home, with horns so large that they appeared like immense chairs on their heads. He killed one that weighed three hundred and fifty pounds, dressed. If it had not been for his trusty rifle he would have starved. He built a log cabin and made a clearing, and when the Belmont and Onaquaga Road passed through Thomson he was enabled to pay for his land by work on the road. He afterwards built out on the road. He was a Methodist class-leader many years, and was a good specimen of the old hunter pioneers who hunted and cleared land, preparing the way for a more cultivated society and more luxurious homes. He died on the farm where he first began, in 1857, aged seventy-seven. His children were Cornelius R., a farmer in Thomson, who died aged eighty-four; Julia, wife of Wm. B. Bigelow; Stephen, who occupied the farm where Chas. King resides; Catharine W., wife of Abner Hulce; Charles, who cleared a good farm in Thomson; Betsey, wife of Alva Mudge; Daniel, the hunter and story-teller, who has resided in Thomson forty-nine years; George W., also resides in the borough. He cleared the farm where his son Frank resides. John Mumford, born in 1821, was the first child born in Thomson. He resides on the homestead. Porter, Bingham, Blandin and Messenger, elsewhere noticed, were among the next settlers. The building of the Belmont turnpike helped the pioneers and led to further settlement. Major Lamb worked on the turnpike, and paid for a section of land which his son Joel settled upon shortly after the road was built, which was in 1824. Most of the settlers for the following ten years settled upon this road. The Gelatts came about 1828. Jairus Lamb lived across the road from Robert Gelatt's. James Comfort built a saw-mill near Comfort's pond, in 1827. He also cleared up a farm; his son, Nelson R., resides in Harmony. Collins Gelatt lived one and a half miles from his brother Robert. There were no more neighbors until you reached Joseph Porter's. Briggs Bigelow resided near his father-in-law, John Wrighter, Sr. These settlers were all on the turnpike. Sylvester King cleared up the place where his son Charles lives. Abner Crosier cleared up a farm joining the Clark Davis place. Alfred Stoddard cleared the place occupied by his widow. Orvis Lewis' farm joined Crosier's. He was a hard-working man. Aaron Aldrich cleared the farm occupied by his son Luther. Barnard Whitney cleared up the farm and made the improvements where he resides. Watts Brown cleared the farm where Urbane and James Brown reside. Parley Cargill owns the place where William Witter began. John Clapper commenced in the woods, and has a good farm. John Wrighter, grandson of John Wrighter, first, has cleared up a farm.

Sedate Griswold was the first settler near the Harmony line. Robert Jacobs resides on the next farm. Christopher Toby cleared up a large farm opposite Robert Gelatt's. Thomas Mumford cleared the next place; Charles Jacobs resides there now. Joseph Little cleared the small place where Percy Jaquish resides. William Jenkins and John Van Horn cleared up places. Next comes the Irish settlement. A number of Irish settlers came into that neighborhood about the time the Jefferson railroad was built, in 1869, and some of them have made improvements and cleared up good farms. John O'Brien was one of the first who came, and he has a good farm. E. Davison, John Gillan, Thomas and Patrick Rogers, Michael Burns, David Condon, James Dougherty, Patrick Farrell and John Dalton have made improvements there. John Jenkins built a tannery and currier shop on the turnpike on Spruce Swamp Creek. Henry Chandler had a large farm, now owned by his sons, William and Jackson. He also had a hotel and stage-house for some fifteen years, which was burned down. James Wier has a good farm adjoining. Collins Gelatt cleared the farm next to Chandlers'. Giles Lewis cleared up a place partly within the borough. Daniel Wrighter resides on the place cleared by Enoch Tarbox. Stephen Gelatt, John Sumner, Silas Sartell, John Glover, John Lamb, William Graham and Elder Washburn are enterprising farmers.

George Gelatt's father, John, ran away from Paris when sixteen, and came to America. He lived and died near North Adams, Massachusetts. His son George married Hannah Collins and raised a family and moved to Pennsylvania about 1809 and died in Gelatt Hollow, aged one hundred and five. Robert and Collins moved into Jackson about 1827, and Jonathan came later. Robert Gelatt bought one hundred acres of wild land and cleared up a farm, and was succeeded in its ownership by his son, Robert Gelatt, Jr., who cared for his father in his old age until he died, aged ninety-six. He is now a resident of Thomson Borough, aged seventy-five, and has a vivid recollection of the pioneers of Thomson. He married Lura A. Hall, daughter of Martin Hall, of Jackson. E. E. Gelatt, his son, retains the homestead. Robert Gelatt's, Sr., other children were Matilda, wife of Cyrus Hall; Nancy, wife of Charles Toby; Stephen, married Angeline Hall; Lucretia, wife of Dr. Edward Corsney. Collins Gelatt located in Thomson, where Samuel Van Horn lives, and cleared up that farm. His large family of seven girls and one son are all dead. Jonathan settled where Clark Davis resides. Of his children, Wealthy is the wife of Daniel Wrighter, and Harriet is the widow of Chester Stoddard, of Thomson Borough; Collins is a farmer in Jackson.

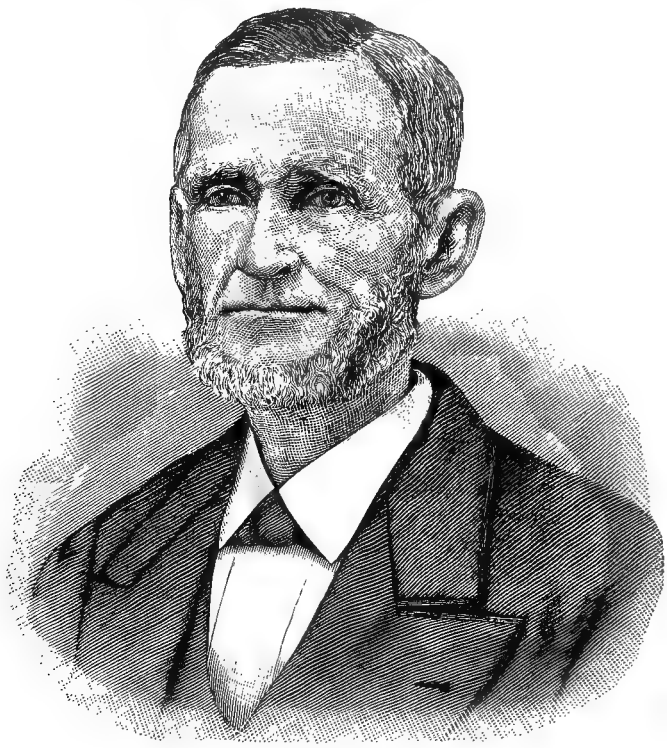
Robert Gelatt, Collins Gelatt, John Jenkins and Amaziah Toby went into the woods on a lot that was not occupied and cleared off a spot and built the first school-house in Thomson, about 1832, near Samuel Van Horn's. Henry Chandler afterwards purchased the land and claimed the school-house. The directors moved it away and they had a law-suit about it. Mr. Chandler finally withdrew his suit and that ended the matter. There are now six school districts, including the graded school in the borough. "At the first township election, in the spring of 1834, there were only thirty-five votes polled, but in the fall of the same year, at the general election, fifty-one voters appeared, being within five of every voter in the township. Thomson included the north part of Ararat at that time. Charles Wrighter and Jacob Clark were the first constables, Nathaniel West and Joel Lamb first supervisors, Benjamin Ball and Hezekiah Bushnell overseers of the poor, Charles Wrighter and Joel Lamb justices of the peace. M. J. Mumford, John Wrighter, M. T. Whitney, Mallery Spencer, Sylvester King, George P. Blandin, C. B. Jenkins, Franklin Washburn and L. O. Tiffany have been succeeding justices.

John Jenkins came to New York from England, thence to Manchester, Wayne County, and from there to Thomson, in 1830. He started a small upper-leather tannery and currier-shop, and run it all by hand-power. This tannery burned down and he built another. The upper story of the currier-shop, or dredging-room, was used for concerts, meetings and public gatherings. Mr. Jenkins and his wife were good singers and intelligent people, and took a prominent part in the social and religious affairs of the township. He was class-leader and a Sunday-school worker in the Methodist Church. He purchased two hundred acres of land and carried on tanning and farming as long as he lived. He died in 1838, aged seventy-six. His widow removed to Cincinnati, where two of her sons, William and John, had gone, and died there at an advanced age. Henry, another son, rebuilt the tannery after it had been burned down the second time, and continued the business as long as he lived. Stephen has a small tannery in the township, near Daniel R. Pope's saw-mill. Mary, wife of John Mulvey, is the only one of the daughters remaining here. Michael J. Mulvey was born in Brattleboro', Vt., of Irish parentage. His father died when he was a child, and his mother married William Whalen. She died when he was eleven years old, and Michael J. removed with his stepfather to Honesdale, in 1840, when he was fourteen. He learned the shoemaker's trade of Gabriel Tuttle and moved to Thomson in 1845, and commenced work for John Jenkins, whom he regarded as one of the best men he ever knew; and what was more natural than for him to marry his employer's daughter? He remained in Thomson ten years and removed to North Jackson, where he resided thirty years, and has recently traded his farm for a house in Thomson Borough. He is a jolly Irishman, born in America, and is well known throughout the eastern part of the county.

Henry Chandler came with his father, Dr. Chandler, to Gibson, and lived near the Jackson line. He married Sarah Parmenter and removed to Thomson in 1846, and purchased four hundred and twenty-four acres of land of Judge Jessup. A small improvement had been made on the property, including an oak-stud and brace-house and a barn. He hired Alva Mudge to clear forty acres for five hundred dollars prior to his removal there. He cleared the land in two twenty acre fallows, and burned all of the timber and bark on the land; but this was not without its advantages, for the ashes made the land very fertile. He raised immense crops of oats at first, and cut two tons of hay per acre for ten years. He built a large hotel and stage-house, and run the stage from Windsor to Mt. Pleasant. Honesdale was building up then, and Carbondale was growing in importance, affording a market for cattle and produce, which was shipped by way of the Belmont and Onaquaga turnpike. Mr. Chandler died in 1871, aged seventy-six, and his wife died in 1885, aged eighty-nine. Their children were Uriah, who kept the Blandin House a few years. He died young, leaving a son, David, one of the proprietors of the Jefferson House; William resides in Jackson; Ezra R., died in Thomson; Charles B. was murdered by a boatman at Fort Wayne, Ind.; Jackson resides on the homestead. Orren Babcock commenced where Francis O. Potter afterwards resided. He owned several farms that have been divided among his children. L. O. Tiffany resides on the Rogers place. Truman Perry resides near him. James H. Foster is a farmer in the township. William Van Horn moved to Montrose from New Jersey about 1840, thence to Thomson about 1860. He bought an improvement near Henry Chandler, and cleared up a farm. His children, Jacob W., Sally Ann, Nathaniel, Catharine, Samuel, Hannah and Lavinda, all married and settled in the vicinity of the homestead.

MERRICK T. WHITNEY.—His father, Torrey Whitney (1794–1872), a native of Marlboro, Vt., with his brother William, came to Harford in 1815, where they carried on cloth-dressing for two or three years, when the latter returned to Massachusetts. The same year of his arrival in Harford, Torrey was married by Hosea Tiffany, Esq., to Elizabeth Lamb (1796–1865), also a native of Marlboro, whose father, Major Joel Lamb, settled in Jackson that year, where F. M. Whitney now resides. After the birth of their eldest son, Allis, 1816, a resident of Honesdale, Torrey Whitney removed to Jackson, where he run a saw-mill for a time on the place now owned by Urbane Hall, just below Jackson Corners. He was subsequently a farmer in Gibson until 1836, when he purchased a partly improved farm of Urbane Burrows,

which had been previously occupied by Daniel Low, on the western line of Thomson township, which was his homestead the remainder of his life. He was a man much beloved by all who knew him, a kind and obliging neighbor, a good citizen, and both himself and wife were members of the Methodist Church. Their other children are Merrick T., born in Jackson November 10, 1818, died in Thomson March 24, 1887; Joel Barwood, 1823, a farmer in Thomson; and Russel Velosco, born in 1832, married Catharine August 25, 1818. She had been a teacher for thirteen terms, beginning at the age of fourteen, and survives her husband—residing on the homestead where they settled at the time of their marriage. She was also a daughter of Moses B. Wheaton, who was one of the earliest teachers of Harford, and the first teacher of Jackson, who settled at the latter place at the close of the war of 1812, where he raised a large family of children, and spent the remainder of his life. (For history of Wheaton family, see Jackson township.)



M. T. Whitney

M. Wharton, a daughter of Moses B. Wharton, of Jackson, and succeeded his father in the ownership of the homestead.

Merrick T. Whitney, the second son, spent his minority at home, and learned to be a farmer. He had little opportunity to obtain an education from books, but had indelibly impressed upon his mind practical ideas of life and its duties by his parental training. For some two years after reaching his majority he engaged in buying and shipping produce to New York. About this time he purchased fifty acres of woodland, a part of the homestead, upon which he erected the main part of the present residence, in the spring of 1842, and in the fall of the same year, he married Fostina L. Wheaton, who was born in Jackson, By persevering industry and judicious management Mr. Whitney added adjoining real estate, cleared up his farm, remodeled and made additions to his house, erected spacious out-buildings and in due time made all the appointments of his home show the handiwork of a thrifty and enterprising farmer.

In 1862 he enlisted forty-six of his neighbors and friends, and with them entered the army in Company B, Seventeenth Regt. Pennsylvania Cavalry. Upon its organization he was chosen first lieutenant; but loss of health, caused by exposure, obliged him to resign his commission and return to his home, where for more than a year he was unable to perform even the lightest labor. His influence for the army upon his friends, neighbors and relatives was further shown

in that he had two brothers, three brothers-in-law, a son, son-in-law and ten nephews who enlisted. All returned alive, though a number were wounded, and all, save his son N. D. Whitney, survive him. In politics Mr. Whitney was identified with the Republican party, and was an earnest advocate of its principles. His fellow-townsmen, fully appreciating his integrity and business ability, often called him to assist in the administration of their local affairs, and he has served his township as justice of the peace, school director, supervisor and every other official position save one. In 1878 he was elected county commissioner, and in 1881 was re-elected—an honor due to the marked ability with which he had performed the duties of that important office. The esteem in which he was held by his neighbors and friends, and the trust they imposed in his fidelity and judicial ability was attested by the continual naming of him as executor of wills and administrator of estates. He was a man whose judgment was never swayed by passion, but whose well-balanced mind calmly weighed all questions presented, and when his opinion was formed, he was firm in maintaining it. He was a member of the Free Will Baptist Church of Jackson for forty-six years, of which his wife is also a member. Their children are Lovell M., died at the age of two years; Newell De Lancey (1847–74), at the age of seventeen, March 25, 1864, enlisted in Battery A, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, and served in the army until July 25, 1865, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged. In 1866 he entered Hillsdale College, Mich., where he remained a student for some two years. In 1869 he began reading law with Judge Griswold, of Binghamton, completed his law studies with Johnson and Becker, of that city, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of New York State in 1870, and subsequently to the District Court of the United States. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Binghamton, where his ability as a lawyer gained him a high position at the Broome County bar. He was one of the counsel for the noted criminal, Ruloff. He was a lieutenant of Battery A, Sixth Division National Guard State of New York, and held the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor Hoffman; Orville C., born in 1849, married, in 1875, Mate S., a daughter of J. J Savory, of Jackson; he was graduated at Hillsdale College, in the class of 1875, and is a general insurance agent at New Milford; Anna Maria (1851–75), was the wife of Edwin A. French, of Jackson, a soldier in the late war; and Charles Fremont, born in 1858, was for two years a student at Hillsdale College, married Rena A. daughter of Charles Fletcher, of Thomsonboro', and farms the homestead.

THOMSON TAXABLES, 1844.—Aaron Aldrich, John Avery, Jr., Daniel Avery, Russell Austin, Jno. W. Brown, Jas. Brown, Ira Babcock, Geo. Babcock, Geo. Blanchard, Jos. Blanchard, Edw. Blathaus, Silas S. Baldwin, Edwin L. Baldwin, Philip T. Baldwin, Shubael A. Baldwin, Leonard A. Bushnell, Hezekiah Bushnell, James C. Bushnell, Ebenezer Bushnell, Ezra Ball, Benj. Beothroyd, Jonas Blandin, Henry Chandler, Uriah Chandler, William Chandler, Asa B. Cook, Sylvenus Campbell, Abner Crosier, Amasa Crosier, William Cleveland, Lorenzo D. Cleveland, Albert Collar, Arnold Cargill, James Cargill, Obadiah L. Carpenter, Peter Carlin, Thomas Carr, Hiram Doty, Joseph Dow, Thos. Doyle, Robert Gelatt, Robert Gelatt, Jr., Jonathan Gelatt, Collins Gelatt, John Gelatt, Stephen Gelatt, Alfred W. Griswold, —— Griswold, Cyrus Hall, William Hare, Charles A. Harrison, Albert Hanford, Isaiah Hall, Chas. Hart, Elias Jenkins, Alfred Jones, John Jenkins, Henry Jenkins, Amos Kennedy, Henry Knapp, Joel Lamb, David Lamb, Jairus Lamb, Giles Lewis, Joseph Little, Veranous Larrabee, Everitt Messenger, Ebenezer Messenger, Cyrus Messenger, John N. Messenger, Martin Mumford, James Mumford, Elisha Mott, Daniel Miner, Wiley Mudge, Wm. Parmenter, Jesse Payne, Jesse Stoddard, Wilbur Stoddard, William Stoddard, Edson Stone, William Salsbury, Joel B. Strickland, N. P. Sartell, Jacob B. Steel, Ransom Sampson, George Sampson, Hezekiah Sampson, Benjamin Sampson, Henry H. Sampson, Charles Stoddard, Charles Toby, Amaziah Toby, Christopher P. Tallman, Sabin Tucker, William Van Horn, Shubael Williams, Gilbert Williams, Samuel Williams, Sherman Williams, Joseph Washburn, Edward Worrell, Nathaniel West, Augustus West, N. J. West, John Washburn, Erastus Washburn, William Witter, Edward Whiteford.

THOMSON BOROUGH—Notice was given by G. L. Lewis and others, March 2, 1876, that an application would be made to the Court of Quarter Sessions for the incorporation of the village of Thomson Centre, in Thomson township, into a borough. At the next Court of Quarter Sessions the petition was presented asking for the incorporation of the borough of Thomson according to the following boundaries: Beginning at the east side of the turnpike road at a post and stones, near the house of J. H. Foster; thence north forty-seven degrees west, two hundred and twenty-five rods to a post and stones corner; thence north twenty-nine and one-half degrees east, two hundred and twenty rods to a post and stones corner on the east side of the turnpike road near the house of E. A. Crosier; thence south forty-seven degrees east, two hundred and twenty-five rods to a post and stones corner near the "Starrucca road;" thence south twenty-nine and one-half degrees west, to the place of beginning, containing about three hundred and two acres. This petition was signed by G. L. Lewis, E. W. Messenger, Albert Collier, W. H. Jenkins, G. K. Lamont, A. Slager, M. Searles, Joseph Dow, W. W. Messenger, M. D. Mattoon, G. P. Blandin, George A. Stoddard, E. E. Dow, L. F. Searles, M. Garvey, George Bogart, Griffin Cook, N. B. Chase, O. W. Caswell, Victor A. Potter, E. K. Messenger, David Stanton, C. M. Lewis, Joel Salsbury, B. R. Salsbury, A. O. Salsbury, F. Wilmarth, George F. Spencer, C. F. Pickering, E. A. Crosier, George Sampson, D. A. Chandler, Thomas Walker, William Tucker, F. A. Crosier, J. W. Van Horn, W. D. Plue, C. L. Wrighter, S. H. Lewis, S. G. Salsbury, E. A. Foster, Peter Dougherty, C. Burrhus, J. L. Gelatt, J. B. Fuller, A. O. Meade, Ira Hine, Frank Hall, W. G. Hall, H. Knapp, S. W. Pickering, J. M. Lamont, E. E. Hine, Patrick Coleman, James H. Foster, William Witter, A. V. Stimpson, M.D., H. B. Orchard, M.D., Josiah Barton, Chester Stoddard, David Shannon, James Barton. April 10, 1876, the grand jury reported favorably and the same day the court granted the petition. G. P. Blandin gave notice of the first election, which was held in the house occupied

by William J. Olver, Giles L. Lewis acting as judge and Daniel Wrighter and James H. Foster as inspectors of said election, which was held the third Tuesday in February, 1877, and has been held annually since that time. At this election G. L. Lewis was elected burgess; D. A. Chandler, constable; Frank Hall, judge of election; L. F. Searles and N. B. Chase, inspectors; G. K. Lamont, G. P. Blandin, M. Searles, Chester Stoddard, S. W. Pickering and Griffin Cook, town council; W. W. Messenger, A. Z. Huggins, N. Van Horn, G. F. Spencer, J. M. Lamont, F. A. Crosier, school directors; Ira Hine and N. Van Horn, overseers of the poor; C. R. Casterline and E. E. Dow, auditors.

M. D. Mattoon and E. E. Dow were elected justices in the township and held over in the borough. Giles L. Lewis, George P. Blandin and G. K. Lamont have been justices since. One of the first schools was taught by Maria Sands in the Porter log house. Leafy Blandin taught the first school in the Blandin Hotel. The graded school building was built in 1883. M. W. Cargill, M. W. Squire, Herman Harmes and E. C. Kellam have been principals.

LODGES.—The first temperance society was formed in 1834, Martin J. Mumford, President. A lodge of Good Templars was organized September 30, 1867. The charter members of Lodge No. —, I. O. of O. F., instituted January 24, 1874, are E. E. Dow, A. Z. Huggins, A. W. Larrabee, V. A. Potter, H. B. Chase, C. R. Castelein, G. W. Ely, F. M. Gelatt, H. B. Blandin, O. G. Mumford, William H. Jenkins, G. W. Robinson, D. A. Chandler, L. S. Aldrich, A. D. Ely and N. F. Hine.

POST-OFFICE.—Jackson post-office was established down at John Wrighter's, December 19, 1825, with John Wrighter as postmaster. Jonas Blandin was appointed March 20, 1830, and the office was at his house, of course. May 9, 1836, the name was changed to Thomson. Jonathan Gelatt held the office from 1842 to 1844, when Captain Blandin was reappointed and held it until 1856, when Heman P. Hathaway held the position until 1861, when he was succeeded by John W. Blandin. His successors have been William Salsbury, 1866; Giles L. Lewis, 1869; Augusta M. Lewis, 1878; James D. Miller, 1885.

Joseph Porter took up about one hundred and fifty acres of land and built the first log house within the borough limits of Thomson, in 1824, where Burns' house stands. Jonas Blandin, who had married Sarah Porter, sister of Joseph Porter, came in 1825 and erected a frame house and moved his family from Windham County, Vt., in 1826. He took up two hundred and fifty-six acres of land and cleared up a farm where Thomson village stands; his brother-in-law, Porter, removed to Alleghany County, N. Y. Frederick Bingham built a house within the borough limits in 1825. Giles Lewis and Enoch Tarbox, farmers, came next. Townsend Wyant bought the Porter place and got out lumber to build a store, but finally sold it to Blandin, who made an addition to his hotel. William Lazelle kept a stage-house at the Porter place a short time. C. P. Tallman bought of Wyant and erected the first store in 1842. It stood opposite the first log house Tallman sold to Joel Salisbury. Wyant built the first saw-mill and both the store and mill fell into Salisbury's hands, and he discontinued the store and run the mill. G. P. Blandin, Chester Stoddard and John M. Lamont have been owners of the mill. The latter has introduced steam-power. Martin Mumford had the next store in the bar room of the Blandin Hotel. H. P. Hathaway had a grocery store for a short time, but the first permanent store building for general merchandise was erected by W. W. Messenger, in 1867. He first rented to Ira Hinds & Son, and finally commenced storekeeping himself in partnership with G. L. Lewis, in 1871, who had erected a store in 1869. Mr. Messenger and Lewis have each had a store in operation since that time. Mr. Lewis is not doing much business at present, and in 1886 Messenger rented to Crosier & Gelatt. William Witter erected a store building and rented it to Frank Gelatt, who soon failed, and Adolph Shyer rented the building and started a clothing store. He soon after built the store he now occupies. M. D. Mattoon, a Methodist preacher, put in a stock of drugs on one side of Messenger's store, and after a year he built where W. W. Keech now has a store. S. D. Barnes had the drug business in the Messenger Building. George P. Blandin bought the W. G. Hull tinshop and fitted it up for a store which is now occupied by J. G. Miller & Co. Crosier & Eymer started a furniture store, in 1882. Crosier purchased Eymer's interest and added groceries and general merchandise. C. H. Bliss has a hardware store. T. T. Walker, a boot and shoe store. P. R. St. John is jeweler and Mrs. Larrabee and Mrs. Foster are milliners. Dr. O. E. Stimpson is the first and only regular physician that ever practiced in the place.

Thomson Borough owes its growth to the Jefferson Railroad, which passed through there in 1871 and established a station, making it a central place for a large farming community. Business men were not slow to perceive the advantages of the location, and the town has been built up until it contains five stores of general merchandise, one hardware-store, a boot and shoe-store, one drug-store, two millinery stores, three blacksmith-shops, a wagon-shop by Tallman Brothers; a saw and planing-mill, grist-mill by G. F. Spencer; the Keystone Creamery by a stock company. The borough also contains two churches and a graded school. The Jefferson House was commenced by Frederick Wilmarth in 1871, who erected the frame and partly finished the building. In 1872–73 Van Horn & Chandler completed the building and have the only hotel in the place. J. W. Coon is station agent, and Edward A. Saxton has general charge of the repairs on the Jefferson Branch from Carbondale to Susquehanna. The blacksmiths have been Jonas

Blandin, Amos Kennedy, David Gelatt, E. E. Dow, H. B. Blandin, A. O. Salisbury, Jas. Burns, W. P. and Geo. D. Tallman.

Jonas Blandin came here from Windham County, Vermont, in 1825, and built the first framed house in the borough limits and moved his family here in 1826. He took up two hundred and fifty-six acres of woodland and cleared up a farm. He was the first hotelkeeper, and he and John Wrighter were the first blacksmiths. He married Sarah Porter, sister of Joseph Porter, the pioneer of the borough, and they together owned nearly all the land where the borough stands. Porter, after building a log cabin and making a small clearing, sold out and moved to Alleghany County, New York. Blandin remained and died here. His children were George P. Blandin, Esq., merchant at Thomson; Loved O., a farmer and blacksmith, was killed near Nashville; John W. is a farmer in the township. George P. was born in Vermont in 1824, and was brought here by his parents when about two years old. He learned the carpenter's and joiner's trade and was outside boss at Starrucca Tannery two years, but most of his time has been employed in farming part of the homestead farm. He has held a number of township offices, having served as constable, town clerk, school director and justice of the peace. He married Catharine R., daughter of Giles Lewis, and has one daughter, Jennie M., wife of J. D. Miller, a merchant in the village.

Giles Lewis came to Harford from Connecticut when a single man as early as 1820, and married Roxana, a sister of Asa Hammond, of New Milford. About 1827 he removed to Thomson and cleared up a farm, within the borough, where Samuel Lewis' widow resides. He died at the age of forty-nine. His widow married Job Benson and died in 1883, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Lewis was a Baptist and his wife was a Methodist. Their children were Maria Ann, wife of Jeremiah Bailey; Samuel H., a farmer in Thomson, died 1884, aged sixty-one, leaving a wife and four children; Giles L.; Catharine R., wife of G. P. Blandin; Elgiva O., wife of Orlando Darrow; Ephraim W., a shoemaker and merchant, in Thomson, died 1865, aged twenty-seven; Sally E., wife of Martin A. Pickering, of Jackson. Giles L. Lewis married Augusta M., daughter of Joel Salesbury, who was the owner of the land where Susquehanna Borough stands and of whom the Erie Company made their purchase when they decided to locate their shops at that point. They have two sons. Mr. Lewis is a carpenter, wagonmaker and farmer, and has been engaged in the mer-



Ebenezer R. Messenger

cantile business sixteen years. He is a surveyor and conveyancer and has been justice of the peace most of the time since 1865.

EBENEZER K. MESSENGER.—His father, Cyrus Messenger, was a native of Massachusetts, and a tanner and currier by trade. In 1798 he married Rhoda Keys (1780–1821), also a native of that State. He continued the business of tanning and currying in Massachusetts until about 1806, when he removed to Bridgewater, this county, where his wife died. He married for his second wife Abigail Welsh, and for several years remained in that section, working part of the time at his trade, and for a while was employed in Foster's tannery in Montrose. In 1841 himself and wife came to reside with his son Ebenezer, and here they both died, the former at the age of eighty-five, the latter aged seventy-five years. They had children,—Keziah (1799–1826); Everett (1801–70); Ebenezer, 1803; Ruby (1804–22); Chloe Key (1807–85); Olive (1809–86) was the wife of Colonel Greeley, who resided in Wayne County, Pa.; Cyrus P. (1810–67); Horace P. (1813–79); Rhody Ann, 1814, the widow of Griffin Cook, now residing in Thomson; Lucy M. (1816–44) was the wife of Sylvenus Osborne, of Wayne County, Pa., and the mother of General E. S. Osborne, of Wilkes-Barre; John N., 1818, a farmer of Sullivan County, Pa.

Ebenezer K. Messenger was born February, 14, 1803, in Litchfield, Mass., and when three years old his parents removed to Bridgewater. His school advantages were most limited, the nearest school being at Montrose, a distance of three or four miles from his home. Less than half a dozen houses stood at that time within the present limits of Montrose borough. But in the absence of book knowledge, he learned the practical lessons of life; among them, industry, economy and self-reliance. When seventeen years old he left home and worked out on a farm. In 1824, while working on a farm in Gibson, he married Hannah (1804–66), daughter of John Belcher, one of the first settlers of Gibson, at which place she was born. In May following he came with his wife to Thomson, and settled on an unimproved farm previously purchased of Isaac Post, on which was a log cabin that had been erected by the men engaged in building the Belmont turnpike, and just vacated by Joel Lamb. Here he remained for nine years, clearing and improving his purchase, at the end of which time he sold it, and bought one-fourth of the Hodgson tract of four hundred acres and allowances, which was situated about two miles from the present borough of Thomson.

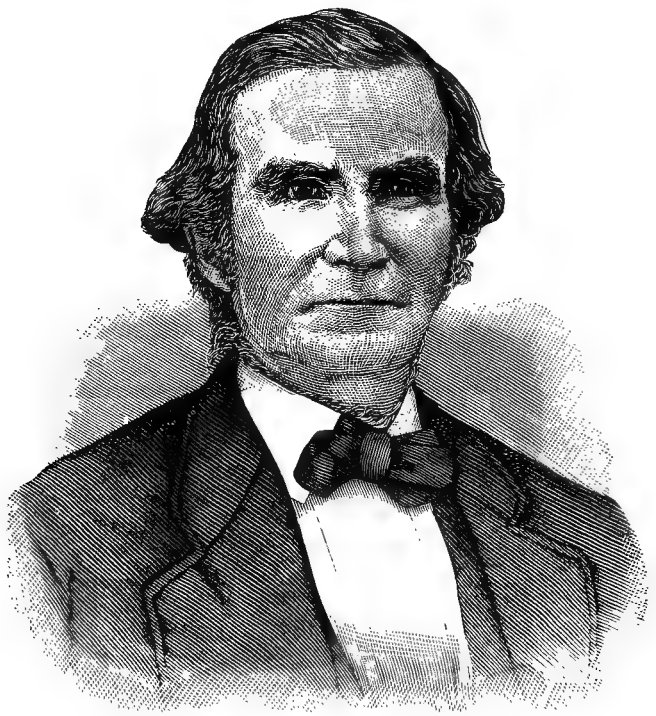
The only clearing on his new purchase was that made in constructing the Belmont turnpike, which passed through it. He at once set to work, made an opening in the wilderness, erected a barn and a small house, and moved into it. His only neighbors, from Belmont to Lanesboro', were Joseph Porter, who had a little clearing within the present borough limits; Joseph Austin, who had a cabin near Comfort's Pond; John Wrighter, who had a little clearing on the turnpike, a mile west of him; and Christopher Toby, who lived in a little log house; five miles this side of Belmont. The tract he had purchased was heavily timbered, largely with hemlock, and these natives of the forest were hard to get rid of.

He had to depend on the soil for his bread and his gun for meat; but the latter was by far the easiest to obtain, for Mr. Messenger relates the incident of shooting from the door of his dwelling a fine buck from out of a herd of six. But the perils, the privations and discomforts of these early days only spurred him to renewed exertions, and the evidence of his perseverance and industry is found on the farm which he wrested from the wilderness. In 1855 he erected a new dwelling, and added from time to time to the appointments of his farm convenient outbuildings.

Their children are Francis O., 1825, married and residing in Wisconsin (he was a soldier in the late war, serving in a Wisconsin regiment); Ruby A., 1827, wife of Windsor Aylesworth, of Norwich, N. Y.; Maryette, 1829, residing in Honesdale; Sally E., 1832, wife of Charles T. Waterman, a farmer in Kansas; William E., 1835, residing in Thomson borough; Washington W., 1839, married, and a merchant and farmer residing in Thomson borough; Amanda E., 1841, wife of Josiah Mills, an engineer on Jefferson Railroad, residing at Susquehanna. In 1868 he sold the home-farm to B. F. Starbird, and removed to the borough, and same year married Silona Pickering, of Gibson, who died in 1881. The year he came to the borough he purchased a lot on which was a small house, which he tore down, and shortly afterwards erected the residence where he now lives. In 1883 he married Rebecca J. Baily, a native of Tompkins County, N. Y. In politics he has followed the teachings of Jefferson and Jackson, and has been loyal to the principles of the Democratic party. He has served his town as school director, supervisor and in other official positions. Mr. Messenger retired several years ago from active business pursuits, and now, in the evening of his life, is enjoying some of the fruits of his early sacrifices and toil. He is the oldest person now living in the township or borough of Thomson.

CHESTER STODDARD.—His father, Enos Stoddard (1777–1850), was the son of Moses and Abigail Stoddard, who had other children. Enos married, in 1798, Aurelia Bacon (1780–1830) and settled in Litchfield, Conn., where he lived until his death. They had children,—Cynthia, 1799, wife of Garrett Munson and resided at Meredith, N. Y., where she died; Asa Barnes, 1800, removed to New Orleans and there died; Albert, 1801, settled in Mexico; Orange, 1804, removed to Ohio; Anna, 1805 (now deceased), was the wife of Starr Thomas, of Great Bend; Anthea, 1808, wife of Leavitt Munson, of Great Bend; Ches-

ter (1810–84); Enos, Jr., 1812, settled at Great Bend, where he died; Alanson, 1813, resides in Connecticut; Moses, 1815, resides in Minnesota; Charles, 1818, settled in Connecticut, where he died. Chester Stoddard was born in Litchfield, Conn., November 23, 1810. His early life was passed with few educational advantages, and he went to learn the trade of a stone-mason while still a youth. He early developed a love for hunting, and, at the age of eighteen, he came to Great Bend, where, in the wilderness thereabout, were found game in such abundance as to delight a hunter's heart. It was on a hunting excursion, in 1828, that he probably visited Thomson for the first time. He spent several seasons in this section of the county, returning occasionally to Connecticut, and in 1836 he decided to locate here, and took up a tract of sixty acres of woodland on the Starrucca road, on which he made a clearing, erected a barn and built a shanty. In 1837 he married Harriet, 1817, daughter of Jonathan (1793-1877) and Rebecca Parmenter (1791–1856) Gelatt, of Gibson, the former a native of Ballston Spa, N. Y., the latter of Westminster, Vt. They were married at Mount Pleasant, Pa., in 1815, by Thomas Meredith, Esq. This Jonathan Gelatt was a son of George and Hannah (Collins) Gelatt, who were natives of Massachusetts and removed to Gibson in 1812, where they settled, in Gelatt Hollow, and for whom the place was named. Here he lived until his death, at the advanced age of one hundred and five years. Their children were Wealthy, 1816, wife of Daniel Wrighter (now of Thomson); Harriet, 1817; and Collins, 1820, residing in Jackson. Immediately upon his marriage he went to housekeeping in the shanty he had built in the wilderness. His worldly possessions at this time consisted of a yoke of oxen and fifty dollars in money, which he had borrowed of John Smiley with which to purchase a housekeeping outfit. But although his store of this world's goods was meagre, his stock of energy, perseverance and pluck was large and complete, to which his young wife added her full share.



Chester Stoddard

In 1839 he erected a frame house—the present residence of his daughter, Mrs. V. L. Stoddard. With persevering industry he continued to improve his farm, and in a few years had added forty-five acres to his original purchase. In 1861 he bought of George Blandin, agent for John Blandin, of Vermont, the "Blandin" Hotel and twenty-five acres of land in (now) Thomson Borough, to which he removed from the farm, still continuing to oversee it in connection with the hotel business. In 1862 he bought

a saw-mill on the Starrucca Creek, and added lumbering to his other business enterprises. The mill was destroyed by fire, but, with his characteristic energy, he soon rebuilt it. Previous to this, about 1858, he purchased the Wallace Lyons farm, on the Starrucca road, near the homestead, which the family still retains. Upon leaving the hotel in 1874, he purchased the following year a property near the depot, improved it, and fitted it up for his home, and here he lived, supervising his farms and other business, until his death, in 1884, and his widow still resides there. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and to it and all public enterprises of his town he was a liberal contributor. Fair and upright in his business relations, he was pleasant and genial socially, and his early taste for hunting clung to him through life. In politics he was a Democrat, and an earnest and active advocate of the principles of his party. He served his town in several official positions, and had the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. Their children are Jane, 1840, wife of Frank Crosier, residing in Thomson Borough; Emeretta, 1844, wife of V. L. Stoddard, residing on the old homestead; William J., 1850, connected with the manufacturing and mercantile business of B. T. Babbitt, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Thomson Methodist Church.—Elder Nathaniel Lewis was the first preacher who preached in Thomson, and who also formed the first Methodist class here. It consisted of five members: Frederick and Rachel Bingham, John and Ann Wrighter and Betsey Gelatt. They held meetings at John Wrighter's, Rosencrantz', where Jenkins afterwards resided, Collins; Gelatt's and Frederick Bingham's. The funerals were held at Wrighter's until the school-house was built. John Wrighter was the first class-leader; Charles Wrighter and John Jenkins also served in that capacity. Mr. Bingham was a Presbyterian, but identified himself with this class, as there was no church of his choice here. Miss Blackman says of Elder Lewis: "At one time, while he was preaching, some unruly boys disturbed the meeting to such an extent that the elder's patience gave way, and he upbraided them as the most *hogmatical* set of scoundrels he ever saw. On being told there was no such word in common usage, the elder said, *I don't care; it was applicable.*" The first traveling preachers were Elders Warner, Barnes and Herrick. Willard Calhoun was the most noted local man that ever preached here. He was a rough, fighting man before conversion, and a noisy, shouting preacher afterwards. He frequently stepped out of his way in order to kick Jonathan Gelatt's dog, because he said it was a Calvinistic dog. The Gelatts favored the Baptists and were somewhat Calvinistic in their views. The have been heard one and one-half miles distant by men now living. Falling or losing their strength was common among them. At such times they would be apparently dead. John Deming preached here frequently, and is said to have organized the first Sunday-school in a school-house about a mile north of the centre. Others think that the first Sunday-school was at John Jenkins' house. At first they were taught to read from the spelling-book, the same as in week-day school. Rev. Jonas Underwood was one of the most successful revivalists that has ever preached here. A handsome church was erected in 1851 and dedicated in 1852. The Methodist Church records are very meagre up to a certain date. Of late years their records are well kept. Rev. J. F. Warner, in 1873, writes as follows: "Thomson circuit used to be an unusually large one. How much territory is embraced, or what appointments, I have never been able to learn. When I was appointed thereto, in April, 1873, it consisted of five appointments, viz.: Thomson, Ararat, Aldrich school-house, Hines' Corners and Wall school-house; but at the next Conference in 1874, the two appointments last named were annexed to Herrick Centre charge, leaving it as it now is." The church at Ararat was built at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars, and dedicated by Dr. Y. C. Smith, August 16, 1873. The church at Thomson was modernized and repaired at a cost of five hundred dollars, and rededicated in 1875 by Rev. Austin Griffin. In 1876 Rev. Joseph Stephens was appointed. He has been followed by Y. C. Smith, Richard Hiorns, Richard Varcoe, P. C. Roskelly, T. Burgess, C. W. Todd. M. D. Mattoon, a local preacher, supplied the pulpit in 1870–71. Nathaniel P. Sartell was also a local preacher. There has been about fifty added to the church this year. The present membership is one hundred and seven. The Sunday-school is in a flourishing condition, with a membership of about one hundred; G. F. Spencer, superintendent. Ararat is connected with Thomson charge and has a membership of about fifty.

The Thomson Free-Will Baptist Church was organized Nov. 16, 1867, by Elder Fish, Deacon Martin Hall and M. T. Whitney acting as council. It was organized in the Aldrich school-house, and the constituent members were R. O. Lewis and wife, Alpheus Case and wife, Robert Gelatt and wife, Mrs. Lyman Baldwin, Mrs. James Cleveland, Mrs. Aaron Galloway, William Carpenter, Lavinia Carpenter, Herschel Padgett, Betsey Padgett and George Stark. The present neat church was dedicated June 4, 1876. It was built at a cost of three thousand dollars. There is a membership of fifty-two persons. It has been connected with the Jackson Church, in the support of a pastor until recently. Elder Fish, the first pastor, was succeeded by Elders Asa Dodge, Asa Lord, Nelson Youngs, Prescott, Nash, Brown, Nathan Callendar and Hiram L. Maltman. The Sunday-school was originally a union school with the Methodist. Jan. 2, 1887, the school was reorganized with Elder Maltman as superintendent. This church was incorporated Jan. 11, 1875, on petition of L. E. Baldwin, F. M. Gelatt, M. D. Mattoon, R. O. Lewis, G. L. Lewis, W. W. Messenger, S. R. Gelatt, William Carpenter,

William Witter, A. H. Crosier, Robert Gelatt, L. N. Hubbard, W. H. Hull.

The only burial-ground in the township lies within the borough, and was originally taken from Joseph Porter's land. One of his children was the first person buried there. There is about one-half acre of land in the burial-ground. Among others buried there are Chester Stoddard, died 1884, aged nearly seventy-four; Henry Chandler, died 1871, aged seventy-six; Henry Jenkins, died 1877, aged sixty-three; John Harris, died 1871, aged sixty-five; Cornelius R. Wrighter, died 1876, aged eighty-four; William G. Bloxham, died 1882, aged forty-eight; John Jenkins was born 1783, died 1858; John Wrighter, died 1857, aged seventy-seven; Jonathan Gelatt, died 1877, aged eighty-four; William W. Van Horn, died 1879, aged eighty-four; John Glover, died 1881, aged seventy-seven; John J. Van Horn, died 1882, aged fifty-one; Rev. Charles W., son of Nathaniel P. and Margaret Sartell, died 1875, aged twenty-seven; Samuel H. Lewis, died 1863, aged fifty-nine years.



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ERRATA.—Page 4, "Capoure" should be Capouse. Page 614, "Corbin" (Robert) should be Corbett. Page 650, in item of Wm. Conrad, 1787, "Kate" should read "John."